701

Japan Mission

1900 — 1909

Vol. I

Documents

Vol. I.

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AUG 10 1900

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION

was held at Kobe College July 4-11, 1900.

Chairman, A. W. Stanford.

Devotional services were held each day from half past 11, the general subjct being Ideals. Each session was begun with a brief report from one or more stations, followed with prayer, and a short thanksgiving service for the work of the past year was held on the first day. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. Allchin on Christ our Ideal.

The following are the votes passed:-

(1) That the Mission approves (so far as the general principles are concerned) of the proposed plan (a copy of which was sent to Boston some months ago) for the formation of two Boards of Trust,--one to hold the property of and maintain Kobe College, the other to hold all other property belonging to the Mission or which may hereafter be acquired by it; and the whole matter is referred to C.A.I. with power to do whatever may be necessary to secure the creation of these trust organisations.

(2) To approve of the erection of an inexpensive addition to the Matsuyama house, the expense to be determined in conference with C.A.I.

(3) To include in the annual estimates a Tax Fund, from which shall be paid all taxes levied upon the property of the Mission or the income of the missionaries; and that for the present year taxes to be paid by the Mission in excess of the resources of the Income Tax Fund be paid from the House Fund.

(4) That the Mission assures the Treasurer of its full support

in his enforcement of the rules against overdrawals.

(5) That a committee of three be appointed to prepare the estimates for the annual meeting, of whom the Treasurer shall be one and the other two shall be elected by ballot; and that the estimates be sent in from the several stations by May 15. Also that the ladies be asked to make their estimates more in detail.

(6) That the following article be added to the constitution,-

There shall be an outlook committee of two members, whose duty it shall be, by division of the field between them, as far as practicable to visit every station in the Mission for the purpose of gathering information regarding the work and its needs and for rendering such aid in the work of the stations visited as may lie in their power.

At the first election one of the two shall be chosen for two years and the other for one; subsequently the term shall be two years, save in cases when a member is chosen to fill an unexpired term, in which case he shall hold office only to the end of the term for which his predecessor was chosen.

A person who has served one year or more upon this committee shall be in-eligible for three years after the expiration of his term of service.

(7) That it is desirable that pastors and evangelists having connection with the Mission be assisted as far as possible by their own congregations in defraying their expenses to meetings of local and general conferences; and that, except in the more remote stations, Mission aid to attend the General Conference be not given beyond the full expenses of one man each year; and in the more remote stations not more than the amount for two men.

(8) That it is desirable to invite some Japanese speaker to address the Mission at its annual meeting; and that this matter be put in the hands of the Evangelistic Committee in conference with the Docket Committee.

(9) That the Mission send a message to each of the bodies of Christians with whom the stations are working on the great need of their not only helping to pay the chapel expenses but also a constantly increasing portion of the evangelist's salary; and also that a committee be appointed to write to Sec. Barton and the Prudential Committee with reference to the increasing cost of living and the necessity of our increasing the allowances of many Japanese workers in order to retain these remaining valuable pastors and evangelists. (Committee to write to the Christians,- De Forest, Gulick, Newell) (Committee to write to Boston,- De Forest)

(10) That in reply to the request from the teachers of the Kyoto Girls' School for foreign teachers and especially for the continuance of Mr. and Mrs. Bartletts' help in their music, we express our sympathy with the school and our continued purpose to aid it, but, that in view of last year's vote in reference to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, it would not be wise to delay their return to Tottori; and also that a committee be appointed to write again to the W.B.M. in regard to the needs of this school. (Committee,- Mrs. Learned and Miss Searle)

(11) Inasmuch as it seems to Miss Howe to be necessary to make new plans for her work, that a committee be appointed to advise with her during the coming year as to the making of these plans. (Committee,-Greene, Learned, Mrs. Cary)

(12) That Misses Dudley and Gulick be a committee to write to the Woman's Boards asking them to send definite instructions as to what information they desire concerning the work of the Bible women.

(13) That a committee be appointed to correspond with the Board as to difficulties arising from reporting the work of the independent Kumi-ai churches as part of the work of the Mission. (Committee,- Mr. Albrecht)

(14) That the by-law concerning teachers' allowances be changed so as to read,--The teacher's allowance shall be used only for teacher's wages, for purchase of language books approved by the Language Committee, and for assistants in the literary and other personal work of the missionary; and each member of the Mission shall send in with the semi-annual accounts a detailed statement of the way in which this allowance has been used during the half year for examination by the auditors.

(15) That a committee be appointed to meet such missionaries of the North China Mission of the Board as may take refuge in Japan, and that they be authorised to do whatever in their judgement may seem proper for their comfort during their stay in Japan; and also that the Treasurer be authorised to advance such sums as may be necessary for this purpose pending instructions from Boston. (Committee,-Cary, Gulick, Pettee, Taylor, Miss Howe)

(16) That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of erecting a new home and administration building for Kobe College, and to report at or before the next annual meeting. (Committee,- Allchin, Greene, Miss Searle, Mrs. Stanford).

(17) That the Mission's share of the profits of the old Japanese hymn-book be appropriated towars meeting the expenses of pre-

paring the new one.

(18) That each station be allowed to nominate such of its members as it deems wise should attend the meeting of the General Conference of the churches at Mission expense, these nominations to be sent to the Evangelistic Committee by Oct. 1, and the committee to select from them a number not exceeding three who may attend the meeting at Mission expense.

(19) That the Prudential Committee be again urged to arrange so that the whole of the allowances for children in the United States may be paid to them there and no part be included in the appropriations sent to Japan. (Committee to write — Mr. Cary)

(20) That Mr. Newell be asked to prepare a tract on the Sabbat

(21) Inasmuch as it is impossible to properly carry on the work of twelve stations with the present force of the Mission, that a committee be appointed to present the whole matter to the Board, and, unless assurances of the needed reinforcements are received, that this committee be asked to prepare a plan for contraction and submit it to the next annual meeting. (Committee,- Davis, De Forest, Greene)

(22) To recommend to the Prudential Committee to purchase through the proposed Board of Trust the land on which the Okayama house stands at an expense not exceeding $400. Com in Japan.

(23) To ask the Prudential Committee to authorise the use of a portion of the sum received from the Kumamoto property for the building of a room for work among students and teachers (a reading-room and loan library) on the mission lot in Matsuyama, the amount to be subject to C.A.I. approval. Hold for Information

(24) That Misses Cozad and Gulick be a committee to collate and

forward the estimates for the ladies' Tax and House Funds for 1900.

(25) That the Editor of Mission News be authorised to use $165. of Publication Fund for the deposit necessary in securing Government license for that paper.

(26) That Messrs. Bartlett and Pettee be a committee to further the securing of a lectureship for Japan.

(27) That a Mission Home and Sanitarium in Kobe is desirable, and that a committe be chosen who shall prepare plans and estimates, and, with the approval of C.A.I. and the Prudential Committee, shall put the institution into operation. Also that the Prudential Committee be asked to authorise the expenditure of the sum needed for furnishing the Sanitarium from the unexpended balance of the Kumamoto House money, the amount to be determined in conference with C.A.I. (Committee,-Allchin, Gulick, Stanford, Miss Cozad) Approved & referred.

(28) That the Mission urges upon the Board the imperative necessity of at once sending a family to Niigata, and that Messrs. De Forest and Greene be a committee to present this matter to the Board. Com. on Japan

Also that we re-iterate to the Board the urgent need of sending a family to Tottori and a lady to Miyazaki, and that Mr. Rowland and Mrs. Stanford present this to the Board.

Also that we ask for a family for Matsuyama and a lady for Osaka, and that Messrs. Bartlett and Clark present this to the Board.

(29) Mr. Pedley and family are asked to move to Maebashi as soos as can be done with least detriment to the work fof the Niigata station.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Curtis are asked to consider location in eithr Okayama or Sendai, the decision to be made in conference with C.A.I.

Miss Gulick is asked to remain another year in Okayama.

Miss Judson is authorised to remain one more year (only one) in Uwajima.

Miss Keith is asked to move to Kobe for work in the College some time towards the end of this year.

Miss Mc Candlish is authorised to remain in one of the central stations for study of the language till next January.

The Mission approves of Miss Denton's return to the Kyoto Girls' School, but the decision, either for Kyoto or for Tokyo, is to be made in conference with C.A.I.

C.

Furloughs are asked for Miss Searle and for Mrs. Allchin and children from next spring. Approved in report

(30) SPECIAL REQUESTS

B.M.D. B.M.D.

$150. for house rent for Misses Brown and Swartz (half from each of the Woman's Boards).

$500. for wall and
$150. for introducing city water in Kobe College.

$100. additional for Sendai Woman's evangelistic work for this year.

$10. each for income tax for the present year for Misses Bradshaw, Brown, Colby, Daniels, Daughaday, Gulick, Judson.

Papers were read (followed by discussion)

by Mrs. De Forest on Sunday School Work

by Mr. Newell on the Observance of the Sabbath.

~~OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1900-1901~~ -

D. W. Learned Sec.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1900-1901

Chairman	H. Pedley
Vice Chairman	Geo. Allchin
Secretary and Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Preacher	G. E. Albrecht
Alternate	O. Cary
Business Agent	A. W. Stanford
Librarian	O. Cary
Editor Theological Review and Mission News	D. C. Greene
Auditors	Geo. Allchin O. Cary A. W. Stanford

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM

Allchin, Greene, Learned, Pettee, Stanford

EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE

Albrecht, Allchin, Cary, Gulick, Stanford

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Albrecht, De Forest, Greene

LANGUAGE COMMITTEE

De Forest, Rowland, Miss Brown

BUILDING COMMITTEE

Allchin

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Allchin, Cary, the Treasurer

"KYOTO MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION"
(to organise the proposed Boards of Trust)

Allchin, Cary, De Forest, Greene, Gulick, Learned, Newell, Pettee, Stanford, Misses Colby, Gulick, Howe

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(to organise the proposed Board of Trust)

Allchin, Cary, De Forest, Greene, Gulick, Learmed,
McNeill, Pettee, Stanford, Misses Colby, Gulick, Howe

D. W. Learmed Sec.

July 14, 1900
Recd Aug. 10

6 1901

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the

Japan Mission

was held at Kobe College, July 3--9, 1901. Mr. Pedley was chairman, and Mr. Cary docket committee. All the men of the mission present in the country (eighteen) were present, and most of the ladies. The annual sermon was preached by Dr. Albrecht on the pre-eminence of Christ in his consciousness of God-sonship. It is to be translated into Japanese for publication. Devotional services were held for half an hour each day, the subjects being drawn from Christ's words in the sixth chapter of John. Also before the business of each session was taken up a brief statement was made of the condition of the work of the stations, two by two, and prayers were offered for those stations.

Following is the business done.

VOTED:-- to adopt the following minute,--

We miss from our number at our annual meeting this year the face, the form, the fellowship and the counsel of one of the founders of the mission, who, after twenty-eight years of faithful and successful service with us here in Japan, has been welcomed into a higher service in the more immediate presence of the King.

We feel that in the death of our brother Rev. M. L. Gordon our mission and Japan have lost a most valuable friend and worker. Through his knowledge of the Japanese language and character, his warm love, broad sympathy, earnest zeal and faithfulness he was used of God to exert an influence and do a work here which have been very wide and very rich in their results.

We are profoundly thankful to God for the years of service which Dr. Gordon was permitted to give to Japan, and that we were privileged to be associated with him in this work. We are thankful that the memory and the influence of that association and service remain with us and with the Church in Japan as inspiring and energizing factors in the work. We are thankful for the sure hope of an immortal reunion and fellowship with our brother not many days hence. We are thankful that Mrs. Gordon is again with us in the work, and we pray that the Divine Comforter may comfort her and fill and satisfy her heart, and that she and her children may be richly blessed and used in fruitful service.

VOTED:-- Whereas at our last annual meeting it was voted that, since it is impossible to carry on our present work with our present forces, unless assurances of needed reinforcements are received from Boston a plan for contraction be prepared;

and whereas the replies from Boston to the letters of our committee have shown how great have been the efforts to supply our needs, and have given assurances of the earnest intention of the Prudential Committee to provide us with the still greatly needed men and means;

and whereas the rapidly increasing interest of the Japanese nation in Christian teaching brings every station unprecedented opportunities for the proclamation of the Gospel, and at the same time lays upon us all a strain of work far greater than we can continue to carry;

and whereas it is highly important that the new workers be

on the ground preparing to take up the heavy loads which the older members of the mission must ere long lay down;

I That the urgency of our requests of previous years for reinforcements be again presented to the Prudentail Committee;

II That in the deliberate judgment of the mission six new families and four unmarried ladies are imperatively needed for general work and should be sent us at the earliest possible date;

III That a committee of three be appointed to present this whole subject to the Committe after receiving from each station a detailed statement of its needs.

(Committee,-Davis, DeForest, Greene)

VOTED:-- That the request of the Kyoto station for a new man to teach in the Theological School and for a permanent teacher of English in the Doshisha be endorsed.

VOTED:-- That Miss Benedict be asked to resume her work in Kobe College at an early date, and that the W.B.M.I. be asked to appoint her as one of its missionaries.

VOTED:-- That the faculty of Kobe College be authorised to invite Miss Kyle to visit Japan and teach in the College this fall (as Miss Benedict will not be here in time for the fall work).

VOTED:-- That Miss Judson be allowed to remain at Uwajima till next spring; that Miss Gulick be asked to go to Miyazaki; Miss McCandlish to Osaka; Mr. Bennett to Tottori; and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Curtis to Niigata.

VOTED:-- That furloughs be asked for Mrs. Rowland and her children and for Miss Clara Brown.

VOTED:-- That a committee of five be appointed to consider how the men and means at our disposal may be made most effective

and, if possible, to present some plan at the next annual meeting. (Committe,-Albrecht, Miss Barrows, Cary, Greene, Gulick)

VOTED:-- That the mission secretary be authorised to have direct relations with the Woman's Boards to the extent of reporting all requests made to them from the mission (in addition to reporting them to the Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M. as hitherto) and of asking those Boards to send to the mission through its secretary all communications which affect the work in general.

VOTED:-- In view of the gratifying growth of Kobe College, in view of the great desirability of making it possible for a larger proportion of the pupils to be received as boarders and share more fully in the Christian influences of the institution, and in view of the pressing need of a reconstruction of the ladies' home and administration building,

I That the present home for the ladies be removed and rebult as a dormitory for girls, and that a larger and more substantial home and administration building be erectedin its place as soon as the needed funds are secured;

II That the making of plans for this rebuilding, also the question of rebuilding the chapel and recitation hall, and also the question of removing the whole or a part of the school to a new site, be referred to the Kobe College Advisory Committee in conference with the ladies connected with the college.

(Committee,-Miss Barrows, Davis, Greene, Learned, Stanford)

VOTED:-- That we ask the Evangelistic Committee to prepare and send to all the evangelists and bodies of Christians aided by the mission a letter expressing our great joy and hope with reference to the union evangelistic movement, and our desire to

co-operate with and aid in it as far as possible, also reminding them that, since this movement calls for work in new places, there is need for the older places to take a larger share in the support of their pastors and evangelists; also asking each church or band of Christians to send a reply to the secretary of the committee stating their condition with reference to the work and to self-support.

VOTED:-- That the mission accept the proposed plan for a Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions in Japan, and appoint Messrs. Greene and Pettee as its representatives on said committee.

VOTED:-- That the rules in the new Hand-book regarding mission physicians should be strictly observed hereafter (that is that Dr. Taylor should make reports of the fees which he receives and of the use which he makes of them. It is understood that he is willing to do this.)

VOTED:-- That the new plan for language study prepared by the language committee be adopted.

VOTED:-- That a house near Kobe College, which has been occupied by Mr. Galt, be rented for two years and fitted up as a Mission Home; and that a committee be appointed to fit it up and to make plans for its conduct; also that the Prudential Committee be asked to grant for the purpose of furnishing this home the remainder ($150.) of the proceeds of the Kumamoto property.

(Committee,-Mis Cozad, Gulick, Stanford, White)

VOTED:-- That the following special requests for the needs of the present year be made,-

$100. for Niigata evangelistic work
$50. for Okayama evangelistic work
$75. for Sendai evangelistic work
$125. for Miyazaki evangelistic work
$350.

$8. for taxes for Miss Wainwright

also

$600. for special repairs on walls, roofs and drains of Kobe College

VOTED:-- That the mission approves the proposition that the deficit in the publication of Sunday School Lesson Helps be divided among the co-operating missions (Presbyterian, Methodist Baptist and ours) in proportion to the number of missionaries in each mission.

VOTED:-- That evangelists be sent to the Theological School for further study only when their work gives promise that a further course of study will be of real advantage to them and to their further evangelistic work, and only after conference with the faculty of said school.

Officers and Principal Committees for 1901--1902

Chairman	C. A. Clark
Assistant chairman	H. B. Newell
Secretary & Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Assistant Treasurer	Miss Learned
Preacher	O. Cary
Business Agent	A. W. Stanford
Auditors	Lombard, Stanford, White
Committee ad Interim	Greene, Learned, Stanford, Pettee, Albrecht
Evangelistic Committee	Bartlett, Cary, Davis, Gulick, White
Publication Committe	Greene, DeForest, Albrecht
Language Committee	Miss Brown, Cary, DeForest, Rowland

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D. W. Learned
Secretary

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Language Committee	Miss Brown, Cary, DeForest, Rowland

Building Committee	Allchin, Stanford
Outlook Committee	Greene, Gulick
Editor of the Theological Review and of Mission News	Greene
Docket Committee	Pedley

Mention should not be omitted of the fact that addresses were delivered--by Dr. DeForest on the Moral Leaders of New Japan, and Rev. Mr. Harada on Points of Contact and Opposition to Christianity.

The estimates will be sent a little later.

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Building Committee — Allchin, Stanford

Outlook Committee — Greene, Gulick

Editor of the Theological Review and of Mission News — Greene

Docket Committee — Pedley

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D. W. Greene
Secretary

Received Aug. 6, 1901
Field Notebook College (July 3-Aug. 6, 1901)

JUL 13 1902
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The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the

Japan Mission

was held at Kobe College, July 3--10, 1902.

Chairman C. A. Clark

Present:--Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Allchin, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. DeForest, Mr. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Learned, Mr. Lombard, Mr. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. White, and Misses Adams, Barrows, Bradshaw, Case, Chandler, Colby, Cozad, Daniels, Daughaday, Denton, Griswold, Gulick, Holbrook, Howe, Judson, Keith, McCandlish, Parmelee, Swartz, Torrey, and Wainwright. Also Dr. and Mrs. Scudder.

A devotional service was held each day from half past eleven to twelve, the general subject being the Kingdom of God. Each session was opened with a brief statement from one or more stations, followed by prayers for that station. The annual sermon was preached by Mr. Cary.

An address was given by Rev. Mr. Miyagawa on Present Japanese Thought and Christianity, and one by Mr. Gulick on The Importance to Missionaries of the Study of Social Science. The former is to be translated into English and published in the Japan Mail.

VOTED:-That the members of the Mission be recommended to insure their personal property with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company of Tokyo.

VOTED:--That the Prudential Committee be asked to increase the salary of families to $1,200. and that of married

Men here without their families to $800.

VOTED:- That hereafter the money used for the support of theological students during the summer be paid from the Theological School fund, it being understood that, unless in very exceptional cases, such support shall be given only to those engaging in evangelistic work.

(Hitherto students have been supported during the summer from the station funds of the stations in which they were working, but this has been found an inconvenient plan.)

VOTED:- That hereafter when evangelists are sent to Kyoto for an additional course of study it shall be by nomination of a station and the approval of the foreign members of the Theological Faculty. Such students shall receive the same allowance from the Theological School fund that is paid to other students.

(Hitherto the decision as to permitting evangelists to take a special course of study has rested with the Evangelistic Committee; now it is transferred to the Theological Faculty. It is intended that hereafter such special study shall only very sparingly be permitted.)

VOTED:- That the Evangelistic Committee be changed to "Outlook and Evangelistic Committee," and that it consist of six members chosen in groups of two for three years each.

(The purpose of this committee is chiefly that in gradual rotation all the general missionaries of the mission may visit at least the most of the field of each station, so that in time most of the members of the mission may become acquainted personally with the whole field. But with the reduced funds this work will have to be suspended till we can get

more money.)

2. VOTED:- To revive the office of Editor of Annual Report (in place of having the report prepared by the Secretary). It was also voted not to print a Report next year unless a special grant is given for it additional to the appropriations for the general work.) [In one of the letters this is 5th 80. J.L.B.]

VOTED:- To elect a Committee on Appropriations of five members to make apportionment of the appropriation for the general work after examining any statements sent by stations as to their special needs; and also to receive all requests for special grants.

VOTED:- To ask the Prudential Committee to telegraph the sum granted for general work for next year as soon as the appropriation is made. (A code will be sent later by which the expense will be reduced to a small sum. It is a very great inconvenience not to know what we are to have for our work till the very end of the year.)

VOTED:- That at the end of the year each station send to the treasurer for publication in his annual report an account of its expenditure of evangelistic funds for the year in such detail as shall correspond with the details of its estimates.

VOTED:- That in the estimates there be added the number of average attendants at church and Sunday school at places for which aid is asked.

VOTED:- That the several stations make out their estimates on the basis of what seems desirable for the proper prosecution of their work, and that no new work entailing the expenditure of mission funds shall be begun without approval of the mission.

VOTED:- That the Committee ad Interim be instructed to scrutinize the out-station work of each station and decide the question of curtailment or expansion.

VOTED:- That while the mission has heard with the utmost interest the proposed plan for co-operation with the Advisory Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in securing teachers for Secondary schools in Japan, though warmly appreciating the work done by these teachers, it does not see its way to recommend the acceptance of this plan by the American Board.

(This was a plan for having the Mission Boards select men for appointment as missionaries from those who had served as teachers; or else to have men whom the Boards proposed to appoint first serve for two years as teachers.)

VOTED:- That the Sendai station be authorised to take up the work in Wakuya (which is about to be given up by the Japanese Missionary Society) provided the appropriations will allow; and that in case of insufficient funds the Committee ad Interim be requested to scrutinize the work of Sendai station with reference to such re-adjustment as will permit the taking up of Wakuya.

VOTED: That the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee be requested to gather statistics of the evangelistic work of the various stations under the two divisons,--(1) churches aided by the mission, (2) preaching places aided by the mission; and that the statistics also of the independent churches and their Missionary Society be published with the above in our annual repor

VOTED:- That the various stations be permitted to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Miyama for temperance work, using station evangelistic funds for the purpose.

VOTED:- That we rejoice to hear of the organisation of the Japan Sabbath Alliance, and hereby express the hope that it may prove an effective agency for promoting the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath.

VOTED:- That, in addition to its other duties, the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee act as a Bureau of Information to which the various stations of the mission may apply for help in supplying vacant churches and in transferring workers when a change to another field may seem desirable.

VOTED:- That the mission learns with deepest interest of the generous offer made through Mr. Newell by the friends of the Chicago Bible Institute to assume the support of Mr. S. Kimura as an evangelist in connection with the work in Japan. It heartily approves of the acceptance of the offer, and assures the friends in America both that this seems a wise method of securing Mr. Kimura's entire time for this most important sphere of labor, one to which he seems especially called of God, and also that there is an important demand throughout the empire for the work of faithful, consecrated evangelists.

VOTED:- That the question of the continuance of the Mission Home be left in the hands of the Mission Home Committee.

VOTED:- That, appreciating the importance as well as the difficulty of the work carried on by the Hawaiian Board for the Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii, we as a mission express our great satisfaction in the success of that Board in securing the help of Dr. and Mrs. Scudder for the work.

VOTED:- That, while we appreciate the importance for the Japanese work of the Hawaiian Board of securing trained Japanese

evangelists,

yet, in view of the insufficient supply for our work in Japan and the exceeding difficulty of raising up new workers,

the mission deems it unwise to plan for an increased supply of workers from Japan, and would suggest to the Hawaiian Board the question whether it may not be possible for it to raise up and train on the ground men for the Hawaiian field.

VOTED:- in order to conserve the results of the Hawaiian Board's work for the Japanese,

(1) that we continue the committee on work for Japanese returning from Hawaii, (Committee, Mr. Gulick)

(2) that we request the Hawaiian Board to report to this committee the names of all Christians returning to Japan.

VOTED:- in regard to certain complaints and requests that have been made to the mission regarding the mode of travel of Japanese evangelists going to Hawaii, (that they have to travel in the steerage)

in view of the fact that the matter is wholly under the control of the Hawaiian Board,

that the mission deems it unwise to take any action further than to recommend to the parties concerned the propriety of presenting the matter directly to that Board, and that the Secretary be asked to report this action to Rev. Mr. OSada.

VOTED:- in view of the importance of training laymen to fit them for more efficient work in the churches and Sunday schools,

that a committee be appointed by the Committee ad Interim to provide for the preparation of suitable courses of

reading.

VOTED:- in case workers who have not had a regular training in a Theological School are taken into the regular employment of any station,

(1) that it is highly important that for at least three years they take suitable courses of reading and Bible study in connection with their work, and that they should be required to pass examanations theron;

(2) that the Theological Faculty of the Dōshisha be asked to prepare the courses of reading and in connection with the local missionary to provide for the examinations.

3

VOTED:- Whereas the English teaching in the lower and higher departments of the Dōshisha demands the work of more than one foreign teacher, while other branches, like Pedagogics, should also be taught by a foreigner;

and whereas Mr. Lombard has given great satisfaction as a teacher and has exerted a most salutary moral and religious influence over the students;

and whereas the Directors at their last annual meeting asked him to continue his connection with the school, and he has consented to consider the possibilities of service there:

(1) that we recommend the Board to invite Mr. Lombard, and, on his application, appoint him specifically to educational work in connection with the Dōshisha, granting , upon the expiration of his present service one year of absence for special study if he shall so desire;

(2) that upon his return to Japan, though not held to the requirements of language study because of the nature and demands of his work, he be allowed one year as he may desire

and arrange for the study of the language provided the work in the Doshisha will permit.

VOTED:- to renew the invitation to Miss Talcott to return to Japan; and, in view of the need of her assistance in the Bible Woman's School during the next year, to express our hope that she may return at the earliest possible date.

VOTED:- to ask a furlough for Mrs. Gulick and children from next spring.

VOTED:- to advise Mr. and Mrs. Bell to locate in Sapporo.

VOTED:- to ask Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to remain in Kobe another year.

VOTED:- to authorise Miss Keith to spend next year in Mûebashi for language study.

VOTED:- to encourage Miss Judson to make such tours in Shikoku from Mûtsuyama as a center as her strength and the funds at her disposal will permit.

VOTED:- to ask for families for Matsuyama, Miyazaki and Okayama.

VOTED:- to ask for ladies for the Bible Woman's School for Mûebashi, for Miyazaki, for Okayama, for Osaka, and for temporary work in teaching in Osaka. (The request for a lady for Osaka is a repetition of the one sent by the Committe ad Interim some months ago.)

VOTED:- to ask for a special grant of $175. for the deposit for Dr. Atkinson's evangelistic paper, the "Morning Light". (This deposit is necessary to be made in order that the paper may be issued without molestation by the press censorship.)

VOTED:- to ask for a special grant of $43.65 to reimburse Mr. Gulick for expenses of his prosecution for unwittingly taking photographs within the prohibited region. (This does not include the cost of the original trial or the fine which he had to pay, but only the cost of appealing the case to Tokyo in order if possible to escape the possible hindrance to his future work from the fact of his having been convicted of an offence.)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1902--3

Chairman	Mr. Newell
Vice Chairman	Mr. Rowland
Secretary & Treasurer	Mr. Learned
Assistant Treasurer	Miss Learned
Preacher	Mr. Clark
Business Agent	Mr. Atkinson
Editor Theological Review and Mission News	Mr. Greene
Editor of Annual Report	Mr. DeForest
Auditors	Dunning, Stanford, White
Committee ad Interim	Greene, Learned, Pettee, Stanford, White
Outlook & Evangelistic Committee	Miss Barrows, Cary Bartlett, Rowland Clark, Newell
Publication Committee	Albrecht, Greene, Pedley
Language Committee	Miss Brown, Cary, DeForest Rowland
Building Committee	Allchin, Atkinson, Stanford
Docket Committee	Pettee
Mission's representatives on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions	Greene, Pettee

Mission Home Committee Miss Cozad, Gulick, Podley
Stanford

Committee on Appropriations
Davis, DeForest, Gulick
Learned, Rowland

Attest

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Rec'd JUL 31 1903
Ans'd AUG 5 1903

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the

Japan Mission

Was held at Kobe College, July 2 - 7, 1903.

Rev. H. B. Newell, Chairman.

The following were present more or less of the time,-

Mr. Allchin, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dalforest, Mr. and Mrs Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Learned, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. White, and Misses Adams, Barrows, Bradshaw, Brown, Case, Colby, Chandler, Daniels, Daughaday, Denton, Gulick, Griswold, Holbrook, Howe, Hoyt, Judson, Keith, Searle, Talcott, Wainwright.

Each session was opened with a statement of the condition and needs of the work of two stations, followed by prayer for those stations. Also the last half hour of each morning session was spent in a devotional service.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. C. A. Clark.

An address was given by Dr. Greene on "The Missionary as Interpreter of Japanese Life and Thought", and a paper was read by Miss Daniels on work for young people, the following discussion being opened by Rev. Mr. Ozaki.

Following is the action taken,-

Mr. and Mrs. Olds are located in Miyazaki.

Three new families are asked for, and Messrs. Allchin Bartlett, Gulick and Pettee are a committee to write in regard to this matter. (It seemed better not to specify the places where the families are wanted, but leave the committee to write the needs of the mission. The relative needs of the stations may vary by the time new men come, and the place where a man can be of the most service depends somewhat on what kind of a man he is.)

Four new ladies are requested for evangelistic work, and Misses Barrows, Brown, Case and Gulick are a committee to write in regard to this request. (Please notice that this request is in addition to the two ladies already requested for Kobe College and the lady asked for the Kindergarten Training School in place of Miss Howe.)

A furlough is requested for Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, and permission is requested for Susan Gulick and Kenneth White to be sent to the United States. (Both these children are at an age when they need opportunities for education such as cannot be obtained here.)

The word "advisory" is struck out from the name of the committee on Kobe College, and the committee is enlarged from three to five. (Hitherto the committee has only given advice was expressly asked for it; the intention is that hereafter it shall have an independent authority to give counsel, and shall have the duty of keeping itself so well informed in regard to the work and condition of the college that it can give counsel with more light and thus be of more help to the ladies. The purpose is not to interfere with the management of the college or to usurp authority over the ladies in charge of that work, but only to be of more help to them.)

The committee on the Kindergarten Training School is enlarged to five, and the question as to the conduct of this work is committed to it with full power. (Miss Howe is constrained by the state of her mother's health to retire from the work, and as there is no one here who can take her place the

only thing that the mission could do seemed to be to appoint a committee to make the best plans that could be done. The first act of the committee has been to send a request to the W.B.M.I. for a lady in Miss Howe's place.)

Dr. Davis' son, J. Merle Davis, is invited to apply for appointment to the mission on the completion of his seminary course. Miss Hoyt is authorized to reside in Mebashi (for language study) till next April.

VOTED:- that whereas we gratefully remember the very useful work accomplished by Dr. J. C. Berry through his personal influence, his practice as a physician, and his connection with the Doshisha Hospital and Kyoto Training School for Nurses

and whereas we believe that such influence as his is at present much needed in the training of nurses in Japan and in other ways in which it would be felt,

(1) we hear with pleasure Dr. Barton's intimation that these opportunities are likely to appeal to Dr. Berry,

(2) that Messrs. Davis and Gray be a committee to ascertain by inquiries in Japan and correspondence with Dr. Barton the real feasibility of his again taking up work here,

(3) that if the way be found open we extend to him a hearty invitation to come to Japan.

Permission is requested for Miss Howe to return to the United States. (She feels that she must be with her mother in the frail health of the latter, and she has been offered a position in Chicago where she can support herself with comfort.)

Appl. Aug. 4

to a few weeks, and we urgently request the Prudential Committee that a man be sent out who shall give his whole time to Japan

(Mess'rs. Gulick and Learned to write about this.)

VOTED:- (1) that in view of the growth of a purely Japanese periodical literature it is inexpedient to continue the publication of the Fukuin Soshi (the Theological Review which has been published by the mission for some six years), and that the Editor is instructed to cease publication as soon as arrangements can be made to that effect;

(2) that the balance of the appropriation be transferred to the Publication Fund to be used under the direction of the Publication Committee for the translation and publication of theological and other books with special reference to the wants of pastors and evangelists.

VOTED to request the Prudential Committee to give its cordial support to the movement to provide a church building for the Union Church in Tokyo. (Dr. Green will no doubt write about this. The church is for foreigners, and the desire is to have the sanction of the P. C. in soliciting from special sources funds for the building of a church will shall be suitable for the meetings of this congregation. It is believed that a good building would greatly help in the gathering of non-episcopal residents and travelers into the congregation, and that a well conducted service there would indirectly be of much help to the missionary work.)

VOTED:- that while we are heartily grateful for the work done by Drs. Hall and Pentecost in their recent visit to Japan, we would give expression to our great disappointment occasioned by the fact that Dr. Pentecost's vist was shortened to a few weeks, and we urgently request the Prudential Committe that a man be sent out who shall give his whole time to Japan

for a period of not less than six months, visiting all the stations of our mission and carrying on special evangelistic work in each station.

VOTED:- that the mission give hearty co-operation to the Y.M.C.A. in their effort to obtain suitable Japanese secretaries for their work.

VOTED:- that Messrs. Davis and Pettee be asked to call the attention of the Missionary Association of Central Japan to the consideration of the advisability of forming in connection with the Japanese a Japan Institute on Social Service.

VOTED:- that a committee be appointed to prepare and send to the Prudential Committee a statement concerning the importance of the purchase of land and erection of buildings in Japan for church purposes; that the Prudential Committee be urged to appropriate $2,500. for the purchase of land for church purposes, this money being placed in the hands of the Mission Corporation and invested under its direction in accordance with a plan whereby the money shall be gradually returned and re-invested; and that the above fund be restricted to the aid of work under the personal care of the mission. Committee,- Messrs. Allchin and Davis. (The object of this is to prevent the waste occasioned by hiring buildings or land for mission chapels, at a constantly increasing rent being paid year after year without limit. The design is that land shall be bought and chapels built with a special fund which shall be repaid in a few years with the grants which would have been used in paying rent so that the fund, once started, can be used over and over. The great economy of buying instead of hiring has been recently

Messrs. Gulick and Learned to write about this.)

strikingly shown in two cases in Kyoto where money was advanced from private sources.)

VOTED:- that the mission adopt the principle of grade salaries (that is varied according to length of service) and that a committee be appointed to lay out a plan and present it to Boston; and that for immediate relief the salary of $1,200. be asked for 1924 for those who have been in the field seventeen years or over. Committee,- Messrs. Greene and Gulick. (This relates only to the families under the A.B.C.F.M.)

(1) VOTED:- that the mission approves most heartily of the work done by the Matsuyama station through the Home for Factory Girls and the Night School, and requests the Prudential Committee to authorise the members of that station to solicit funds in their behalf.

VOTED:- That the mission extend to Hon. Lloyd Griscom, the United States Minister to Japan, a hearty welcome to this country and assure him of the cordial support of the members of the mission in his efforts to foster that spirit of mutual confidence and good will which has always characterised the relations of the United States with Japan.

VOTED:- that the Building Committee with Dr. Greene be a special committee to inspect the mission houses in Osaka and report to the Committee ad Interim with estimates a plan for putting them in thorough repair.

VOTED:- that the members of the Sapporo station and Mr. Clark be a committee to consider the advisability of buying Miss Daughaday's house.

(Messrs. Gulick and Learned to write about this.)

Special requests are made for additional appropriations for Woman's Evangelistic Work for the present year:-

for Okayama 35.
for Sendai 65.

(The appropriations for this work were greatly cut down, and owing to the long delay of the W.B.M.I. in sending its appropriations the apportionment of the grant could not be made till April, which prevented the early reduction of the work to correspond to the available means. Hence these two stations will be obliged to suspend work before the end of the year if they cannot have some special help.)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1903 - 1904

Chairman	Mr. Gary
Vice Chairman	Mr. Bennett
Secretary and Treasurer	Mr. Learned
Assistant Treasurer	Miss Learned
Preacher	Mr. Newell
Business Agent	Mr. Atkinson
Editor Mission News	Mr. Greene
Editor Annual Report	Mr. DeForest
Auditors	Allchin, Gary, Dunning
Committee ad Interim	Gary, Greene, Learned, Pettee, Atkinson
Outlook and Evangelistic Committee	Bartlett, Gulick Clark, Newell Pedley, White
Publication Committee	Albrecht, Greene, Pedley
Language Committee	Gary, DeForest, Gulick, Miss Brown

(Messrs. Gulick and Learned to write about this.)

Docket Committee — Newell

Kobe College Committee — Cary, Davis, Greene, Learned, Miss Case

Kindergarten Training School Committee

Atkinson, Cary, Greene, Learned, Miss Barrows

Committee on the Woman's Evangelistic School

Learned, Miss Searle

Committee on Appropriations and Estimates

Davis, DeForest, Gulick, Learned, Pedley

Representatives of this Mission on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions

Greene, Pettee

D. W. Learned
Sec.

(Messrs. Gulick and Learned to write about this.)

Acknowledged

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Sub Com

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION

was held at Kobe

April 2 - 6, 1904.

Rev. O. Cary, Chairman.

Present:- Mr. and Mrs. Allchin, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. DeForest, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Greene Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Mr. Learned, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Olds, Mr. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. White, Misses Adams, Barrows, Bradshaw, Brown, Case, Chandler, Colby, Daniels, Daughaday, DeForest, Gulick, Holbrook, Hoyt, Keith, Parmelee, Searle, Talcott, Torrey, Wainwright.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. H. B. Newell.

Each service was prefaced with short reports from the stations in turn, followed by prayer for that station, and there was a devotional service of half an hour at the close of each morning session.

Following are the acts of the meeting.

Sub. Com.

That we ask that the salaries of the A.B.C.F.M. missionaries be graded according to length of service, with an increase of $50. after each five years of service till three increases have been made, with a decrease of the same amount at the age of seventy, and another at the age of seventy-five.

In the case of unmarried men the increase and decrease are half of this sum. In calculating "years of service" time spent in furlough is excluded.

(Messrs. Gulick and Learned to write about this.)

Sub. Com.

That we ask for an increase of $50. for each family and $25. for each single man for the present year on account of the great increase of the cost of living caused by the war.

That the question of buying back the mission land and residence in Matsuyama from the Trustees of the Girls' School be referred to the Committee ad Interim with full power.

(This committee in accordance with the mind of the mission has voted to ask permission to use $1,500. of the House Fund in buying back this property.)

That the use of the Evangelistic Loan ~~of~~ Fund (the fund of $2,500. given last fall) be restricted for the present to the cities where the missionaries reside (not used in out-stations), and here be used only for the purchase of land for which the mission is paying or would have to pay rent, or for buildings under similar conditions; and that the Prudential Committee be asked to explicitly authorise the use of this Fund for church buildings, chapels and other missionary institutions.

(Messrs. Allchin and Gulick will write about this.)

The terms of the grant only mentioned "land"; it is desired to make sure that it is right to use the Fund also for buildings; also it is desired to be allowed to use it not only for churches but also for chapels and for other missionary institutions such as kindergartens etc.)

Inasmuch as some question has been raised about the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the mission from co-operation with the churches in the Japanese Home Missionary Society, Messrs. Greene, Learned and Pedley are appointed to

draw up a succinct acount of that important event and send a copy to Boston.

(This is the "separation" referred to in page 10 of the recent Sketch of the Japan Mission.)

Rev. E. A. Wicher, pastor of the Union Church in Kobe presented to the mission a plan for the securing Union Church pastors for the foreign communities of the East, and as the mission heartily sympathises with such a plan and desires to promote it, it was voted that the representatives of the mission on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions be instructed to present this plan to the Committee and if possible secure their service in presenting the matter to the boards in America and in carrying the proposed plan into succes ful operation.

(The plan is in general that a general committee in the United States take in charge the sending of pastors to work for the foreign communities in these eastern cities (such as Kobe and Yokohama) and supplement the salaries raised from the communities here, with the expectation that the people here will in general pay the whole.)

Inasmuch as the present and prospective condition of things in the Far East emphasises the urgent need of pressing various forms of evangelistic, educational and eleemosynary work in Japan based on Christian principles,

and inasmuch as it is the conviction of our mission that the means and force at its disposal are utterly inadequate to utilise the great opportunity now presented,

VOTED that Messrs. DeForest, Newell, Pettee, Miss Parmelee and Mrs. White be a committee to present the whole sub-

ject to the Prudential Committee and the American public and to co-operate with other similar bodies working for a like object.

Inasmuch as we have reason to hope that at some not distant date the way may open for sending to the front a limited number of missionaries in the capacity of army chaplains or special Christian workers,

VOTED: (1) that our mission offer to the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions, or any othe Asociation having the matter in charge, the loan for a limited time of one of our men;

(2) that we recommend Mr. Clark for this work;

(3) that a sum not exceeding $150. from funds returned from the sale of the Hymn-book, or from any other available sources, be put at the disposal of our representative for this work so far as it may be needed;

(4) that any sum remaining of the funds received from the Hymn-book be added to the Publication Fund.

We assure the Prudential Committee that the Tōkyō School for Foreign Children is doing a greatly needed work, and we urge that careful attention be given to any requests presented by the Trustees of that school.

In the premises in Kobe known as No. 22 are taken by the Board of the Interior for the Kindergarten Training School we recommend that the rent to be paid to the A.B.C.F.M. be $360. a year.

Sent to Dr. Scudder

We renew our invitation to Dr. and Mrs. D. Scudder to return to Japan, and our request to the Prudential Committee to

send them; and if they accept this invitation we request them to reside either in Tokyo or Osaka.

(Messrs. DeForest and Gulick will write about this.)

In view of the impossibility of continuing Tottori station unless special and adequate provision be made for it by Prudential Committee we ask Mr. Bartlett to confer with the Committee in regard to this matter, and the question of the continuance of the station is deferred till the result of this conference is received; and we hold that "adequate provision" requires two additional families and also an annual increase to our funds for general work.

(Messrs. Bennett and Pettee will write about this.)

Dr. Pearson for Cdn.

(I understand this to mean that the mission has come to the conclusion that the Tottori station cannot be continued unless the Committee is able to send us more men and more money, but that the final decision to close the station is deferred in order to give time for conferences with Mr. Bartlett and the Committee.)

For the coming year (from next September), in case Mr. Warren can obtain leave of absence from the Doshisha he is asked to spend the year with Mr. Bennett in Tottori (to give Mr. Warren a chance to study Japanese and rest his throat from the strain of teaching); otherwise Mr. Bennett is authorised to spend the year at Okayama (as it does not seem wise to leave a single man alone at Tottori, and there is no family that can be sent there.)

Sub. Com.

Dr. Gulick is requested to move to Kyoto, and the Trustees of the Dōshisha are asked to appoint him to the chair

of Theology in the Theological School. The Prudential Committee is requested to grant him a furlough of two years for special study (in the United States and Germany) to begin as soon as he has finished the work now in hand (his book on Evolution), and also to make him such a grant during this furlough as will enable him to accomplish its purpose most satisfactorily (that is to go to England and Germany for study).
(Dr. Greene will write about this.)

While we appreciate the many and exceptionally strong ties binding Mr. and Mrs. Newell to Niigata, and the greatness of the loss to the station should they be called to another field of work, yet in view of the special needs of Mātsuyama station (occasioned by the removal of Dr. Gulick to Kyoto) and of the general interests of the whole field, the best distribution of our forces requires us to request them to move to Matsuyama.

But no addition is to be made to Matsuyama (that is the Newells are not to move there) till the pending problems (in regard to the property) are satisfactorily settled.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell are loaned to Kyoto for one year from next September (to see if his health will be better in some other place than Sapporo), and in view of this we earnest-hope that Mr. and Mrs. Rowland will return to Sapporo at an early date.

We sincerely hope that Mr. and Mrs. Merle Davis will be appointed to Japan.

We express our thanks for the appointment of Mr. Cobb thus meeting in part our request of last year for three new families. The experiences of the year reinforce the request then made. In view of the loss of one family from Kyoto station we urgently renew our call for two more families.

(Dr. Gulick will write about this.)

We ask for a lady in place of Miss Brown resigned, and we earnestly desire that she be sent at the earliest possible date.

(Mr. Curtis will write about this.)

In addition to the requests already made by the mission for teachers in Kobe College and the Kindergarten Training School, and the above request for a successor for Miss Brown, we urgently renew our requests of previous years for new ladies for Maebashi, Niigata, Ōsaka, and the Woman's Evangelistic School.

(Miss Colby, Miss Talcott, Mrs. Olds, and Messrs. Curtis and Pedley willwrite about this.)

A furlough is requested for Miss Griswold from next spring. (It will then be her time for a furlough in regular course according to the rules of the Woman's Board.)

We earnestly request a special gift of $240. a year for the expense of employing a pastor for the Dōshisha church. (This is outside of the scope of our regular funds, and we have no money to spare for it, but it is felt that this sum could not be used to so good advantage anywhere as in employing the right kind of a man to do pastoral work among the 300 boys and young men

gathered here. The Trustees would be glad to see such a man here, but they have no funds to pay such a man's salary.)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1904-1905

Chairman	W. L. Curtis
Vice-chairman	E. F. Bell
Secretary and Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Assistant Treasurer	Miss Learned
Preacher	J. H. DeForest
Alternate	C. B. Olds
Business Agent	J. L. Atkinson
Librarian	O. Cary
Editor Mision News	D. C. Greene
Editor Annual Report (1905)	M. D. Dunning
Auditors	M. D. Dunning C. M. Warren S. S. White

Committee ad Interim

Cary, Learned, Newell, Pettee, Greene

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee

Clark, Newell	one year
Pedley, White	two years
DeForest, Pettee	three years

Publication Committee

Greene, Pedley, Miss Daniels

Building Committee

Bell, Miss Holbrook

Language Committee

Cary, DeForest, Gulick, Rowland, Mrs. Greene

Committee on Kobe College

Cary, Greene, Learned, Lombard, Miss Talcott

Committee on Kindergarten Training School

Atkinson, Cary, Pettee, Miss Barrows, Mrs. Learned, Miss Searle

Committee on Estimates and Appropriations.

Allchin, Greene, Learned, Pedley, White.

Representatives of the Mission on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions.

Greene, Pettee

Committee on Sunday School Publications
(Co-operative with three other missions)

Greene, White, Miss Adams

Members of the Mission Corporation.

Allchin, Cary, Curtis, DeForest, Greene, Learned, Pedley, Pettee, Misses Barrows, Holbrook, Searle.

For Trustees of the Doshisha the mission suggests Cary, Greene, Newell, the former two for re-election, and the last in place of Dr. Davis.

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Committee on Kobe College

Cary, Greene, Learned, Lombard, Miss Talcott

Committee on Kindergarten Training Sc

Atkinson, Cary, Pettee, Miss Barrows, Mrs. Learn

Committee on Estimates and Appropriat

Allchin, Greene, Learned, Pedley, White.

Representatives of the Mikado on the Stan

of Co-operating Missions.

Greene, Pettee

Committee on Sunday School Publications
(Co-operative with three other missio

Greene, White, Miss Adams

Members of the Mission Corporation.

Allchin, Cary, Curtis, DeForest, Greene, Learned

Pettee, Misses Barrows, Holbrook, Searle.

For Trustees of the Doshisha the mis

Cary, Greene, Newell, the former

tion, and the last in place of Dr. Da

D.W. Learned

Secret

Held at Kobe April 2-6, 1894

Rec'd JUN 28 1905

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION

Ans'd JUN 29 1905

was held at Akima, May 24 - 31, 1905

Chairman, W. L. Curtis

Present,- Mr. and Mrs. Allchin, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Mr. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. DeForest, Mr. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. Learned, Mr. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. Warren, Mr. White, Misses Adams, Barrows, Case, Colby, Conad, Daniels, Daugheday, Denton, DeForest, Gulick, Holbrook, Hoyt, Searle, Talcott, and Wainwright, and Mr. Grover and Misses Chandler and Goodman as associate members.

Devotional services were conducted every day, the general subject being Signs of the Coming of the Kingdom; the annual sermon was preached by Mr. Olds on Sunday with the same subject; and condensed reports were given from the stations in turn at successive sessions with prayer for the stations.

The action taken was as follows,-

(1) That new missionaries may, with the approval of the Language Committee spend their first two years at a language school, the studies there being accepted as a substitute for those prescribed by the mission. (See note)

(2) That no transfer of money from one fund to another be allowed without mission or C.A.F. authorisation.

(3) That the Emergency Committee be continued another year; that it be authorised to continue agitation along the general lines already laid down; and that $2,000. be asked for at once to meet the needs of our general work, including that

on behalf of soldiers, during the remainder of this year.

(4) That the Secretary and Mr. Dunning be a committee to print the revised constitution and standing rules of the mission.

(5) To ask permission for Florence Newell to return to the United States.

(6) That the number of students in the entering class of Kobe College be limited to sixty; that questions regarding the location of the college, the erection of buildings, and the modification of the course be referred to the incoming Kobe College Committee; and that we renew the request made to the W.B.M.I. last spring by the College Committee on behalf of the mission, that a deputation be sent to Japan which shall remain a sufficient time to study the educational problems of the country and to assist the mission in its attempt to solve the problems confronting the college. (see note)

(7) That the Secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the alumnae and Japanese teachers of Kobe College (favoring a change of location to some place where the college can have more room, and asking for more Japanese teachers), and to inform them that the questions referred to are receiving the earnest attention of the mission and the friends of the college in America.

(8) To add the following article to the constitution,- The Kobe College Committee shall act for the mission in all matters relating to Kobe College in the intervals between the meetings of the mission; any action, however, involving expenditures outside of the appropriations shall be subject to C.A.I. approval.

(9) That the Kindergarten Training school be continued

till the end of the present school year, that is till next March.

(see note)

(10) To adopt the folowing minute,-- That having read with intense interest the letter received from the Advisory Committee of the Secretaries in Japan of the American International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association we heartily express our appreciation of the great importance of the work now being carried on by the Army Department of the Association, our joy at the good that has already been accomplished, and our desire to render any help that may be in our power. Should any members of the mission be invited to take part in the work at the front we advise them to accept if possible, subject to the approval of the Committee ad Interim. We recommend the American Board, either by seeking special gifts or in such other ways as it deems advisable, to help in the financial support of these efforts. And we pray that there may continue to rest upon this work the blessing of Him in whose name it has been undertaken.

(11) That Messrs. Greene and Pedley and the Secretary be a committee to communicate with the Christians in the Tottori field stating why we are unable to meet their wishs in locating a missionary family in Tottori.

(12) That the Annual Report be printed as the June number of Mission News, and that there be appropriated from Reserve an amount sufficient to publish it on a scale not inferior to last year's report.

(13) That a special committee of five be appointed to confer with the standing commitee of the Kumiai Churches respect-

ing the matter which they have brought before us, and that the question of publishing the statistics of the Kumiai Churches in the Congregational Year Book of the United States be referred to this committee. (see note)

(14) That the Board be requested to authorise the return to Japan of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Misses Griswold, Howe, Judson, and Keith, and Mrs. Gordon.

(15) To authorise Mrs. White to reside in Tokyo during the coming school year (that she may be with her children who are studying in the Tokyo School for Foreign Children.)

(16) To request families to locate as follows,-

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett in Sapporo
Mr. Bennett " Okayama
Mr. Warren " Matsuyama
Mr. and Mrs. White " Okayama
(see note)

(17) To repeat the request for

one lady for Ōsaka (for the Baikwa Girls' School)
one " Niigata
one " Miyazaki
(Osaka to have the preference among the above.)

Three for Kobe College (one in place of Miss Smith, one in place of Miss Chandler whose term expires next year, and one in place of Dr. Holbrook)

two for the Kindergarten Training School

(18) To cordially invite Miss Elizabeth Ward to join the mission as soon as her present engagement expires. (see note)

(19) To recommend the Board to accept Miss Goodman's resignation; also that the Board be requested to employ Miss Florence Holbrook for two years to supply the vacancy in Kobe College; also that the Treasurer be authorised to advance funds for Miss Goodman's return to America if needed. (see note)

(20) That we have heard with great regret of the decision of Mr. J. M. Davis not to join our mission; we re-affirm our opinion that the maintenance of the work of the mission demands an addition of at least one family to the mission force; but we feel constrained to express our opinion, yes our firm conviction, that at present there is even more imperative need of the increase of the funds for general work, and we urgently request the Board to increase our appropriation for next year to $15,000., or at least to grant for that fund as much as it would have had to expend in sending out another family.

(see note)

(21) To ask the W.B.M. to grant $500. for the Mitsuyama Girls' School, this request being conditioned upon the Board's sending, as we urge it to do, a lady to teach in the school, and its doing so with the expectation that in the future there will continue to be supplied a teacher and similar finacial aid.

(see note)

(22) To ask $50. additional salary for the present year each for Messrs. Allchin, Atkinson, Cary, Curtis, DeForest, Greene, Learned, Newell, Pedley, Pettee, Rowland, and White, and $25. for Dr. Taylor. (see note)

(23) To ask $50. more salary for ladies living alone than for those living in groups on account of the greater expense of so living.

(24) That the regular allowance for children in the United States be asked for children attending the Foreign School in Tokyo from stations outside of that city; and that $50/ additional be asked on this account for Florence Newell for the present year. This increased allowance for children attending the Tokyo school is already given by the Board for the White children, and it seems reasonable to make it a regular thing, since all who send children to the school in Tokyo are sure to need it; also it is asked that the Newells may have the benefit of it for the present year.

(25) That the Theological School pay the usual allowance to its students during the summer vacation (if needed), and that stations which employ these students for summer work pay their travel and other expenses in excess of the regular allowance.

(26) That the Treasurer be authorised to charge the expense of moving families (as directed by the mission) to the Board as a special expenditure not under appropriations.

(27) That the location of the house a grant for which has already been made be referred to Committee ad Interim; and that we request the Doshisha Trustees to sell the Tottori property and use the proceeds for the purchase of land and the erection of a house in such place as may be decided by the Committee.

Also to ask for a grant of $3,000. for a house for the Bartletts in Sapporo. (The thought is that the Bartletts ought to have the first chance for a house, and that if another grant cannot be given they shall have the $2,500., but that another house grant is imperatively needed, and that the Bartletts ought to have more than the $2,500. with their large fam-

ily, and so a grant is asked for them, and if it can be given the Committee ad Interim will decide which of the other families shall have the grant already made.)

(28) To ask a grant of $1,500. for land and house for Miss Wainwright in Okayama. (see note)

(29) To ask either a grant of $1500. for a house for Miss Judson in Matsuyama, or of $100. for rent and repairs of a house for her. (see note)

(30) To ask an additional grant of $1,000. for the Evangelistic Loan Fund (also called the Church and Chapel Fund). (What was given two years ago has already all been loaned out, and will be slow in coming back; it is wished that the fund may be increased so as to be available.)

Besides the regular business there was an address by Dr. DeForest on his recent trip to Manchuria, and one by Dr. Rowland on his impressions of America.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES---1905-1906

Chairman	J. H. Pettee
Vice Chairman	C. M. Warren
Secretary & Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Preacher	G. M. Rowland
Alternate	H. J. Bennett
Business Agent	J. L. Atkinson
Librarian	M. D. Dunning
Editor Mission News	H. J. Bennett
Editor Annual Report	M. D. Dunning
Auditors	{ Geo. Allchin, M. D. Dunning, F. A. Lombard

Committee ad Interim

Cary, Greene, Newell, Pettee, Learned

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee

Pedley, White (one year)

DeForest, Pettee (two years)

Allchin, Miss Cozad (three years)

Publication Committee

Greene, DeForest, Miss Cozad

Kobe College Committee

Allchin, Atkinson, Cary, Greene, Learned, Newell, Miss Keith

Kindergarten Training School Committee

Atkinson, Lombard, Pettee, Miss Barrows, Mrs. Learned, Miss Searle

Woman's Evangelistic School Committee

Learned, Mrs. Cary

Building Committee

Allchin, Miss Hoyt

Language Committee

Cary, DeForest, Newell, Rowland, Mrs. Greene

Committee on Estimates and Appropriations

Allchin, Greene, Learned, Olds, Pedley

Docket Committee

Curtis

Representatives on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions

Greene, Pedley

Representative on Sunday School Publication Committee

Greene

Emergency Committee

Pettee, DeForest, Newell, Miss Parmelee, Mrs. White

Special Committee to confer with the Standing Committee of the Kumiai Churches

Cary, Allchin, DeForest, Greene, Pettee

Association of Congregational Missionaries in Japan

Members

Allchin, Atkinson, Cary, Curtis, DeForest, Greene, Learned, Pedley, Pettee, Misses Barrows, Searle, Hoyt

Directors

Learned, Pettee	(one year)
Allchin, Greene	(two years)
Atkinson, Cary	(three years)

D. W. Learned

Secretary

For convenience I recapitilate the requests for grants.

(3) For $2,000. additional for our general work for the present year.

(20) For an increase of the appropriation for general work for next year.

(21) For $500. for the Matsuyama Girls' School.

(22) $50. additional salary for each of twelve families and $25. for Dr. Taylor for the present year.

(24) $50. additional for Florence Newell for this year because of her being in school away from her parents in Tokyo.

(27) $3,000. for a house for the Bartletts in Sapporo.

(28) $1,500. for house and land for Miss Wainwright in Okayama.

(29) Either an appropriation for a house or one for rent and repairs for Miss Judson in Matsuyama.

(30) $1,000. more for the Evangelistic Loan Fund (otherwise known as the ~~House and~~ Church and Chapel Fund.

NOTES

(1) Language school. A japanese has opened a school for teaching Japanese to foreigners (specially to missionaries) in Tokyo. Mr. Dunning spent some two months there last winter and speaks highly of it. It is thought that a much better opportunity may be obtained to learn Japanese there than in the most of the stations where there is generally no one who has any skill in teaching Japanese.

(6) KOBE COLLEGE. Just as most colleges in the west have found it necessary to have Preparratory Departments in order to get pupils for the college, so Kobe College has to have a lower department to get students for the higher, not to say that the younger girls are more susceptible to Christian influences, and it is necessary to adapt this to the educational system of the country. For this reason it seems to be probably necessary to begin the course a year younger than hitherto, althoughthis is exactly contrary to the hope which has been entertained of raising the age of admission by one year. All that seemed possible to do at mission meeting was to limit the size of the entering class to sixty, and all else was left to the college committee with the hope that a deputation will be sent out to advise with us. Most of this youngest class would probably be day-pupils, but the addidition of so many would considerably increase the number of teachers needed (mostly Japanese) and of class-rooms, and thus it complicates the problem of location.

(9) KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL. The present method of carrying on the school, with no foreigner in charge, is decided-

ly unsatisfactory, but in view of the possibility that Miss Howe may return and the lack of any distinct expression of opinion from the W.B.M.I. it seemed best to go on at least to the end of the school year, that is till next March.

(13) The Standing Committee of the Kumiai Churches wishes some change made in the method of reporting the work so that no one may be in danger of counting in the independent churches as a part of the mission's work or of thinking of them as dependent in any way upon the American churches. At the same time we have had an inquiry from Sec. Asher Anderson as to publishing the statistics of these churches in the Year Book, which is probably exactly what these leaders would most dislike. The whole matter is referred to a committee to confer with the Japanese and see just what they desire, and what can be done.

(16) LOCATION. The thought is that Tottori station shall be abandoned as a distinct station, but that the field of that station shall be annexed to Okayama and work continued. For this reason three men are placed in Okayama. Mr. White finds it unwise to live alone in Tsuyama, with his family in Tokyo for the education of the children, and so he is moved back to Okayama from which center he can care for the Tsuyama part of the field. Mr. Bennett has already made a place for himself in Okayama, and he is familiar with the Tottori part of the field, so Okayama seemed to be the place for him.

Sapporo needs a strong man to help push the work there, as the touring is too heavy for one man to accomplish alone, and Mr. Bartlett seemed to be just the man for this place. Matsuyama seemed to demand a man, especialy as the Newells will be ta-

king their furlough before long, and Mr. Warren seemed to be the best man to go there.

(18) MISS WARD is governess in Mr. Newell's family, a lady of about thirty, I should say, and she has greatly won the esteem of all who have had a chance to become acquainted with her. She is a Baptist, but it is not unlikely that she may agree to join our mission, and she will be a great acquisition if she does. Her engagement with the Newells continues till next year, I think, though it is possible that they may be willing to release her sooner.

(19) MISS GOODMAN is engaged to be married and wishes to go home early in July. It seems best to let her go, though we are sorry to lose her. Miss Florence Holbrook is a young lady in Kobe, living there with her mother and brother, and is already employed by the college. It is thought that she would be willing to give her whole time to the work for two years or so, and she is highly esteemed as a teacher.

(20) It is understood that the Board either had appointed Mr. Davis or was going to appoint him. We are sorry that he is not coming and we should most heartily hace welcomed him, but since he has decided to go into other work we feel constrained to say that we need more money for our general work rather than another family just now. We very much need $3,000. more than we have been getting, but the amount which would have been needed for Mr. Davis would be a very great help and a wonderful relief to us.

The coming of the younger men into active work, and the getting married of two of them, besides the coming back of the Bartletts and of the Clarks will greatly increase what we call

miscellaneous expenses of the mission. Also it is absolutely necessary to appropriate more to the Theological School, for if we could not have more than was given us for this year we should be unable to admit a single new student to the school next fall. The result is that it will be necessary to cut the station evangelistic work down by 7% if more money cannot be given us. But the funds were already too small for the work of the stations, the increasing cost of living making the whole work cost more without any addition to the amount of work done.

Hence we put in an earnest plea for $3,000. more if possible, and at least for that another family would cost.

(21) The Japanese managers of the Katsuyama Girls' School are willing to turn it over to us if we will take the responsibility of carrying iton. The school has a goodly number of pupils and a first-rate opportunity to do a good work, but we must have both some money for it and a lady to teach in it if we are to undertake it.

(22) You intimated to us some months ago that we were at liberty to consider the different needs of different families and ask for different salaries according to varying needs. Accordingly we have judged that the falilies named will need more than others and ha we asked for them for next year $100. more than for others. The needs, however, exist to-day as well as next year, and hence we have asked for this year one half ofthe addition which we make to the estimate for them for next year.

(23) Miss Winwright is living in the heart of the city and is carrying on a fine work there, but she has to live in extremely inconvenient and unhealthy rooms over her chapel. It is desired to buy a little land adjoining and erect a small house for her where she can live in decent comfort.

Japanese

RECD JUN 25 1906

(29) The mission house in Matsuyama was built by one of the Woman's Boards, but it has been bought from the Japanese by the American Board and a large sum has been expended in repairing it, so that it seems now to be an A.B.C.F.M. house. Thus Miss Judson has no house, and either one ought to be built for her or provision made for renting one and putting it into shape for her use.

D. W. S.

Summary

Rec'd JUN 25 1906

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

JAPAN MISSION

was held at Arima May 24 - 30, 1906.

Present,--Mr. and Mrs. Allchin, Bartlett, Bennett, Cary, DeForest, Dunning, Greene, Learned, Newell, Pedley, Pettee, Olds, Rowland, Warren;

Messrs. Atkinson, Clark, Davis, Grover (asociate), Lo mbard, White, Curtis;

Misses Adams, Barrows, Bradshaw, Case, Chandler (associate), Colby, Cozad, Daughaday, DeForest, Denton, Gordon (associate), Gulick, Howe, Hoyt, Judson, Parmelee, Searle, Talcott, Ward, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. White.

Chairman, J. H. PEttee

Docket committee W. L. Curtis

Devotional services were conducted each day, and each session was preluded by a short report from one or two stations with prayer for that part of the field. On Sunday the annual mission sermon was preached by Dr. Rowland. On Sunday evening there was a memorial service in memory of Mrs. Atkinson.

A short address was made by Rev. Mr. Hori expressing thanks to the mission for its work in Mitehashi; and an address was made by Rev. Mr. Harada giving a very interesting account of his recent visit to India.

Addresses were made on our Future Relations with the Japanese

Japanese,-in evangelistic work, by Dr. Greene; in eleemosynary work, by Dr. Pettee.

A letter of appreciation and farewell was sent to Mr. Huntington Wilson, Secretary of Embassy, on occasion of his departure from Japan.

Following is the business which was done,-

VOTED:- That, as far as possible, stations have their financial relations with the different bodies of Christians concerned rather than with the evangelists.

(That is, the mission's policy is to aid congregations to employ suitable evangelists rather than to employ men ourselves. This applies to unorganised congregations; of course we have no churches now.)

VOTED:- That, whereas the Trustees of the Doshisha have asked the mission to continue to the school the services of Mr. D. I. Grover, and whereas he has proved himself not only an efficient teacher but also a powerful Christian influence in the school,

a. (1) we cordially invite Mr. Grover to seek appointment as a member of the mission in response to this request;

(2) we recommend the Board to invite Mr. Grover, and, on his application, to appoint him a member of the mission for educational work, granting him, upon the expiration of his present term in 1907, one year for such further study as he may desire.

VOTED:- to adopt the proposed constitution for a Board of Managers for Kobe College as amended (subject to the approval of the W.B.M.I.) (the only amendment of any conse-

sequence is one increasing the number of the Managers from nine to twelve. A printed copy will be sent later.);

to appoint eight members of the mission as members of the Board of Managers (subject to confirmation by the W.B.M.I.) who shall serve as the mission's Kobe College Committee until the new constitution is put into effect;

and to instruct the Committee ad Interim, in consultation with the alumnae and friends of the College, to nominate from among the alumnae and Japanese friends of the College four additional members of the Board of Managers.

VOTED:- That in view of the negotiations now going on in America for the union of the Methodist Protestant, the United Brethren and the Congregational Churches, the Chairman and Secretary be directed to send to the Japan Missions of the first two Churches a letter expressing our sympathy with the movement, and inviting them to send fraternal delegates to our annual meeting.

VOTED:- To appoint Messrs. DeForest and Pettee and Miss Gulick a committee to form a volunteer organisation to provide for contributions to church building enterprises.

VOTED:- That the Chairman and Secretary prepare and send to Boston a reply to Dr.Barton's inquiry as to the mission need of men and money, setting forth the great importance of at least continuing the present resouces of the mission both in men and money.

VOTED:- That the Publication Committee be authorised to confer with the Kwiseisha Publishing House with reference to turning over to that House, in part or whole, the publication work of the mission, in being understood that the sanction of

the Committee ad Interim shall be essential to the completion of any arrangement which may result from such conference.

(This is the firm which has acted as the mission's agent in publication work for many years. The firm has recently taken some of the new works of the mission to publish with its own capital, and it is thought that it may be willing to take all the live publications of the mission, paying a royalty for such as are financially profitable.)

VOTED:- That at the close of the Annual Report of the mission a summary of the statistics of the Kumiai Churches be printed with the statement that these are statistics published by the Kumiai Churches with which we co-operate.

(It is desired by our Japanese brethren that their statistics be not printed in any way which might possibly give the idea that their work is mission work. It is hoped that this plan will give information which American friends of these churches may be interested to receive, without hurting their feelings.)

VOTED:- To offer to lease No. 22, Kobe (the place formerly occupied by Mr. Hill) to the W.B.M.I. for Miss Howe's use at a rent of $25. a month (we are now getting $37.50 for it), that Board being responsible for repairs, and the mission reserving the right to build a storehouse on a corner of the lot.

VOTED:- To request the Board to authorise the return to Japan of Dr. Taylor and Misses Daniels and Wainwright.

VOTED:- To request Mr. and Mrs. Bennett to locate in Tottori; to urge the Board to send at once the lady who is re-

quested for that station; to request Mrs. Walker to reside there for one year; and to request Miss DeForest to reside there till next March.

(It seems unwise to send one family alone to a station where they will have no foreign society whatever but it is hoped that the W.B.M. maybe able to send a lady for that place in the course of the fall. She ought to have a year for language study in the school in Tokyo, but Mrs. Walker is asked to live with the Bennetts till next summer (1907) while she is studying, and Miss DeForest to stay there till March while she is carrying on her further study of the language. So if only a lady can be sent out next fall all will be likely to go well, but it is essential that the lady be sent next fall, so that she may be able to go to Tottori in the fall of 1907, when otherwise the Bennetts would be left there alone. The mission has a strong call from the Tottori church to send a family there again, and it seems wrong to leave that field uncared for, as no other mission is working there.)

W.B.M. + 9

VOTED:- To request one lady for each of the following stations,--Niigata, Tottori, Maebashi, and Miyazaki, the decided preference being given to Niigata and Tottori.

(The need of a lady in Tottori has just been mentioned. In Niigata we hace a very large field, almost entirely left to our mission, with no lady able to do any work except Mrs. Curtis. In Maebashi there is a loud call for help in the flourishing girls' school,

a most valuable form of work, but one from which Miss Griswold ought to be set free that she may give her time to the evangelistic work. In Miyazaki there ought to be some one getting ready to take Miss Gulick's place, and meanwhile share the work with her.)

VOTED:- That Sapporo station be authorised to decide whether or not one of its families shall reside in Otaru.

(Otaru is the great and rapidly growing port, only twenty miles from Sapporo. It is not intended to call this a new station, but it is thought that the mission force will be better utilised if one of the two families- the Bartletts-- lives in Otaru rather than if both are in one center, but it is not yet certain whether this will be best; it will depend partly on whether a lot can be secured there at a reasonable price.)

VOTED:- To permit Mrs. White to reside in Tokyo another year (to be with her children who are in the Tokyo School for Foreign Children.)

VOTED:- To ask furloughs,-

a.

for Miss Bradshaw from the fall of 1906
for Miss Case " " " " "
for Mr. and Mrs. Pedley from the spring of 1907
for Dr. and Mrs. DeForest from such time as they may find advisable.

W.B.M.S.

VOTED:- To ask an annual grant (from next year) of $100. for each household of unmarried ladies (in addition to salary)

(It is thought that an increase of salary is absolutely needed in consequence of the great rise of the cost of living, but it is felt that the most equitable way will be to ask for a grant for each household--large or small--as many of expenses of keeping up a house are about the same whether one or more live in it. It is understood that this method is found to work well in India, and it is believed that it will give the needed increase as and where it is most needed.)

VOTED:- To authorise Miss Judson to overdraw to the amount of $400. to enable her to meet some special expenses connected with taking over the Matsuyama Girls' School, the same to be repaid in the course of three years.

(The building of the Girls' School, which has recently been taken over by the mission, is in absolute need of extensive repairs. Miss Judson is willing and able to supply this money if she can have three years to do it in.)

VOTED:- To make the following special requests for this year,-

$2,500. for a building for the Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School.

(As was explained to the ladies of the Deputation when they were here, the land on which the present school building stands is rented land, and the lease expires next year. It is believed that it will be good economy to build a new building on our own land, and this will be a much more convenient arrangement.)

W.B.M.I. $5,000. additional for the Kobe College building fund (This also was explained to the Deputation and was approved by them; it is only mentioned here to bring it formally before that Board in the usual way.)

W.B.M.D. $500. additional for running expenses for Kobe College for the present year.

(This is occasioned by expenses of Japanese teachers greater than was expected a year ago; largely because of the necessity of getting Japanese to do the work which Dr. Holbrook had; but also to provide better teachers.)

a $3,500. for land and house for the Bartlett family.

($2,500. was granted a year ago, but nothing has yet been used, and it is understood that that has lapsed. This is to take the place of that, and it has been found that that sum was insufficient in view of the present price of land and building. I need not remind you that we are about to receive a good deal more than this from the sale of property in Osaka.)

a W.B.M. $1,500. for an addition to the plant of Miss Adams's settlement work in Okayama known as Hanabatake.

(She wishes to enlarge the premises by adding more land and putting up some building. No doubt she will write and explain it.)

W.B.M. $225. for additional teaching (foreign) in the Osaka

(Baikwa) Girls' School.

(Miss Ward is in Tokyo studying Japanese till fall; Miss Daniels has gone home; Miss Case expects to go in the fall; one of the chief --in fact, the chief-- of the Japanese teachers has died; so that it has been necessary to get additional help in the teaching. This need will continue next year, and $300. is asked for this purpose in the estimates for 1907; a part of this year's expense has been met from other funds, so that only $225. is requested for this year. The lady now employed in Miss Learned.)

It was also voted to ask for a grant for a storehouse in Kobe, but the amount is not yet determined; the request will therefore be sent later.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES---1906-1907

Chairman	S. C. Bartlett
Vice-chairman	C. B. Olds
Secretary and Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Preacher	J. D. Davis
Alternate	F. A. Lombard
Business Agent	J. L. Atkinson
Librarian	M. D. Dunning

Editors of Mission News	M.D. Dunning Mrs. Cary Mrs. Dunning
Editor of Annual Report	C. B. Olds
Auditors	M. D. Dunning F. A. Lombard S. S. White

Committee ad Interim

Cary, Greene, Learned, Pettee, Newell

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee

DeForest, Pettee (one year)

Allchin, Miss Gulick (two years)

Rowland, Miss Talcott (three years)

Publication Committee

Greene, Pedley, Rowland

Language Committee

Cary, DeForest, Mrs. Greene, Newell, Rowland

Finance Committee

Allchin, Greene, Learned, Olds, Warren

Building Committee

Allchin, Miss Hoyt

Kobe College Committee (to become Managers)

Cary (Ch.), Atkinson, Greene (three years)

Allchin, Davis, Mrs. Warren (two years)

Miss Cozad, Learned (Sec.) (one year)

Woman's Evangelistic School Committee

Mrs. Cary, Clark, Learned

Kindergarten Training School Committee

Atkinson, Miss Barrows, Mrs. Learned

Docket Committee

Curtis

Representatives of the Mission on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions

Greene, Pedley

Representative on Sunday School Publication Committee

Greene

Association of Congregational Missionaries in Japan (The Mission Corporation)

Allchin, Atkinson, Cary, Curtis, Davis, DeForest, Greene, Learned, Pedley, Pettee, Misses Barrows, Hoyt, Searle

D.W. Learned

Secretary

Representatives of the Mission on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions

Greene, Pedley

Representative on Sunday School Publication Committee

Greene

Association of Congregational Missionaries in Japan

(The Mission Corporation)

Allchin, Atkinson, Cary, Curtis, Davis,

Deforest, Greene, Learned, Pedley, Pettee,

Misses Barrows, Hoyt, Searle

D.W. Learned

Secretary

Annual Meeting

Japan Mission

Annie Tracy 1906.

Rec'd JUN 24 1907

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THE THIRTY FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION

was held at Arima, May 23d to 28th, 1907.
Chairman, C. B. Olds
Docket committee, W. L. Curtis

All the male members of the mission now in the country were present except Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Cobb and Dr. Atkinson, and all the ladies except four or five of the married ladies.

Also were present, Secretaries Creegan and Hitchcock, and delegates from the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren Missions.

The annual report of the mission was read by the Editor, Mr. Olds; station reports were presented from each station; addresses were made by the Secretaries and by Drs. Greene and Gulick; and the annual sermon was preached by Dr. Davis.

Pres. Harada made an address presenting a request from the Standing Committee of the Kumiai Churches that the Mission aid in the work for the Japanese in Korea by at least sending men for temporary work.

Following are the acts of the meeting:-

VOTED:- in view of the unprecedented opportunity for evangelistic work in Japan at the present time and the entire inadequacy of the force now engaged in carrying it on,

that a committee of five be appointed (to be called the Committee on Increase of Evangelistic Forces) to meet with a committee representing the Kumiai Churches to thoroughly consider the situation and plan together for an immediate increase in the evangelistic forces so as to more adequately meet present and future needs;

that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Standing Committee of the Kumiai Churches;

that Sec. Patton's letter be referred to the same committee of five;

that this committee make arrangements for the presentation to the representatives of the Laymen's Movement who come to Japan of the needs of the work, including that among the Jpanese settlements in Eastern Asia.

Committee,- Davis (ch.), Greene, Gulick, Olds, Rowland.

VOTED:- that in response to the invitation of the Kumiai Churches in Japan we cordially co-operate with them in the evangelistic work in Korea (that is among the Japanese there);

that one or more of the mission be sent during the current year to spend at least a few weeks in that country;

that arrangements for this be left with the Committee on Increase of Evangelistic Forces, and financial arrangements be left with the Committee ad Interim.

VOTED:- that a fraternal interchange of delegates in all the yearly meetings of the missions in Japan of the American Board, the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren in Christ is, in our opinion, very desirable;

that through the Secretary we invite these two missions to send delegates to our annual meeting next year;

that we approve of the proposal of the delegates of these missions that a joint letter be sent from the three missions to their respective national organisations in America expressing our hope that the proposed union of the three denominations will speedily be consummated, and especially urging the uniting of their work in Japan;

that a committee be appointed by our mission to co-operate with similar committees of the other missions in preparing such a letter.

Committee,- Clark, Pettee.

VOTED:- that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the President of the Matsuyama Y.M.C.A. asking for an early decision in regard to the offer of the building on the mission premises built for work among young men to that Association;

that the joint owners of the Komachi church building (the Evangelistic Loan Fund, the station and the church) be authorised to sell that building to the Factory Girls' Home for Yen 600.;

that in case the building referred to in the first paragraph is not taken by the Y.M.C.A. the station be authorised to move it to Komachi (a district in the city of Matsuyama) and loan it to the Komachi Church.

(This building was built for work among young men, but is now in the way on the mission preimises. Three years ago it was offered to the Y.M.C.A. on condition that they would buy a site for it and remove it, but the Association is not able to do this. The action now taken is intended to clear the way for using it for the Komachi church, as the building of that mission church is needed by the Factory Girls' Home, on whose land it stands.

VOTED:- in view of the recent growth of the Doshisha Girls' School, the great opportunties before it , and the inadequacy of the present equipment,

that the W.B.M.P. be requested to raise $10,000. for the main building of the school on condition that Yen 5,000. be raised by the Japanese friends of the school for buildings or endowment by Dec. 31, 1908;

that this Board be also requested to raise $2,500. for the purchase from the American Board of its rights (as defined in the settlement in regard to the nine houses in Kyoto made in 1899, according to which the mission has the right to use these house till 1929) to ~~be used~~ the adjoining property (now leased to Mr. MPhelps) to be used as a residence for ladies connected with the Woman's Board.

(The plan is that this house , which was formerly occupied by Dr. Albrecht, and which adjoins the Girls' School premises on the west, shall be used as a residence for the ladies who are working in the school, or for other ladies if desired, thus setting free the

rooms now occupied by Miss Denton for the use of the school.)

VOTED:- in view of the fact that the exigencises of the growth and housing of the Glory Kindergarten and Training School demand some radical changes in the near future,

that the Kindergarten Training School Committee be instructed to study during the coming year the problem of the best location of these institutions and report at the next annual meeting;

that $300. for immediately needed repairs be requested from the W.B.M.I., the reply to be sent by cable.

(Miss Howe is now living in the house belonging to the the A.B.C.F.M. where Mr. Hill used to live; the question is whether she shall permanently use that house and it shall be arranged for her use and that of her pupils, and on what terms the A.B.C.FM. shall turn it over to the W.B.M.I., or whether other quarters shall be sought for her and the school.)

VOTED:- in view of the special circumstances and needs of the Tottori Kindergarten

that, conditioned on reinforcements for Tottori station, the station be authorised to take over the kindergarten in accordance with the expressed desire of the Japanese committee;

that the Prudential Committee be asked to authorise the station to solicit funds for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building for the kindergarten;

that this kindergarten be added to the list of kindergartens sharing in the Kindergarten Fund;

that, as it is unwise to plan for the permanent occupation of the ladies' house by the kindergarten, it is inexpedient to make the requested alterations in that house.

(This kindergarten grew out of a "play-room" which Mrs. Bartlett carried on in the house which had formerly been occupied by the ladies of the station. After the station was left by the missionaries this was developed into a regular kindergarten. As the Japanese have not the means to properly carry it on they have asked the station to take it. If the kindergarten is to remain in that house some alterations ought to be made to adapt the house to it, but it seems that the house ought to be reserved for the ladies (or lady) who are expected to be sent in time to reinforce the station.)

VOTED:- that the Matusyama Factory Girls' Home Committee be considered one of the regular standing committees of the mission

that we approve of the change of policy in regard to self-support proposed by the committee in regard to this home, and authorise its adoption.

(This is that the money paid by the girls be used for providing them with as good food as possible, since the best that can be given with what they are able to pay is no more than they need, and the other expenses be met from gifts, the cost of food having so greatly risen and wages not having yet risen in the factory.)

VOTED:- that the Building Association for aiding in the

erection of church buildings be continued another year, and that the committee in charge of the funds of the Association be requested to take into careful consideration the question of the wisdom of continuing the Association, and to report their conclusions to the Mission at the next annual meeting.

VOTED:- that we request the Secretaries of the Board, when writing to the Mission Secretary, to indicate plainly whether the letter is a personal or an offical one.

(The purpose is that the Secretary may know certainly just how much he must report in full to the Mission and how much he may use his discretion in reporting; as it is, it is sometimes a little difficult to tell whether something is official and the Secretary is bound to report it, or whether it is personal which he can report or not as he thinks best.)

VOTED:- that the location of Mr. Dunning for one year of language study (during Mrs. Dunning's absence) be referred to the Language Committee for decision;

that Miss Hocking be advised to spend her first year of study in Mr. Matsuda's school in Tokyo;

that Mrs. Walker be requested to reside in Tottori (to make company for the Bennetts) till next April, provided the Board of Mangers of Kobe College gives its consent and approval (that is provided her work in the College can be cared for till then.)

that in view of the delay in appointing Mr. Grover to the Mission we repeat the vote of request in regard to him passed at the last meeting, and appoint Messrs. Davis and Lombard a committee to write to Boston and emphasise the imperative need of an immediate appointment;

that the Board be requested to send a new family to meet the urgent needs of the Niigata field;

that we repeat the request of last year for one new lady for each of the following stations,- Tottori, Niigata, Maebashi, and Miyazaki, the decided preference being given to Tottori;

that the W.B.M. be requeste to employ Miss Louise Bell to teach in the Baikwa School during Miss Colby's absence, or, in case she cannot come, to make a grant equal to the usual salary of a lady to enable a substitute to be employed;

that we endorse the request of the Board of Mangers of Kobe College for an additional music teacher, and recommend that she be secured for a term of three years;

that in view of he request from Kyoto for Miss Allchin to teach in the musical department of the Doshisha Girls' School and of the request from Kobe for her to teach in the Kindergarten Training School, we earnestly request the Board to secure her services for one of these places;

that we request the Board to authorise the return to Japan of Miss Bradshaw, Dr. and Mrs. DeForest, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, and Mr. and Mrs. Pedley;

that, recognising the valuable service which Miss Case has rendered during the fourteen years of her connection with the Mission, we earnestly hope that she may be enabled to come again

to Japan, but on account of her deafness we regretfully defer action looking to her return;

that furloughs be asked

for Miss Daughaday from August
" Miss Colby from December
" Dr. and Mrs. Greene from next March
" Dr. and Mrs. Cary from next spring
" Miss Gulick from next spring.

VOTED:- that each station be given for evangelistic work in 1908 the same amount it has this year, provided that at the end of this year the Committee ad Interim finds it feasible, and that in case a reduction is found necessary it be made pro rata;

that a committee be appointed to report to the Board and the churches at home the crippling result to the evangelistic work of many of the stations if an increased appropriation for this purpose cannot be obtained.

(Committee,- Davis, Gulick)

VOTED:- that special grants for this year be requested,-

$1,900. for a storehouse in Kobe in connection with the Business Agency

(There are frequently goods of departing or coming missionaries to be kept for a time in Kobe, as when goods are sent in advance of missionaries or are left by those absent for years, and it is absolutely necessary to have some place to store them. The building which has been used for many years is about to be pulled down to make room for the new building of the Woman's Evangelistic School, and a new one must be built.)

$225. the amount which was deducted by W.B.M.I. from the stimate for the Kindergarten Training School for this year; the whole sum is needed.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1907 - 1908

Chairman	C. M. Warren
Vice-Chairman	G. M. Rowland
Secretary and Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Preacher	F. A. Lombard
Alternate	J. H. Pettee
Business Agent	J. L. Atkinson
Librarian	M. D. Dunning
Editors Mission News	M. D. Dunning Mrs. Cary Miss DeForest
Auditors	Geo. Allchin M. D. Dunning F. A. Lombard

Committee ad Interim
Allchin, Cary, Greene, Pettee, Learned

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee
Allchin, Miss Gulick (one year)
Rowland (Ch.), Miss Talcott (two years)
Bennett, Curtis (three years)

Publication Committee
Greene (Ch.), Atkinson, Rowland

Language Committee
Rowland (Ch.), Mrs. Bartlett, Cary, Gulick

Finance Committee
Learned, Allchin, Bartlett, Olds, Warren

Building Committee
Allchin, Miss Hoyt, Stanford

Woman's Evangelistic School Committtee
Mrs. Cary, Clark, Mrs. Learned

Kindergarten Training School Committee
Learned, (Ch.), Miss Adams, Atkinson, Cary, Pettee

Matsuyama Girls' School Committee
Matsuyama Station, Olds, Miss Searle

Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home Committee
Gulick, Newell, Parmelee

Docket Committee
Olds

Representatives on Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions
Greene, Gulick

Nominee for Trustee of the Doshisha
Davis

Nominees for members of the Board of Mangers of Kobe College for three years
Miss Cozad, Pres. Harada, Learned, Tamura, (alternate Muramatsu)

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Committee ad Interim
Allchin, Cary, Greene, Pettee, Learned

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee
Allchin, Miss Gulick (one year)
Rowland (Ch.), Miss Talcott (two years)
Bennett, Curtis (three years)

Publication Committee
Greene (Ch.), Atkinson, Rowland

Language Committee
Rowland (Ch.), Mrs. Bartlett, Cary, Gulick

Finance Committee
Learned, Allchin, Bartlett, Olds, Warren

Building Committee
Allchin, Miss Hoyt, Stanford

Woman's Evangelistic School Committee
Mrs. Cary, Clark, Mrs. Learned

Kindergarten Training School Committee
Learned, (Ch.), Miss Adams, Atkinson,
Cary, Pettee

Matsuyama Girls' School Committee
Matsuyama Station, Olds, Miss Sargent

Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home Committee
Gulick, Newell, Parmelee

Docket Committee
Olds

Representatives on Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions
Greene, Gulick

Nominee for Trustee of the Doshisha
Davis

Nominees for members of the Board of Managers of Kobe College for three years
Miss Ozaki, Pres. Harada, Learned,
Tsumura, (alternate Muramatsu)

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Japan Mission
Annual Meeting
Kyoto, 1904

JUN 30 1908

July 2

THE THIRTY SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION

was he ld at Arima May 28 to June 2, 1908

Chairman, Rev. C. M. Warren

Present,_ Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Allchin,
Messrs. Clark, Cobb, Gulick, Lombard, White,
Misses Colby, Cozad, DeForest, Griswold, Gulick, Hocking, Judson, Parmelee, Pettee, Searle, Grace Stowe, Mary Stowe, Torrey, Wainwright, Ward, Denton, Howe,
Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Walker.
Also Sec. and Mrs. Hicks.

Devotional services were held each day, addresses were made by Sec. Hicks, Mr. Davis and Pres. Harada, and brief reports were presented from each station. On Sunday the mission sermon was preached by Mr. Lombard.

In accordance with the recent action of P. C. in regard to countersigning drafts, it was voted that one of the mission auditors nearest to the mission treasurer be entitled First Auditor and be assigned the duty of countersigning the mission treasurer's drafts on the treasurer of the Board.

VOTED:- that permission be given Mr. Pettee to visit Korea in the interest of Christian Endeavor and General Evangelistic Work.

VOTED:- that Mr. and Mrs. Warren be asked to remove to Tottori; and that in view of the needs of the Niigata field a committee be appointed to Correspond at once with Mr. and Mrs. Pedley with reference to their location in Niigata, and that this committee have power to act.

VOTED:- to ask for a furlough for Mr. and Mrs. Bennett from July of next year; to ask for a furlough for Miss Parmelee at any time she may think best to take it; to ask for a furlough for Mrs. Gordon at such time as she may wish to take it; and to ask permission for Mr. and Mrs. Gulick to send their son

Leeds to America at such time as they may think best.

VOTED:- to ask Miss Hocking to live in Maebashi for her second year of language study.

VOTED resolutions of esteem for the late Rev. Monroe Crecelius of the United Brethren Mission, and of sympathy with that mission in its loss by his untimely death last December. (He was giving some time to teaching in the Doshisha during the last three months of his life.)

VOTED:- that Messrs. Davis, Greene and Lombard be a committee to take such steps as may be deemed desirable to bring before American men of means the need of an enlarged endowment for the Doshisha.

VOTED:- that a committee (Davis, Gulick and Olds) be appointed to present again to the Board and the churches in America the unprecedented opportunity for educational and evangelistic work in Japan and among Japanese in Eastern Asia, together with the entire inadequacy of the forces now engaged in carrying it on.

VOTED:- that, whereas the present rule regulating the use of the Evangelistic Loan Fund restricts it to cities where missionaries reside, we, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the church in Miyakonojo in the Miyazaki field, make it a special exception to the general rule upon the approval of the Prudential Committee.
(Messrs. Clark and Warren to write.)

VOTED:- to instruct Matsuyama station to inform both Mr. Newell and the church at Marugame that the mission cannot ask the Prudential Committee to approve Mr. Newell's soliciting funds for its church building, at least until the church has exerted itself to its utmost in raising funds for this purpose;

but that, in view of the special conditions and needs of the work in Marugame, the Prudential Committee be asked to approve of Mr. Newell's raising funds for the purchase of a lot for the erection of a church, said fund however to be used only on condition that the church shall have made substantial efforts on its own behalf;

and that Mr. Newell, subject to his approval of this vote, be appointed a committee to present this matter to the Prudential Committee.

VOTED:- that Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. Greene, and Misses Barrows and Daughaday be invited to return to Japan (it being understood that no invitation is needed for Mrs. Dunning as herhusband will himself be here);

and that Miss Case be invited to return to Japan for work in Miyazaki. (Mr. Olds to write)

VOTED:- to ask the Prudential Committee to send two new families at once for the Niigata field, and two families more in preparation for future needs of the mission;

to ask the Committee to appoint to the mission a teacher for English work in the Doshisha from Sept., 1909;

(Messrs. Davis, Dunning, Greene and Lombard being a committee to write about this)

to ask the Committee to send a new lady missionary as associate to Miss Judson in the Matsuyama Girls' School;

(Miss Searle being a committee to write)

to ask the Committee to send an additional music teacher for Kobe College;

(Mrs. Pettee being a committee to write)

to ask the Committee to send
two single ladies for Niigata,
two single ladies for Tottori,
two single ladies for Miyazaki,
one single lady for Maebashi.

(Mrs. Warren and Miss Griswold to write)

VOTED:-to ask the W.B.M.I. to secure by private solicitation, outside the regular sources of contribution to the Board, $300. for Miss Howe's translation work.

(Mr. Rowland being a committee to write)

VOTED:- that the W.B.M. be asked to secure $3,000. for the Matsuyama Girls' School and Night School, the first $2,000. to be used for buying land for the Girls' School, and the remainder to be applied to making needed purchases of land adjoining the Night School.

VOTED:- that the Prudential Committee be asked to grant $2,500. for the increase of the Evangelistic Loan Fund;

and to approve this rule,- "that the use of this fund be limited to such churches and institutions as missionaries are personally connected with and responsible for, subject to the approval of the mission", the terms of the loan in each case to be determined as hitherto by the Committee ad Interim.

(Allchin, Davis and Gulick being a committee to write)

(The change is the addition of the word "institutions")

VOTED:- that Messrs. Allchin, Davis and Gulick be a committee to consider the wisdom of asking a grant from the Prudential Committee of a loan fund to be used in the purchase of church building sites.

VOTED:- to repeat the request of last year for a grant of $1,900. for building a godown (storehouse) for the Business Agency in Kobe.

(Messrs. Allchin, Pettee, Stanford and Miss Howe to write)

VOTED:- to appoint Mr. Davis and Miss Howe to write to the Woman's Boards in reference to the salaries of the single ladies.

VOTED:- that the committee to write to the Prudential Committee on the need of reinforcements be instructed to press the necessity of granting the estimates for general work in full; and, in view of the fact that this sum provides for none of the urgently needed new work, it be, if possible, increased to $15,000.

VOTED:- to ask the Prudential Committee to grant $1,500. additional for the general work for the remainder of the present year, thus making up the usual recent grant of $12,000.
(Messrs. Gulick and Pettee to write)

VOTED:- to ask for a special additional grant of $50. from W.B.M. for Woman's Evangelistic work in Sapporo during this year.

Letter rec'd - put on file for ~~in~~ appeal V 1909

VOTED:- that Messrs. Bartlett, Cobb and Lombard be a committee to write to Boston to press the urgent need of the salary estimates.

VOTED:- that permission be asked for Miss Cozad to return to America on leave of absence for six months, regular salary to be continued, but no grant asked for travel expenses.

VOTED:- to request the Prudential Committee to consider carefully the advantages of shipping goods for members of the northen stations to Yokohama, Niigata or Otaru according to location.
(Messrs. Stanford and Bartlett to write)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1908 - 9

Chairman	S. C. Bartlett
Vice-chairman	F. A. Lombard
Secretary and Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Preacher	J. H. Pettee
Business Agent	A. W. Stanford
Editors of Mission News	A. W. Stanford, Miss DeForest
Editor of Annual Report	H. Pedley
Auditors	Gulick, Allchin, White
Outlook and Evangelistic Committee	Rowland, Miss Talcott (one year) Bennett, Davis (two years) Olds, Miss Wainwright (three years
Publication Committee	Stanford, Rowland, Miss Daniels
Language Committee	Rowland, Gulick, Pedley, Mrs. Bartlett
Building Committee	Clark, Mrs. Walker
Committee ad Interim	Allchin, Gulick, Pettee, Stanford, Learned

Nominees for Kobe College ~~Trus~~ Managers

{to be appointed by W.B.M.I.} Allchin, Davis, Mrs Warren, Mrs Yuasa

Mr. Learned Secretary

- expense.)

Minutes - Annual Meeting
Japan Mission
Osaka - May 28 - June 2 - 1908.

Rec'd JUN 30 1909
acked 30

The Thirty - seventh Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission

was held at Arima, May 26 - 31, 1909

Present,- Messrs. Allchin, Bartlett, Bennett, Clark, Cobb, Davis, Grover, Pedley, Pettee, Rowland, Stanford, Taylor and Warren and their wives;
Messrs. DeForest, Dunning, Gulick, Learned, Lombard, Newell, Olds and White;
Mrs. Gordon and Walker;
Misses Bradshaw, Cozad, Daniels, Daughaday, Denton, DeForest, Griswold, Hocking, Howe, Searle, G. Stowe, M. Stowe, Wainwright

Also Mr. W. R. Castle, the ladies of the W. B. M. I. Deputation,- Mrs. Baird, Miss Wingate, Mrs. Hurlbut; Rev. D. Ebina, Miss E. R. Towle, Miss A. D. Donald.

Reports were presented from each station; the annual mission report was read by the Editor, Mr. Pedley; devotional services were held daily, the general subject being "The love of Christ constraineth us"; the annual sermon was preached by Mr. Pettee; an address was delivered by Rev. D. Ebina on The Triumph of our Faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and one by Mr. DeForest on his work for the maintenance of friendship between Japan and the United States.

Chairman, S. C. Bartlett
Docket committee, C. M. Warren

VOTED:- That Miss Hoyt be asked to locate till next spring in Maebashi (for further language study); Misses Stowe till next spring in Tottori (for the same reason); and that Miss Hocking's remaining in Kobe for the present for educational work be approved.

VOTED:- To ask furloughs,- for Miss Searle from next January; for Mr. Lombard from such date after next March as he may determine on consultation with the authorities of the Doshisha; for Mrs. Gordon from such date after Sept. 1st as she may deem fitting; and for Miss Ward from next spring. Also that a grant of $325. be asked for a substitute teacher for Miss Ward in her absence.

(Permission was given last year for Mrs. Gordon's furlough "provided it was needed on account of health"; it is asked as due her according to the length of her service since her last furlough at the Board's expense.)

a VOTED:- To repeat the request of last year that the Prudential Committee appoint to the mission a teacher for English teaching in the Doshisha from next September;

B+I to ask for new ladies,- two for Miyazaki and two for Tottori (these two places being placed on equal rank), and one for the Woman's Evangelistic School;

B+Ia to renew the request of last year for four new families and two ladies (in addition to the five just mentioned) to be sent to Japan in the near future, these reinforcements being imperatively needed to maintain the present force of the mission, since several years of preparation are required before they can fully enter upon their work.

VOTED:- That in view of the letter from Miss Julia Gulick giving information of the decision that for the next two years at least her field of labor is to be in Honolulu with very small probability of her ever returning to Japan, Mrs. Pedley be appointed to write to her expressing the sense of personal loss we all feel as we realise that she is probably no longer to be one of us, sharing with us the wisdom of her long years of experience and inspiring us with her example, unfailing courage, and persistent patience; and assuring her that, if at the close of the two years for which arrangements have been made it shall seem wise for her to return to Japan, wide doors of important service and warm welcome await her; and that it is also our desire that she may still be counted a member of the Japan mission.

VOTED:- That the location of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis be deferred; and that Messrs. Rowland and Pedley be appointed to write to them of this action, with full explanations, together with a re-expression of the mission's cordial desire that they return to Japan as soon as health may wisely permit.

VOTED:- That Rev. Mr. Ebina be asked for a copy of his inspiring address on the Triumph of our Faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for private circulation, and that Mr. Pedley be a committee to convey this request to him, and to say that, sympathizing as we do with his zeal for the rapid Christianization of Japan, we nevertheless feel that the mission should await the iniative of the Sokwai (Conference) of the Kumiai Churches for comprehensive plans for mission enlargement.

VOTED:- That Messrs. Davis, Bartlett, Gulick and Olds be appointed and authorised,- (1) to write to the Prudential Committee regarding Mr. Ebina's address and the new movement among the Kumiai Churches looking towards a call in the near future for reinforcements; (2) to present again to the Committee the unprecedented opportunity for educational and evangelistic work in Japan and among Japanese in Eastern Asia, together with the inadequacy of the forces now

Rec'd June 29

carrying it on; (3) to urge upon the Committee the imperative importance in order to carry on only the work actually in hand of restoring the grant for the general work to the sum of $12,000., which sum except during the past two years has been the regular amount granted by the Committee during the past decade; (4) to urge that an additional grant of $3,000. for general work be made in order that the mission may enter upon such new work as is most imperatively pressing.

VOTED:- That Mr. DeForest be appointed to represent the mission on the union board of trustees of the Sendai Ikujiin, on the understanding that this action does not involve the mission in any financial responsibility for that institution.

VOTED:- That we recommend to the Mission Shadan (the legal holder of the mission property) to use Y 1,000. of the so-called Niigata Y. M. C. A. property (a special gift from friends for work in Niigata) as a gift to aid in the rebuilding of the Niigata church.

VOTED:- That we approve the proposal for the organisation of a permanent committee (to be appointed by the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions) for the preparation of Japanese Christian literature, and ask the Prudential Committee for a special grant of the $350. required.

VOTED:- That we ask for a special grant of $500. for 1910 to enable Kyoto station to provide a preaching place for the Theological students, and to aid in securing for them practical work during the summer vacation.

VOTED:- That stations which have taken loans from the Evangelistic Loan Fund make their annual repayments as soon as they receive their appropriations, and that the Committee ad Interim determine the terms of repayment of each loan.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1909 - 10

Chairman	H. Pedley
Vice-chairman	E. S. Cobb
Secretary and Treasurer	D. W. Learned
Preacher	D. C. Greene
Alternate	J. H. DeForest
Business Agent	A. W. Stanford
Editors of Mission News	A. W. Stanford Miss DeForest
Editor of Annual Report	J. D. Davis
Auditors	Geo. Allchin S. L. Gulick S. S. White

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee
Davis, Mrs. DeForest (one year)
Olds, Miss Wainwright (two years)
DeForest, Pedley (three years)

Publication Committee
Rowland, Stanford, Miss Daniels

Language Committee
Rowland, Newell, Pedley, Mrs. Bartlett

Finance Committee
Bartlett, Clark, Learned, Newell, Warren

Building Committee
Clark, Mrs. Walker

Woman's Evangelistic School Committee
Gulick, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Learned

Kindergarten Training School Committee
Learned, Newell, Mrs. Gordon

Matsuyama Girls' School Committee
Matsuyama Station, Olds, Miss Searle

Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home Committee
Gulick, Newell, Miss Parmelee

Docket Committee
Bartlett

Committee ad Interim
Allchin, Gulick, Newell, Pedley, Rowland

Representatives on Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions
Gulick, DeForest

Association of Congregational Missionaries in Japan (Shadan)

President and Treasurer A. W. Stanford
Secretary M. D. Dunning
Directors
Allchin Greene (one year)
Davis, Stanford (two years)
Newell, White (three years)

Managers of Kobe College

Miss Cozad, Pres. Harada, Learned, Muramatsu (one year)
Allchin, Davis, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Yuasa (two years)
Gulick, Stanford, Mrs. Ibuka, Miss Talcott (three years
President J. D. Davis
Secretary Miss Searle

To countersign the Mission Treasurer's drafts on Boston

Any auditor or male member of Kyoto station

D. W. Learned Sec.

11

FEB 28 1900
MAR 9 1900

early

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 3, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a special grant from the Woman's Board of $145.63 on account of the expenses of Miss Adams's recent attack of fever. The items are as follows:-

Medicines and other supplies	38.37
Japanese physicians	13.13
Nurses	4 0.05
Dr. Taylor--travel and medicines	48.84
Moving Miss Adams to Osaka	5.24
	145.63

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

5/14/00

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 3, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a special grant from the Woman's Board of $145.63 on account of the expenses of Miss Adams's recent attack of fever. The items are as follows:-

Medicines and other supplies	38.37
Japanese physicians	13.13
Nurses	4 0.05
Dr. Taylor--travel and medicines	48.84
Moving Miss Adams to Osaka	3.24
	145.63

Yours truly,

D. W. Bonney

Secretary

Board Corr. 3/1900

MAR 8 1900
MAR 9 1900

Kyoto, Feb. 9, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The committee ad interim has voted to endorse the plan for organising the mission for the purpose of holding real estate proposed by Dr. Greene, and requests the Prudential Committee to authorise it and to grant (or get) authorisation for the holding of the land of the Kobe College in this way.

The plan is given below; I will add that the laws of Japan do not allow foreigners to hold real estate (land) but a "juridical person" organised in Japan under Japanese laws is allowed to hold land even though it be a company composed of foreigners; hence the whole object of this plan is to make of the mission a juridical body which will have this power. This will enable the mission to hold the land of the Kobe College, the land where Mr. Newell's house is in Niigata, and such land as may hereafter be acquired by the Board in this country, directly, and will relieve it from dependence on Japanese as the nominal holders of this valuable property.

This plan is one which has been already adopted by the Friends' Mission, and has been accepted by the Japanese government. The plan as here given is presented to you only "for substance of doctrine"; in the carrying of it into effect minor changes may have to be made.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Feb. 9, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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The committee ad interim has voted to endorse the plan for organising the mission for the purpose of holding real estate proposed by Dr. Greene, and request the Prudential Committee to authorise it and to grant (or get) authorisation for the holding of the land of the Kobe College in this way.

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This plan is one which has been already adopted by the Friends' Mission, and has been accepted by the Japanese government. The plan as here given is presented to you only "for substance of doctrine"; in the carrying of it into effect minor changes may have to be made.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto Feb. 9, 1900

PLAN FOR ORGANISING THE MISSION INTO A JURIDICAL PERSON WHICH SHALL BE ENABLED TO HOLD REAL ESTATE FOR THE MISSION WORK

That the mission be organised into a "Missionary Committee" with some such constitution as the following:)

Rules of the Kyoto (?) Missionary Committee.

I The name of this Committee shall be the Kyoto Missionary Committee.

II The object of this Committee shall be to teach the Christian religion and to impart Christian education to Japanese youth.

III All missionaries in Japan under the direction of the A. B. C. F. M. shall be eligible to membership on this committee.

IV The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman and a Secretary.

V The Chairman, if present, shall preside at the meeting of the Committee; in the absence of the Chairman a Chairman pro-tem shall be chosen.

VI The Secretary shall keep the records of the Committee.

VII Members of the Committee may be elected by a majority vote at any meeting of the Committee.

VIII It shall be the duty of the Committee to fill any vacancies which may occur in the Board of Trustees of the Kobe College and such other Boards of Trust as may hereafter be created in connection with the work of this committee.

IX The annual meeting of this Committee shall be held at such time during July of each year as the Chairman may appoint;

special meetings may be called at any time by the Secretary, on application of three members, provided two weeks' notice be given.

X These rules may be changed by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting.

For the Kobe College:-

Articles of Association for the Kobe College.

I The object of this school is to impart Christian education to Japanese girls.

II The name of the school shall be Kobe Joshi Gakuin.

III The school is located in Kobe &c. &c.

IV The property of the school is the gift of Woman's Boards of Missions affiliated with the A. B. C. F. M. and of other friends in America and Japan, and cannot be used except for the purposes of this school as indicated in Art. I.

V The Board of Managers shall consist of five (?) persons chosen by the Kyoto (?) Missionary Committee, from among the members of that Committee.

VI In case of the death of a Manager, or when a Manager ceases to be a member of the Kyoto (?) Missionary Committee on account of leaving Japan or for any other reason, the said Missionary Committee shall appoint a successor.

For holding other real estate of the Mission:-

Articles of Foundation of the Kyoto Trust Ass'n

I The object of this Association is to hold land and houses for the residence of missionaries associated with the Kyoto Missionary Committee or for school and other purposes in different

meetings? We might want some time a hospital or something else

Buildings ?

parts of Japan, and to maintain said houses in repair.

II The Association shall be composed of five (?) persons appointed by the Kyoto (?) Missionary Committee from among the members of said Committee.

III When any member of this Association shall leave Japan or shall cease for any reason to be a member of the Kyoto Missionary Committee or in the event of the death of a member, a successor shall be appointed by the said Kyoto Missionary Committee.

IV The officers of this Association shall be a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, but the same person may serve both as Secretary and Treasurer.

V The central office of this association shall be at Kyoto, but it shall appoint agents in all places where its property is located.

VI This Association may, at the request of the Kyoto Missionary Committee, sell or exchange the properties committed to its care, make new investments, or deal with these properties in any other way which in its judgment the exigencies of the missionary work demand.

VII In the case of the disbanding of this Association the property which it holds in trust shall be returned as far as possible to the donors.

VIII The estimated value of the property to be immediately taken over amounts to yen-------, and it is located as indicated in the annexed inventory; but the Association is authorised to receive gifts for investment in land and houses for the sole purpose of providing residences for missionaries affiliated with the Kyoto Missionary Committee to the amount of yen-----.

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II The Association shall be composed of five (?) persons appointed by the Kyoto (?) Missionary Committee from among the members of said Committee.

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Person with a Person which shall be entitled to hold Real Estate for the Kyoto Mission Mrs.

APR 11 1900
APR 17 1900

Kyoto, Japan, March 21, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a furlough for Dr. Atkinson from this spring for the reason of health as set forth in the enclosed letter of Dr. Taylor.

As it will be highly desirable for him to take the steamer of early May, to avoid traveling through the heat, it is requested that if his going is not approved you will send us a message by cable. We put it this way as we feel there can be little doubt that the Committee will grant the request, and thus the permission may be safely assumed to be given if we do not hear to the contrary by about the 25th of April.

Unless Dr. Atkinson himself arranges a code with you please send me the word DEMOCRAT if the furlough is refused or if for any reason the immediate departure is not approved.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, March 21, 1900

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

March 21, 1900

Osaka, Mar. 6th/00.

To the Committee ad Interim

Dear Sirs: — This in-
formes you that I have seen
Mr. Atkinson several times du-
ring the fall and winter, and saw
he is in need of a vacation and
rest; but I did not advise them to
resign. I said nothing to him
regarding the matter of this year's amount of
salary.

I was called in the other day to
see him professionally, and advised
him strongly to take a season of rest.
return to the States for a season of rest.
He should go and that without delay.
— the sooner the better. When a man
is on the down grade of life there is
nothing gained by delay, when he
is in need of vacation and rest.
Delay is apt to prove disastrous
not only to him but to the work.
Hence I present this matter for
your consideration & action.

Yours truly,
Wallace Taylor. M.D.

Yours truly,
D. W. Simon
Sec.

115.

480.

APR 11 1890 14

Boston, Tuesday March 31, 1890

Rev. J. E. Carlton D.D.
Secretary
Boston

Dear Sir:

The condition of Jennie has vital
ask a furlough for Dr. Atkinson from the 1st April for the
or, health as set forth on the enclosed letter of Dr. Carlton
As it will be highly desirable for him to take the
station of early May, I avoid travelling through the heat of
is requested that if the furlough is not approved you will send us
a message by cable. To put it this way we telegraph only
be little doubt that the committee will grant the request, and
thus the permission may be safely be made to depend on the
not hearing the contrary by about the 20th of April.

Yours & Mrs Dr. Atkinson join in kind remembrances to
you please read the word "Secretary" in the furlough as the
Sweet on is the day phrase the inconvenience as yet
proved. We do not consider it a serious matter.

Sincerely Yours
Dr. Atkinson
Secretary

Rev. J. E. Carlton D.D.
Secretary
Boston

Kyoto, Japan, March 29, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim instruct me to send through you to the W. M. B. P. a request for the reimbursement of Miss Denton for taxes paid by her in Tottori between Oct. 1899 and February of this year to the amount of $10.27.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, March 29, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

March 29, 1900

JUN 11 1900 16

Kyoto, May 16, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to approve the following requests to the W. B. M. I. for appropriations for the current year, amounting to $745.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

House Repairs:-

Misses Dudley & Cozad	$50.
Miss Howe	50.
Ladies at the College	75.
Special for painting the outside of the ladies' home at the college	75.
	$250.

Taxes:-

Property tax,-

Misses Dudley & Cozad	$40.
Ladies at the college	25.

Income tax,-

Six W.B.M.I. ladies	50.
(Misses Barrows and Torrey for only part of the year)	115.

Language teachers:-

Miss Chandler (if not already granted)	$50.
Miss Shaw	20.
Misses Barrows & Torrey (half a year)	45.
	115.

480.

Comment Brought over $480. Grants
for [illegible] workers in Kobe
1. House Repair 2. Forces 3. Language Teacher.
4. Special Kindergarten.

Special touring in connection with Miss Howe's kindergarten work	$25.
Miss Howe's rent	240.
Total	$745.

Kobe, May 5, 1905.

1. – House Repair. – The usual amount apportioned in the mission for each house has been $50.00. This has been found now too much for ordinary repairs. It would be impossible to give in detail beforehand the items needed for keeping houses and grounds in repair during the year. We cannot foresee where the next typhoon will cause a weak spot in roofs or walls, or blow down a fence. If we could get estimates now for necessary painting, plastering, papering &c. they would not hold till the money came. We cannot carry these bills personally for several months, and they must be paid to the workmen when the work is done. We will try to send to the W. B. M. I. specimen statements of the way in which House Repair money has been used in former years. – The College asks for $75.00 instead of $50.00, an amount approved by the Mission for the past two years, because some of the ladies usually

JUN 11 1900

Commentary on requests for grants for W. B. M. I. work & workers in Kobe
1. House Repair, 2 Forces. 3. Language Teachers. 4. Special Kindergarten.

Kobe, May 5, 1900.

1. – House Repair. – The usual amount apportioned in the mission for each house has been $50.00. This has been found none too much for ordinary repairs. It would be impossible to give in detail beforehand the items needed for keeping houses and grounds in repair during the year. We cannot foresee where the next typhoon will cause a weak spot in roofs or walls, or blow down a fence. If we could get estimates now for necessary painting, plastering, papering &c. they would not hold till the money came. We cannot carry these bills personally for several months, and they must be paid to the workmen when the work is done. We will try to send to the W. B. M. I. specimen statements of the way in which House Repair money has been used in former years. – The College asks for $75.00 instead of $50.00, an amount approved by the Mission for the past two years, because some of the ladies usually

have their rooms outside the home building and it seems fair to charge a little more than the proportion for one family to their home.

The Home Building at the College has not been painted for seven or eight years and is very shabby.

2. Taxes. — We have to pay what taxes the government levy. Misses Dudley and Cozad have paid out of their own pockets $19.50 for the present half year. — We can never tell beforehand just what the amount will be. Hitherto the taxes for the "Home" at the College have been paid from the $1000 grant for College expenses, but taxes have so increased that the grant is not sufficient, and it seemed better to ask a separate amount than to ask an addition to the $1000.

The income tax is a new thing, and is reported to be one percent on salaries, but may be changed.

3. Miss Chandler's teacher's salary was asked for, but the official notification of its being granted does not seem to be here, as we are not sure. Through an oversight Miss Shawe was not asked for earlier. — Although these ladies are not expected to make a thorough study of the law.

guage, it is necessary that they should have some one on whom they can call to interpret frequently, and also that they should learn enough of the language so that they need not be absolutely dependent upon an interpreter for the common necessities of life. - Miss Chandler also has been obliged to prepare to teach a class requiring some knowledge of the Japanese language. The amount granted by W. B. M. I. for teachers' salaries this year is entirely inadequate for any one making a real study of the language. It should be understood that "teacher's salary" includes in some cases interpreting, in other cases letterwriting, translating, or preparation of text book material, and is needed quite as much by those who have been years in Japan as by the new comers. We have always understood that returning missionaries bring their allowances with them, so probably our request for Miss Barrows and Miss Torrey is unnecessary, but we all have so little this year that it would be impracticable for any of us to transfer to them if there should be any slip about them.

4. Special Kindergarten. - Miss Howe finds it as necessary to do touring now and then for the benefit of her kindergartners

and for the progress of the work as do those who are engaged in the oversight of evangelistic work, - but it seems better to ask a grant for this separately than to ask an addition to evangelistic funds. She will write more particularly herself about this.

Susan A. Searle
Station Secretary.

Miss Howe's rent was not thought of when the above was written, but it is equally necessary and it has been approved by the Committee ad interim. The amount is $240. a year. This is the rent actually paid by her on the house she is living in.

As Miss Howe's travel is a new estimate, and as only half the year will be left when the appropriation comes the Committee has reduced the request to $25.

D. W. Learned

Jan 16, 1920.

JUN 11 1900

18

2 copies

Kyoto, Japan, May 23, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the following grants amounting to $192.19 from the W. B. M. I. and also one to the amount of $6. from the W.B.M.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

From W. B. M. I.

House repairs for Miss Mc Candlish	25.
Miscellaneous " " "	20.
Taxes " " "	15.
Taxes " " Wainwright	16.
Teacher's salary " " (additional to appropriation)	15.
Special travel for Miss Wainwright to Foochow on account of her health	101.19
	192.19

From W. B. M.

Tax for Miss Gulick	6.

I will merely add that Miss Wainwright was badly out of health last fall after the strain of the mission work and the care of Miss Adams and it was absolutely necessary for her to get a vacation and a complete change. Her going to China was with the approval of the Committee ad Interim.

D. W. L.

The Atkinsons sail from Koh to-day

Kyoto, Japan, May 23, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the following grants amounting to $102.19 from the W. B. M. I. and also one $6 the amount of $6. from the W.B.M.

Yours truly,

D. W. Booser

Station Secretary

From W. B. M. I.

Secretary

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Miscellaneous " " "	20.
Taxes " " "	15.
Taxes " " Wainwright	16.
Teacher's salary " " (additional to appropriation)	15.
Special travel for Miss Wainwright to Foochow on account of her health	
	101.19

From W. B. M.

Tax for Miss Guilck	6.
	107.19

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D.W.B.

The Atkinsons and Gum Mok to-day

Kyoto, May 23, 1900.

com L. W.B.M.

JUN 25 1900

Kyoto, Japan, May 31, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Woman's Board for the following sums for the ladies in Maebashi (Misses Griswold and Keith).

House repairs	$50.
House taxes	27.
Income tax	17.25
	94.25

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Also to ask the W.B.M. for a grant of $100. for Miss Daughaday's house expenses for the current year. The request is increased over what has been given in former years because of the rise in prices.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, May 31, 1900

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

L 3 1900

19

Copied

Kyoto, June 8, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has

ted

to ask the W. B. M. I. for a grant of $25. for Miss Swartz's travel to mission meeting and other miscellaneous expenses. The travel to mission meeting is the chief and only important item, and the importance of the ladies' having such a grant has been already set forth by me to you. This request is now sent on for fear lest there may be delay in granting money for this purpose in the lack of a definite request and a specification of a definite sum.

W.B.M.I.

Also to ask the W.B.M. for a grant of $100. for Miss Daughaday's house expenses for the current year. The request is increased over what has been given in former years because of the rise in prices.

W.B.M.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

SEP 3 1900 20
SEP 7 1900

Karuizawa, Japan,
2 Aug. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee for an additional grant of $75. for the Miyazaki evangelistic work for the present year, as is explained in the enclosed letter from Mr. Clark.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

Rangoon Aug. 1, 1900

SEP 20 1900

21

Kazuizawa, Japan, OCT 1 1900

25 Aug. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir.

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask permission for Miss Dudley to take a furlough from ~~Mount~~ Kyoto in the late winter or early spring.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Sec.

Sep 1 1900

Kozmin's Gym
25 Aug. 1900.

Wm. G. Morton, M.D.
Dear Sir:

The Committee of Entertainment have voted to call Tuesday Evening Nov. 6th to talk a few words from most gym in the late winter & early spring.

Yours truly,

J. W. Seaman
Sec.

Aug. 25, 1900

NOV 17 1900 22

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 3, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The members of the Mission present at the recent General Conference discussed the needs of reinforcements for the Mission, and as a result of their discussions the Committee ad Interim has taken formal action and has voted that the needs of the work require no less than four families to be sent to the Mission in the course of the coming year.

I presume the committee in charge of the matter will write to you fully on the subject; this is only the formal action certifying to the judgment of the Mission.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto, Oct. 18, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

To the requests for medical grants for the ladies which I sent on a few days ago please add the following which were omitted through a mistake.

Miss C. L. Brown	$13.
Miss Swartz	10.75

Yours truly,

Dear Dr. Barton,

I will only say in my own name that we very much need one man more here in Kyoto. Such a man would no more than take the place left by Dr. Gordon's death. The especial need is that of a man for the Old Testament work. There is no one in the station who is in a position to take this department, and, though Dr. Alexander is very kindly helping us out just now, that of course cannot be counted on. What makes it all the more important that a good man be sent for this work is that Dr. Yuasa stands ready and eager to take it, and it will be difficult to resist the pressure to give it to him if there is not a strong man for it, while we are all of the most decided opinion that it would be a serious loss to the whole tone of the school to have him in it, such is his levity and lack of moral

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DEC 28 1900

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Dec 3, 1900

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JAN 7- 1901

24

JAN 9- 1901

Kyoto, Dec. 13, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

Request is made by the Committee ad Interim for permission for Lella Albrecht and Helen Davis to return to America.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

The Committee ad Interim [illegible] ask permission for Mrs. Clark and children to [illegible] United States for a furlough for the sake of [illegible] It is with very great reluctance that this [illegible] Mr. Clarks, for it will be a great inconvenience [illegible] as well as a great loss to their work. [illegible] necessary for the sake of her health as she is suffering from long-continued indigestion. Dr. Kimura's letter is enclosed.

The Committee has also voted to ask from the W. B. M. I.

(1) $40. additional for taxes on Kobe College for 1900, the taxes assessed on the property during the past year having been so much in excess of former years and also in excess of what was asked for this year.

(2) $50. for compensation paid during the year to Mrs. C. Johnson for teaching at various times in the college when made necessary by the lack of regular teachers, this sum being a very small remuneration for the amount and value of the work done by her.

(3) $170. special grant for the College for 1901 in order that a year's furlough (with salary continued) may be given to Mr. Yamanashi who has taught more than nineteen years continuously in the school with only one term off.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Kyoto, Dec. 13, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

Request is made by the Committee ad Interim for permission for Lelia Albrecht and Helen Davis to return to America.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto Dec. 13, 1900

JAN 15 1901 25

RC

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 19, '00

JAN 23 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mrs. Clark and children to go to the United States for a furlough for the sake of Mrs. Clark's health. It is with very great reluctance that this is asked by the Clarks, for it will be a great inconvenience to them personally as well as a great loss to their work, but it seems to be necessary for the sake of her health, as she is suffering severely from long-continued indigestion. Dr. Kinnear's letter is enclosed.

The Committee has also voted to ask from the W. B. M. I.

(1) $40. additional for taxes on Kobe College for 1900, the taxes assessed on the property during the past year having been so much in excess of former years and thus in excess of what was asked for this year.

(2) $50. for compensation paid during the year to Mrs. C. Johnson for teaching at various times in the college when made necessary by the lack of regular teachers, this sum being a very small remuneration for the amount and value of the work done by her.

(3) $170. special grant for the College for 1901 in order that a year's furlough (with salary continued) may be given to Mr. Yamanouchi ~~Wamanashi~~ who has taught more than nineteen years continuously in the school with only one term off.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 19, '00

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mrs. Clark and children to go to the United States for a furlough for the sake of Mrs. Clark's health. It is with very great reluctance that this is asked by the Clarks, for it will be a great inconvenience to them personally as well as a great loss to their work, but it seems to be necessary for the sake of her health, as she is suffering severely from long-continued indigestion. Dr. Kinnear's letter is enclosed.

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(3) $170. special grant for the college for 1901 in order that a year's furlough (with salary continued) may be given to Mr. Wamnash who has taught more than nineteen years continuously in the school with only one term off.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Secretary

26

JAN 15 1901
JAN 23 1901

P.C.

Kyoto, Japan/ Dec. 26, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a grant of $20. a month during 1901 for Miss Grace W.Learned, namely $10. a month from the A.B.C.F.M. as remuneration for assistance in the mission treasury business to the amount of two hours a day; and $10. a month from the W.B.M. for teaching one hour a day in the Girls' School.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

The committee has also voted to advise Miss McCandlish to remain in one of the central stations till next summer, for medical care on account of the condition of her heart.

Unanimously of Com. Thd

Kyoto, Japan\ Dec. 26, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a grant of $20. a month during 1901 for Miss Grace W. Learned, namely $10. a month from the A.B.C.F.M. as remuneration for assistance in the mission treasury business to the amount of two hours a day; and $10. a month from the W.B.M. for teaching one hour a day in the Girls' School.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Dec. 26, 1900

APR 3 1901
APR 17 1901

27

Kyoto, March 11, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to grant from the $500. of the Kumamoto House money still in my hands the sum of $350. for the erection of a small building on the premises of the Matsuyama mission house (now occupied by Mr. Gulick) for use in his work with the students of the public schools. The mission residence is right in the midst of the public schools, with I don't know how many hundred young men studying in them, and Mr. Gulick is just the man to get hold of them and do a most useful work with them. But it can easily be seen that it is very difficult to do much of this work in a not very large house occupied by a family with four children. In order to do the work which he wishes to do, and which he has already begun sufficiently to show its possibilities, he must have a room where he can meet the young men, and to which they can come freely.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

The substance of the request was approved by the mission at the last annual meeting, the amount to be asked for being left to the C.A.I. to decide, but for various reasons it has not seemed best to carry it further till now.

Kyoto, March 11, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Secretary

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Kyoto, March 11, 1901

MAY 15 1901

28

Kyoto, April 20, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ~~to~~ approve the request of Misses Brown and Swartz for an additional grant for house expenses for the current year of $150. (that is $75. from each of the two Woman's Boards) to meet the additional expense caused by their moving into a more healthful and suitable hpuse at higher rent, and of repairing it for their use.

You will notice that this is additional to what the W.B.M. has already granted for 1901 and to what has already been asked of the W.B.M.I. for this year.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Rev. J. L. Barton

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Dr. Barton

Kyoto, Apr. 20, 1901

18 1901

Kyoto, May 24, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to suggest to the Prudential Committe the name of Rev. F. A. Cassidy now residing in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, for appointment to our mission. He was formerly for some years a member of the Canadian Methodist Mission in this country, and was counted one of the most efficient members of that mission. At the time of the breaking up of that mission, some seven years ago, he retired from the service and is now the pastor of one of the large churches of that denomination, in which he is said to have had signal success. Information has come to us that he would be glad to return to Japan for work, but that he prefers not to come again under his old Board, and that he very likely would accept appo9ntment from the A.B.C.F.M. He is said to have kept up his acquaintance with the Japanese language, and thus he would have an advantage over a new man.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Rec'd

Kyoto, May 24, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Dr. Barton

Kyoto, May 24, 1901

Woman's Boards informed
JUL 5 1901

Kyoto, Japan, June 10, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a grant of $110. additional for the evangelistic work of the ladies of Niigata station. This is simply to make good the amount cut off from the estimates for that work in the appropriations of the Woman's Boards for this year. The appropriations of the Board of the Interior only came a few weeks ago; so it was not till very recently that it was known how much was to be had. It is not easy for us to tell which of the two Boards this request should be sent to, but, as the Eastern Board seems to have turned the whole responsibility over to the Board of the Interior over and above the small grant which itself made, we infer that this should probably be sent to Chicago, and the ladies have written there in explanation of it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, June 10, 1901

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, June 10, 1901

Woman's Boards informed

NOV 19 1901

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 24, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted

(1) to ask for a grant of $150. for repairs in the foreign teachers' rooms in the Kyoto Girls' School which now, after five years' disuse are to be occupied by Miss Denton.

(2) To ask for grants for medical expenses:-

Miss Bradshaw	5.68
Miss Colby	43.63
Miss Daniels	15.
Miss Howe	42.43
Miss McCandlish	90.
Miss W ainwright	24.44

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

By this mail I send the six copies of the Proceedings of the Tokyo Conference of last year (just published) which you asked me to send you.

Women's Boards informed

D. - Osaka, Japan, Oct. 24, 1901

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 24, 1901

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

By this mail I send the six copies of the Proceedings of the Tokyo Conference of last year (just published) which you asked me to send you.

Kyoto, Nov. 27, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim presents the following requests to the Woman's Boards through the Prudential Committee.

For medical expenses:-

Miss Brown $20.

Miss Swartz $17.50

For a special grant to Miss Bradshaw to pay off her debt, $60.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Kyoto, Nov. 27, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

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For medical expenses:-

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Miss Swartz $17.50

For a special grant to Miss Bradshaw to pay off her debt, $60.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Kyoto, Nov. 27, 1901

JAN 10 1902

Kyoto, Dec. 14, 1901

MAR 13 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask from the Woman's Board of the Interior special grants,—

$275. for the expense of repairing a Japanese house for Miss Wainwright's residence in Okayama, and for the expense of her moving to it;

$28.62 for her taxes for the year 1901 in excess of the appropriation.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Dr. Daniels's letter of Nov. 15th is just received, and we are glad to hear of the prospect of Dr. Holbrokk's re-appointment and of the hope of Miss Hoyt's appointment.

W. B. M. I.

Rec'd 1902 Jan 10 938

Kyoto, Dec. 14, 1901

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Kyoto, Dec. 14, 1901

MAR 8 1902

Kyoto, Feb. 13, 1902

APR 2 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to take measures, if possible, to have an experienced man sent out here for six or nine months of special evangelistic work.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

The kind of man needed is one who is experienced in direct evangelistic work, such a man as Mr. Mott or Dr. Terrey. Of course it is necessary that he be a man of great discretion. I would suggest that, if a man is to be sent, conference be had with Mr. Mott as to the kind of man who could accomplish the most here.

As to the work which it is hoped that he would do, it would be just such work as has been done by Mr. Mott and Dr. Terrey, that is direct evangelistic work to bring people to a decision at least to study Christianity and to get as many as possible to decide to follow ~~him~~ Christ. But the two brethren just mentioned spent only a month here, on the fly; it is hoped that a man might come out expressly for Japan, not simply spending a few days here on his way to some other country, and thus that the work begun by them might be carried on both more widely and also more throughly so as to accomplish more permanent results. It is believed that the country is ripe for just such work, and that the right man, spending six or nine months here, might be

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the means under God of inducing large numbers to make the great decision, and might bring large numbers of others within reach of the truth. Besides the work which he would do for those outside the church he would be in a position to do an equally valuable work in arousing the churches to active work and in helping to lead them in it. As I have said, the time seems to ripe for just such work, as is plainly shown by the results of the little time spent here by Messrs. Mott and Torrey people are ready to come to such meetings and respond to gospel appeals in a way that would have seemed incredible a few years ago. It verily seems as if a work of preparation has been going on without our knowledge during the past years of apparent discouragement, and that men's minds are ready for a great onward movement. I may add that Mr. Ebina, formerly so strong a worker in these churches, is now publishing in his magazine, "The New Man," the most pronounced Unitarianism in a form very seductive to readers, and it seems that an active campaign of the real Gospel kind would be one of the best ways of meeting his influence.

If it is asked why the missionaries do not do this evangelistic work themsleves, the answer is that they are doing it to the best of their ability, and we are heping for good results even if no one comes, but experience has shown that a man coming with some prestige straight from America for this definite work, can draw men whom the missionary cannot get hold of, and get peole to make decisions which they could not be led to make by the resident missionary. If it has been found useful in past years to have the help of special workers in churches in America, the same reason operates here.

As to the time of coming, almost anytime would be

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As to the time of coming, almost anytime would be

good. Japanese come out more readily perhaps in summer than in winter, but this work might be carried on all through the year except in the very hottest of the summer. If a man could come in April and work through May, June and early July; then assist in summer schools or conventions at various places off and on during the summer; and then carry on another campaign in the fall, it would be fine. Or if he could come in early fall and carry on work till the next summer (of course with some intervals for rest) that would be very good.

As to the expense? besides the compensation to the man and the expenses of his travel it would be very desirable to have something of a fund to meet the expense of some meetings in theaters, but of course he would be entertained in the homes of the missionaries and the expenses of the meetings in the churches would be met here.

As to the best way of sending him, we of course must refer that to you. I would only suggest that it is desired that his work be not at all limited to young men (though they would probably form a large part of the class he would reach) so the Y.M.C.A. may not be the best means of doing it, though we should all most heartily welcome a man sent by that body. Also, unless he is sent under the auspices of the Board we fear that it would be impossible for him to work in all out field, as so much of his time would be taken by the larger cities. While we would like to see all parts of the land reached, we of of course feel a special responsiblity for our own field. In any case his work, even in our stations, would no doubt be made a union work. It may be that some one or more who are especially interested in direct work and who look for immediate results would make special gifts for such a work, the visible results of which we believe would be great.

D. W. S.

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D.W.B.

MAR 28 1902 35

Kyoto, Japan, March 4, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

APR 2 1902

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted

(1) to ask permission for Frank Cary (now nearly fourteen years old) to go to America;

(2) to ask for a new unmarried lady for Osaka to fill the vacancy made by Miss McCandlish's approaching marriage. (Although Miss McCandlish, who is withdrawing belongs to the Board of the Interior, the woman's work in Osaka belongs rather to the Eastern Board, and the new lady would more naturally come from that board.)

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I have received your letter of Jan 27.

Kyoto, Japan, M'rch 4, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted

(1) to ask permission for Frank Gary (now nearly fourteen years old) to go to America;

(2) to ask for a new unmarried lady for O'Mka to fill the vacancy made by Miss Mcdonald's approaching marriage.

(Although Miss Mcdonald, who is withdrawing belongs to the Board of the Interior, the woman's work in Osaka belongs rather to the Eastern Board, and the new lady would more naturally come from that board.)

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

M'rch 4, 1902

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JUN 5 1902

JUL 5 1902

Kyoto, Japan, May 8, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a special appropriation of $100. towards the expenses of the special union evangelistic work to be carried on in connection with the great national exhibition at Osaka next year.

As the mission's funds for general work are already fully occupied with the regular work of the mission, a special grant is needed if this mission is to take any part in meeting the expense of that special work (beyond what individuals can do).

The request is sent on now in order that the committe in charge of the work may know somewhat how much they can count on before making full plans for the work. The money will not be needed till next year.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I have just learned the number of baptisms in the Kumiai churches in 1901; it was 880, which was a larger number than in any year since 1892.

Kyoto, Japan, May 8, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Secretary

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JUN 14 1902

Kyoto, May 15, '02

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a special grant from the Woman's Board of $65. for repairs on Miss Bradshaw's house made necessary by a recent storm and not provided for by the regular house grant.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, May 15, '02

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, May 15, 1902

38
OCT 30 1902
acknld

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 9, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

Following are the ladies' medical requests for the past twelve months respectfully submitted by the Committee ad Interim:

Miss Adams	13.85	
Miss Case	2.25	
Miss Colby	12.15	
Miss Daniels	10.	
Miss Daughaday	17.50	
Miss Keith	10.74	66.49
Miss Cozad	87.94	
Miss Howe	33.51	
Miss Wainwright	10.86	132.31
Miss Denton	5.	5.
		203.80

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 9, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

Following are the ladies' medical requests for the past twelve months respectfully submitted by the Committee ad Interim:

Miss Adams	15.85	
Miss Case	2.25	
Miss Colby	12.15	
Miss Daniels	10.	
Miss Dougherty	17.50	
Miss Keith	10.74	66.49
Miss Cozad	87.94	
Miss Howe	33.51	
Miss Wainwright	10.86	132.31
Miss Denton	6.	6.
		203.80

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Jap. Oct. 9, 1902

Rec'd MAY 18 1903
MAY 20 1903

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京都今出川通
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...y and Treasurer:
...T. W. LEARNED.

American Board's Japan Mission,

KYOTO, JAPAN, April 29, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim asks permission for Dr. DeForest to take a short furlough, of some six months, for family reasons. As it is very desirable that he go as soon as possible it is requested that the telegram FATHER be sent if the request is granted.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

The reason is that his son, now in Yale, needs the father's care urgently. The boy entered Yale (the Scientific School) a year earlier than he was expected to, which may be one reason why he has failed to keep up in his studies. Last fall he failed in a majority of his studies, and friends arranged things so that he could go on in his classes in two studies and fall back in the next year for the rest, but he is making a failure in this too. He is in danger of making a complete and disastrous failure of his college life. Also he has failed to recognize his responsibilities financially, and though he has not gone to extremes he is giving anxiety to his friends and is spending money in a way that is bringing him into disrepute with the teachers. That is he fails to pay regular college bills and has fallen badly behind his allowance. There is nothing dissolute, so far as the friends write, but a carelessness that is involving his good name. The result is so depressing that he says that he sometimes goes to sleep wishing he might never awake.. There is real peril ahead, and he needs his father. Dr. DeForest has been anxious for over a year, and the last news convinces him that his duty is to go to his son. He hopes to be able to return in about six months. As he has been out here seven and a half years it is earlier than he would wish to go, but he feels (and we fully agree with him) that his son in this condition of things has a claim on him which he cannot postpone.

I think you will see the desirability of an answer by telegram if he is allowed to go. To bring this early before you I report this action without waiting to give him time to write, and hence you may not hear from him by this mail, but I trust you will not wait for his letter.

Some of the Committee feel that it would be better for both Dr. and Mrs. DeForest to go, inasmuch as Dr. DeForest thinks it will be necessary for her to go soon after his return. W

Rec'd Treasurer:
LEARNED.
MAY 18 1903
MAY 20 1903

American Board's Japan Mission,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

April 29, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim asks permission for Dr. DeForest to take a short furlough, of some six months, for family reasons. As it is very desirable that he go as soon as possible it is requested that the telegram FATHER be sent if the request is granted.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

The reason is that his son, now in Yale, needs the father's care urgently. The boy entered Yale (the Scientific School) a year earlier than he was expected to, which may be one reason why he has failed to keep up in his studies. Last fall he failed in a majority of his studies, and friends arranged things so that he could go on in his classmate two studies and fall back in the next year for the rest, but he is making a failure in this too. He is in danger of making a cripple and disastrous failure of his college life. Also he has failed to recognize his responsibilities financially, and though he has not gone to extremes he is giving anxiety to his friends and is spending money in a way that is bringing him into disrepute with the teachers. That is he fails to pay regular college bills and has fallen badly behind his allowance. There is nothing dishonest, so far as the friends write, but a carelessness that is injuring his good name. The result is so depressing that he says that he sometimes goes to sleep wishing he might never awake.. There is real peril ahead, and he needs his father. Dr. DeForest has been anxious for over a year, and the last term convinces him that his duty is to go to his son. He hopes to be able to return in about six months. As he has been out here seven and a half years it is earlier than he would wish to go, but he feels (and we fully agree with him) that his son in this condition of things has a claim on him which he cannot postpone.

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...y and Treasurer:
...T. W. LEARNED.

Rec'd

American Board's Japan Mission,

KYOTO, JAPAN,

京都今出川通
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do not think it wise to delay this letter to consult Dr. Deforest on that point, but if she is to go within a year for the sake of the two children (Jack and Louise) it may be well that she go with Dr. DeF rest so as to bring the help of both father and mother to the boy at once. If the Committee are willing to give us authority to send both father and mother if on full consideration it seems best, please telegraph

PARENTS

D. W. S.

京都今出川通 ヲ ル ヲ

Kyoto April 29, 1903

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KYOTO, JAPAN,

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PAYMTS

D. W. S.

40

Rec'd SEP 28 1903

Kazuizawa, Japan,
5 Sept. 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D. D.

Ans'd SEP 28 1903

Dear Sir,

The committee ad interim has voted to add to the estimates for 1904 an item of $375. for special repairs and improvements in the home now occupied by Misses Gare and Colby, adjoining the Baikwa Girls' School in Osaka. The home needs extensive repairs, as very little has been done to it for a number of years and it was not too well built in the first place. There is also need of an additional room, as the house is so cramped to provide sufficient space and accommodations for two busy ladies. At mission meeting a committee was appointed to inspect the house and see what ought to be done, and this action is in accordance with that committee's recommendation. Will you kindly see that this request is brought before the Woman's Board.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned
Sec.

Karing Lawn, Sept. 5th 1903

Kearney Town Council

5 Sept 1903

Kearney & District Band

Dear Sir,

The committee of instruction has voted to add to the entertainment for 1904 the sum of £ 375, for Special relaxing and improvements in the Town now occupied by Miss Lane and Bobby, adjoining the Baptist Church School in Clarke. The Town needs an entertainment hall, or very little has been done to it for a number of years and it was too well built in the first place. Here is also need of an additional room, the Town is too crowded to provide sufficient place and accommodation for two long letters. At minimum meeting a committee was appointed to invest the money to the best advantage and in accordance with the section in accordance with the Band Act. Mr Hurley is requested to forward the resolution recommendation. Yours truly

D.W. Bowman

Sec.

OCT 17 1903

41

Kyoto, Japan, Sept/ 16,
1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask an additional grant for Mr. Allchin of $50. for the past year in view of the increased expense to which he has been subjected in having to board in Yokohama during the year in order to superintend the printing of the new hymn-book which is just about to be issued.

His residence in Yokohama was necessary that he might be near the printer, and the expense of boarding there has no doubt been considerably heavier than it would have been to keep house in a modest way by himself or to have a room of his own and take his meals with one of the mission families as he would have done if he had not had to live in Yokohama. The exact difference of expense being difficult to determine, the Committee asks for $50. as being half of the $100. which has for many years been allowed to a family living in Tokyo or Yokohama in excess of the salary allowance to other members of the mission. If a married couple living in Yokohama would have $100. more than others of the mission, surely $50. is a moderate request for additional allowance for a man who has to board there.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Sept\ 16,
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Yours truly,

D.W. Learned
Sec.

Sept. 16, 1903

OCT 17 1903

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 16, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim asks permission to sell the property on the former Concession at Osaka known as No. 26. This lot adjoins the house occupied by Miss Daniels. The house on it was occupied many years ago by Dr. DeForest, and afterwards for a time by Mr. Curtis, but for many years it has not been used by any of the mission except occasionally for a short time. The house is in very poor condition and it is estimated that it will require over $1,000. in repairs to fit it for use as a residence. If this is done it can undoubtedly be rented at a good rental for a number of years, but the house is poorly built and will be needing repairs again in a few years. Unless it is repaired at some such expense little or nothing can be got for it, and of course taxes have to be continually paid on the land. The land is thought to measure a little under 300 tsubo, and it is estimated that it ought to sell for Y 75. ($37.50) a tsubo, say $10,000.

On the other hand it is argued that the present is a poor time to sell, and that the early opening of the new harbor at Osaka will surely lead to a great advance in the price of land there so that by holding on to the land for a few years we may be able to sell for Y 90/ or even 100.

The Committe is not unanimous in favor of an early sale, but yet the vote is to ask permission to sell at what may seem to be a fair price now. If this is granted the committee will endeavor to get at least Y 75. for it.

Yours truly, D. W. Learned Sec.

OCT 17 1903

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Yours truly, D.W. Learned

Recd. Oct. 16, 1903

43

Ans'd NOV 13 1903

Kyoto, Oct. 8, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the following sums for the medical expenses of the ladies of the missionduring the past year.

Miss Adams	17.05
Miss Bradshaw	22.43
Miss Case	6.30
Miss Daniels	20.80
Miss Daughaday	15.18
Mrs. Gordon	7.50
Miss Gulick	12.90
Miss Holbrook	8.90
Miss Keith	23.60
Miss Barrows	39.85
Mis Howe	6.25
Miss Searle	16.00
Miss Torrey	23.25
Miss Denton	10.00

W.B.M.

W.B.M.J.

W.B.M.P.

134.66

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Oct. 8, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the following sums for the medical expenses of the ladies of the missionary during the past year.

Miss Adams	17.05
Miss Bradshaw	22.45
Miss Case	6.30
Miss Daniels	20.80
Miss Dougherty	15.15
Mrs. Gordon	7.50
Miss Gulick	12.90
Miss Holbrook	8.90
Miss Keith	23.60
Miss Barrows	39.85
Mis Howe	6.25
Miss Searle	15.00
Miss Torrey	23.25
Miss D'nton	10.00

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Oct. 8, 1903

Kyoto, Oct. 28, 1903

Rec'd NOV 17 1903

Ans'd NOV 18 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted the following on the recommendation of the committee on Kobe College,—

(1) To ask an appropriation from the W.B.M.I. of $17.50 a month from the middle of September to the end of next June as compensation to Miss Cabeldu for teaching in Kobe College.

Her employment relieved Miss Hoyt from being called away from language study and thus is of very great value for the future work of the latter. Miss Hoyt will return to the college in April and take up some teaching, but her work in her own special department will absorb all the time she can give to teaching in this stage of her work, and Miss Cabeldu will still be needed for the English work which she is now doing. As the immediate result of the engagement of Miss Cabeldu is to give Miss Hoyt a chance for further study it may possibly be thought that the board which supports Miss Hoyt ought to take up Miss Cabeldu, but that will not apply after the first of April. Of course, though, we do not care which board takes Miss Cabeldu. Of course if one or more ladies are sent out for temporary work we shall dispense with Miss Cabeldu on their arrival. Miss C. is a young lady resident in Kobe and does fairly well as a stopgap, though we would much rather have such ladies as would be sent from America.

(2) To ask the W.B.M.I. to extend Miss Chandler's term of service by two years, that is to support her here for two years more from next summer when her present engagement expires.

It does not seem wise to ask for Miss Chandler's permanent retention in the work, but it would be an embarrassment to have her leave next summer, and those who object most to her indefinite continuance there are willing to have her remain for two years. She will then have spent seven years in Japan and it will be her natural time for a furlough.

(3) To represent to the W.B.M.I. the importance for the proper maintenance of Kobe College as a college of having seven ladies connected with it from America; and in order to the maintenance of this number to ask for two more ladies (one to be preparing to take Miss Chandler's place, and one to do likewise for Miss Holbrook.)

In the Woman's Board does find itself able to maintain the institution as college it can of course direct the managers to reduce the grade, but if it intends that the college grade shall be maintained it must provide a sufficient corps of workers, and on careful consideration it is found that seven is the necessary number. As Miss DeForest has been assigned to the the college it now has that number, though of course Miss DeForest cannot be set to work there for a year or more. But, as I have just said, it seems plainly unwise to continue Miss Chandler there indefinitely, and also Miss Holbrook's state of health is such that she cannot be counted on for very much more service and some one ought to be preparing to take upher work. We have not failed to consider the possibility of getting more of the work done by Japanese teachers, and it seems to be quite impossible.

The Committee ad Interim has also had presented to it a plan for building an office building at a cost of $4,000. on the mission property known as No. 26 on the old Concession in Osaka, an insurance agency having agreed to rent such a building for three years (and perhaps more) at a rental of $750. a year. The mission of course has no money to do such building with; even with the help of all that could possibly be spared from the House Fund it would be necessary to borrow a considerable sum, and the Committee feel that it has no right to borrow money without the permision of the Prudential Committee. It would probably be too late to close with the offer of the Insurance Company by the time an answer could come from you, so we do not present a definite request, but it seemed to the Committee desirable to have some expression of opinion from you as to wish of P.C. in regard to such a case, that is whether it is desirable to use mission property as a means of income. Of course there can be no question that where a mission house is temporarily unoccupied it is well to rent it and get something from it. The question is whether it would be well to invest a considerable sum, even if we had it, in puttingup a building to

rent for commercial purposes in order to utilise the land. As such a question may arise again we should be glad of an expression of opinion on it, and also whether we should be justified in borrowing money for such a purpose.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Secretary

(End of city)

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have received your favor of 26th September. In regard to the matter of keeping estimates and appropriations in some definite relation to each other I have probably said enough, but I will add two remarks if I may be allowed,--(1) that some things which you say imply that it is to be expected that a mission will ask for far more than it can reasonably hope to receive if it is a growing mission; but until the last few years the estimates (not all the extra requests) of our mission were nearly always met (or nearly met) by the appropriations, and yet the mission was by no means "at a standstill"; (2) that it is simply plain fact that we cannot do more than we are able to do, and that if any of the Committee are cherishing the belief that we are in some way carrying on a $16,000. work with $12,000. they are quite mistaken If a station has only money for four evangelists it cannot employ six. We cannot hold on to work which we have not the means to do. Of course it is a question whether it is wiser to feebly work twelve stations hoping that some time we may have means to work them vigorously or to do more thorough work in fewer stations, but this is quite a separate question. I say this because I do not wish it to be thought that I was arguing that the mission ought to give up

some of the stations.

I think none of us have yet heard anything of the Mrs. Ide whose letter you quote from.

Last week I had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Annual Conference of the Kumiai churches in Okayama. Dr. Pettee will probably write of it, so I will only mention two things. One is the extremely little ecclesiastical business that this body has to do; even of its business sessions far the largest part was given to discussions and plans in regard to evangelistic work, such as the plans for sending missionaries to Korea, and a striking illustration of this is the fact that this was the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Missionary Society (which is now absorbed in the Conference) and only the nineteenth year of the Conference, the churches having been for some years united only for evangelistic work. The other is the appointment of a committee to confer with one already appointed by the Directors of the Doshisha as to forming a closer relation bewtween the churches and the Theological School. Dr. Albrecht being absent, I went to repesent the school in this matter and I was very glad that the committee was heartily agreed to. The only note of dissent was the remark of one of the leading men that Mr. Kataoka had declared the school to be a school unconnected with any church, and if so he did not see how any department of it could be in special relations with any churches. I feel very deeply that the it is extremely important for the future at least of the Theological School that it be recognised as being in close relations with the Kumiai churches, and therefore I think that the school ought to concede something if necessary to bring about such an alliance.

However pleasant it may be to think of the Doshishaas embracing all denominations, it is in my opinion far more important for it to have the real and cordial sympathy of the Kumiai churches. The Presbyterians, Baptists etc. are not going to give the school any more goodwill or help on the ground that one or two of their men are employed in it, and it would be a great mistake for the school to be out of alliance with the religious life of the churches. Espesially will it be unfortunate now that the matter has been brought up if it turns out that no alliance can be made. So I await the work of the joint committee (which of course cannot be entered upon till Dr. Albrecht returns) with a great deal of interest and some anxiety. For there are undoubtedly some difficulties in the way of forming any kind of alliance.

You may be interested to know that the number of pupils now in the school is

in the lower school		357
in the higher courses		18
in the Theolog. Sch.	23	
in the girls' school		110
a total of young people		508

Yours truly

D.W. Learned

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Toronto, Oct. 28, 1903

45

Rec'd DEC 8 1903

Ans'd DEC 16 1903

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 16, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for Dr. S. L. Gulick the same help for education of a child in this country as has just been given by the Prudential Committee to Mr. White. In the case of the Gulicks their oldest daughter, Susan, now gone to America, was sent to school in Kobe. A grant is asked for her during the first half of this year, while she was in Kobe, similar to that made to the Whites. As the case seems to be parallel to that of the Whites I suppose no argument is needed.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

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Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 16, 1903

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto, Nov. 16, 1903

46

Rec'd DEC 26 1903

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 3, 1903

Ans'd DEC 30 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mrs. Gordon to return to America for a furlough, at her own expense, next February for health and personal reasons.

The Committee has not been informed of the reasons suffiently for it to be able to ask for a furlough for Mrs. Gordon at the Board's expense, but in view of her impaired health and her disposition to brood over her loneliness, the Committee thinks it desirable that she have a vacation if she (that is her friends) can meet the expense.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 3, 1903

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Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Secretary

Rec'd DEC 26 1903

Ans'd DEC 30 1903

Dec. 3, 1903

47

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 3, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Rec'd DEC 26 1903
Ans'd DEC 31 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask you to arrange, if possible, for Prof. Bosworth of Oberlin to visit Japan for a season of special work during his Sabbatic year at the Seminary which comes, I think, next year. Dr. Albrecht brings word from him that he is much inclined to come if he is wanted and if plans can be made for his coming, and it is the hearty desire of the station and the Committee that the way may be opened for him to come, as we feel sure that he will be able to do much good here.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Last Saturday there was held a memorial service for Mr. Kataoka in the Dōshisha chapel which was attended by a considerable number of his political associates and firends.

On Sunday, the 29th, the 28th anniversary of the founding of the school was celebrated with a sermon by Dr. Davis. How much more hopeful is the situation of the school now than when you spoke at its 20th anniversary.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 3, 1903

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Dr. Barton

Copy

48

acknowledged also.

Rec'd JAN 4 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 9, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd JAN 28 1904

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for an additional (a third) man to be sent to work in the Doshisha for three years.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

The reason is that three men are needed in order to do the teaching of English which is required by the present plans of the school. The school, as you know, is now cut off from the national line of educational institutions and is thus at a serious disadvantage in competition with the government schools, not to speak of their greater financial resources, but (in adition to its moral power) it has one strong point, namely its instruction in English. In the re-arrangement of the work and plans of the school this has been recognised, and it has been determined to make the teaching of English and the training of teachers of English the specialty of the school. Mr. Lombard has heartily entered into this plan, and is now preparing himself for work in this line. With the great demand which there is, and is likely to continue to be, in this country for English and for good teachers of English, the school seems to be assured of a useful and prosperous future if this course can be well carried out.

In order to make a success of this there is need of a good deal of work by the foreign teachers. The Japanese teachers take a large part of the work, but it cannot be a success with-

out the foreign element in considerable proportion. It is the fact that the foreign element is so conspicuous here that will give this school a leading place in this kind of work. There are Japanese enough who can make some kind of a translation of English, but scarcely any who can take the place of the foreigner in teaching the language, and those few (if there are any) would demand salaries far beyond the power of the school to pay. The amount of work to be done is made somewhat more than it might otherwise be by the requirements of the Department of Education which insists upon having a good many more hours of class-room work done than is the custom in American schools; and this requirement must be met if the school is to retain its recognition and such privileges as it has in regard to the conscription etc.

This addition to the work is going into force with the new school year, and also the increasing numbers of the school call for the division of the lower classes into more divisions, and thus increases the amount of work to be done.

Just at this time too our United Brother, Mr. Knipp, who has been assisting in the teaching of English for the last two years, has been obliged to go home for the sake of his health (he sails on this ship) and, though his mission is employing a substitute at present, they will not continue it beyond this school year.

Also when Mr. Lombard comes back a year from this fall he ought for the good of his life-work here to have some time for study of the Japanese language, and ought not to be obliged to do all the teaching that he possibly can.

Dr. Davis and Mr. Dunning are both now doing some

teaching of English, but it is not good policy to keep men at this work who are intended for general missionary work.

So we ask for a new man, believing that he will be needed in additionto Messrs. Lombard and Warren if the work of the school is to be properly done. If you will think of the amount of teaching to be done in a school having five years in the lower course and three in the higher, with the lower classes divided into divisions, and with English the "Major" of the whole school, I think you will not consider three foreign teachers an excessive number.

We ask for a man for three years because (1) it may be that we can dispense with him then, after Mr. Lombard has had his time for study of Japanese and after Mr. Knipp returns (if that mission is willing to continue to provide a man for this work who will give most of his time to it), and (2) because in any case it would be well to send out a young man who could hardly be expected to be ready at once to pledge himself to make a life-work of it. If he proved to be the right man and if it turned out that the three men were permanently needed (as I think very likely they will be) we should hope that he might stay longer; if not he could retire at the end of the term.

Yours truly,

D. W. S.

Dr. DeForest and Miss Charlotte arived in Yokohama on the 5th. It is just ten years to-day since I returned from my furlough.

I have received your favors of Oct. 28 and Nov. 13.

teaching of English, but it is not good policy to keep men at this work who are intended for general missionary work.

So we ask for a new man, believing that he will be needed in addition to Messrs. Lombard and Warren if the work of the school is to be properly done. If you will think of the amount of teaching to be done in a school having five years in the lower course and three in the higher, with the lower classes divided into divisions, and with English the "Major" of the whole school, I think you will not consider three foreign teachers an excessive number.

We ask for a man for three years because (1) it may be that we can dispense with him then, after Mr. Lombard has had his time for study of Japanese and after Mr. Knipp returns (if that point on is willing to continue to provide a man for this work who will give most of his time to it), and (2) because in any case it would be well to send out a young man who could hardly be expected to be ready at once to pledge himself to make a life-work of it. If he proved to be the right man and if it turned out that the three men were permanently needed (as I think very likely they will be) we should hope that he might stay longer; if not he could retire at the end of the term.

Yours truly,

D. W. G.

Dec. 9/1902

Dr. Dorrance and Miss Charlotte arrived in Yokohama on the 5th. It is just ten years to-day since I returned from my furlough.

I have received your letter of Oct. 28 and Nov. 13.

JAN 29 1904

Kyoto, Japan. 5 Jan. 1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the W. B. M. I. for an additional grant of $100. for the Kindergarten Training School in order to provide musical instruction.

Fuller detail will be sent to Chicago, but the amount of it is that Miss Howe's departure has made it necessary to engage some one to give the musical instruction (you know how important music is in Kindergartens). It was hoped last fall that this could be done with the usual appropriation but this has proved to be impossible, and $100. is needed in addition to what the W. B. M. I. is expected to grant to the Training School.

Yours truly

D. W. Learmed Sec.

Rec'd FEB 20 1904 50

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 27, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd MAR 9 1904

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a furlough for Miss Judson at once, and for an answer by cable.

Miss Judson has been back just exactly six years, and there is no claim that she especially needs an earlier vacation than usual for the sake of health, but she is very desirous of attending the Sunday School Convention this coming April in Jerusalem on her way home, and her Board has encouraged her to believe that her going now would be approved. The request includes the request that she be allowed to go home that way, she agreeing to pay the extra expense if necessary. As the time for starting if she is to attend that gathering in April is not far distant an answer is requested by cable if the request is granted, and the word FURLOUGH will be understood as a favorable answer. It perhaps ought to be added that she would have applied earlier but she thought she would be obliged to stay on account of her responsibilities towards her school, and she has only a few days ago been relieved of them unexpectedly.

It might be added that the Woman's Board has quoted her stay before her former furlough in a printed document as an instance of the evil effects of postponing a furlough too long. She stayed seven years and ten months before that furlough, and if that is a dangerously long time for her to stay here we ought not to refuse her permission to go earlier.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 27,
1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a furlough for Miss Judson at once, and for an answer by cable.

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It might be added that the Woman's Board has quoted her stay before her former furlough in a printed document as an instance of the evil effects of postponing a furlough too long. She stayed seven years and ten months before that furlough, and if that is a dangerously long time for her to stay here we ought not to refuse her permission to go earlier.

Yours truly,

D. W. Greene
Sec.

Kyoto, Jany 27, 1904

51

Rec'd FEB 29 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 4, 1904

Rec'd FEB 29 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

BEside the action in regard to Dr. Albrecht and his family, and in regard to filling his place, which I have reported in my accompanying letter, the Committe ad Interim has voted to ask for a grant of $200. for the Tokyo School for Foreign Children, and to ask permission for Dr. Greene to solicit funds for the school from people in the United States.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learnod

Secretary

Personally I have some doubt whether the American Board has enough interest in this Tokyo school to make a fair claim for a grant in aid. I presume this is asked as a grant in aid of current expenses, and therefore is likely to be wanted annually. It is certainky a good thing to have a school there, but our mission is hardly likely to have children living there, and I fancy there will be comparatively few families who will have friends in Tokyo to whom they would care to send children to board while attending the school, that is few of whom they would feel like asking the favor of taking their children to board.

D.W.L.

Rec'd FEB 29 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 4, 1904

Rec'd FEB 29 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

Beside the action in regard to Dr. A. C. Creech and his family and in regard to filling his place which I have reported in my accompanying letter, the Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a grant of $800. for the Tokyo School for Foreign Children, and to ask permission for Dr. Greene to solicit funds for the school from people in the United States.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Secretary

Personally I have some doubt whether the American Board has enough interest in this Tokyo school to make a fair claim for a grant in aid. I presume this is asked as a grant in aid of current expenses, and therefore is likely to be wanted annually. It is certainly a good thing to have a school there, but our mission is hardly likely to have children living there, and I fancy there will be comparatively few families who will have friends in Tokyo to whom they would care to send children to board while attending the school, that is few of whom they would feel like asking the favor of taking their children to board.

D.W.L.

Rec'd MAR 7 1904

52

P.C.

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 12, '04

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission to make loans from the House Fund to members of the mission for building summer cottages, so far as the money can be temporarily spared from the Fund, on the following conditions.

(1) That loans be made only where enough people are in the habit of going in the summer to make it reasonably sure that the house could be disposed of if the builder proved unable to repay the loan;

(2) That loans be made only where the land is secured for a long term of years;

(3) That loans be limited to $500.

(4) That they be repaid in installments of not less than $100. a year.

(5) that the same interest be charged on the loans as on loans from the Church Loan Fund recently granted.

It is also requested that if the request is granted an answer be sent by cable (with the word COTTAGE) in order that a loan may be made in time for a house to be built this summer. If an answer can be sent pretty promptly a cottage can be built for one family in time to be used this year, and this will be of so great help to that family that we will pay for the cablegram.

You will easily appreciate the fact that the value of the summer vacation depends largely on having a suitable place to spend it in. For many of us Karuizawa has been found to be

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 12, '04

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You will easily appreciate the fact that the value of the summer vacation depends largely on having a suitable place to spend it in. For many of us Karuizawa has been found to be

just the place, having great elevation and splendid air together with the social stimulus and refreshement which is derived from the presence of a large number of congenial companions, it being the resort of a large number of misionaries. But at such a place it is difficult to rent a suitable house at a moderate rent. I speak from experience because we have found it just the place for Mrs. Learned and our going there for the past seven years has been one menas by which she has been able to carry on all the work she is doing, but our first summer there came near being ruined by our having to take an unsuitable house in order to get one within our menas. If a family can build a cottage they can secure a place which is fit for their use and at the same time escape the burden of renting an expensive house, but it is easy to see that not every family can command the means to build a cottage out of one year's sabary. If, however, the money can be borrowed at a low interest it will not be so very difficult to repay it in the course of five years with the help of what would otherwise have had to be used for rent. Thus a family can be provided with wholesome and desirable accommodations for its summers with no expense to the Board except that small one involved in lending the money at a low interest; and as the land is secured for a term of years and houses of this kind are in constant demand there the Board runs no risk of losing even if for any reason the builder is unable to complete the purchase. (I shall also have a condition added that the house be kept insured till the debt is paid.)

(To prevent any misunderstanding I wish to say that we have a cottage, built and paid for, so that it is not for myself that I am speaking.)

just the place, having great elevation and splendid air together with the social stimulus and refreshment which is derived from the presence of a large number of congenial companions, it being the resort of a large number of misfortunes. But at such a place it is difficult to rent a suitable house at a moderate rent. I speak from experience because we have found it just the place for Mrs. Learned and our going there for the past seven years has been one means by which she has been able to carry on all the work she is doing, but our first summer there came near being ruined by our having to take an unsuitable house in order to get one within our means. If a family could build a cottage they can secure a place which is fit for their use and at the same time escape the burden of renting an expensive house, but it is easy to see that not every family can command the means to build a cottage out of one year's salary. If, however, the money can be borrowed at a low interest it will not be so very difficult to repay it in the course of five years with the help of what would otherwise have had to be used for rent. Thus a family can be provided with wholesome and desirable accommodations for its summers with no expense to the Board except that small one involved in lending the money at a low interest; and as the land is secured for a term of years and houses of this kind are in constant demand there the Board runs no risk of losing even if for any reason the builder is unable to complete the purchase. (I shall also have a condition added that the house be kept insured till the debt is paid) (To prevent any misunderstanding I wish to say that we have a cottage, built and paid for, so that it is not for myself that I am speaking.)

If it may seem that there will be danger of a rush of applications for such loans I would say that some of the mission prefer to go to different places from year to year and therefore have no occasion to build; that some prefer to go to some places where cottages cannot wisely be built; and that some have already built their cottages; so there is no reason to expect that there will be any great number of applications; but I know of one family which will be very greatly accommodated if it can obtain such a loan this spring, and probably there will be others from year to yeqr.

Trusting that this request will be approved by the committee and that in due season we may receive the message COTTAGE,

Yours truly,

D. W. Seamed

Secretary

Your favor of Jan. 18 has been duly received.

Ly it may seem that there will be danger of a rush of applications for such loans I would say that some of the missionaries prefer to go to different places from year to year and therefore have no occasion to build; that some prefer to go to some places where cottages cannot wisely be built; and that some have already built their cottages; so there is no reason to expect that there will be any great number of applications; but I know of one family which willbe very greatly accommodated if it can obtain such a loan this spring, and probably there will be others from year to year.

Trusting that this request willbe approved by the committee and that in due season we may receive the message

COTTAGE

Yours truly,

D. W. Greene

Secretary

however, the money can be borrowed at some interest it will not be so very difficult to repay it in the course of five years with the help of what would otherwise have had to be used for rent. Thus a family can be provided with a pleasant and desirable accommodation for its summers with no expense to the Board except that small one involved in lending the money at a low interest; and as the land is secured for a term of years and houses of this kind are in constant demand there the Board runs no risk of losing even if for any reason the builder is unable to complete the purchase. (I shall also have a mortgage added that the house be kept insured till the debt is paid)

(To prevent any misunderstanding I wish to say that we have a cottage, built and paid for, so that it is not for myself that I am speaking.)

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Kyoto, April 9, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd MAY 11 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission from the Prudential Committee to pay from the House Fund the sum of $1,500. to the Trustees of the Matsuyama Girls' School on condition that they turn over to the Mission Corporation the land and buildings occupied by the mission residence there.

P.C.

Like the houses held by the Doshisha this property is legally owned by the said Trustees subject to a lease to the mission which has some twenty years yet to run. This lease however was not registered and has no legal force.

As this property is valuable and its value is steadily rising it is believed that it will be a good thing for the Board and the Mission to take over the property and get the full ownership of it, so that there may be no danger of any difficulty ever rising in connection with it. While there is no immediate reason to apprehend difficulty, yet the personnel of such a Board of Tristees is liable to change, and it might happen that at some time they would be tempted to raise money for the school on the security of this proerty and then ~~to~~ might get involved so that the Mission would lose seriously. The property is worth much more than the sum mentioned, so that the Board does ~~not~~ well to get secure possession of it at that price.

As the property legally belongs to the school, we could not expect the Trustees to return it to the mission without receiving a fair price for it. As they are at present

Kyoto, April 9, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission from the Prudential Committee to pay from the House Fund the sum of $1,500. to the Trustees of the Mitsuyama Girls' School on condition that they turn over to the Mission Corporation the land and buildings occupied by the mission residence there.

Like the houses held by the Danshas this property is legally owned by the said Trustees subject to a lease to the mission on which has some twenty years yet to run. This lease however was not registered and has no legal force.

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As the property legally belongs to the school, we could not expect the Trustees to return it to the mission without receiving a fair price for it. As they are at present

hard pressed to raise funds to carry on the school it is likely that they would be willing to accept this offer.

The proposition is not mae out of any charity for the Trustees or the school, highly as we esteem it, but to secure this valuable property to the Mission and the Board and to prevent any complications from arising in connection with it.

Although the request comes from the Committee ad Interim, the matter was fully discussed at the late meeting of the mision, and this action is in accordance with the mind of the mission.

An early reply is desired in order that the matter may be settled before Dr. Gulick leaves the country. In fact the mission expressly voted that no family should go there in his place til this matter was settled.

I may add that this property was bought by the Board of the Pacific. It seems desirable that the house be used for the family residing in Matsuyama, and it seems best that the moeny be furnished from the Board's House Fund and then that the house be regarded as A.B.C.F.M. proprty.

You will notice that no new appropriation is asked for.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

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The proposition is not made out of any civility for the Trustees or the school, highly as we esteem it, but to secure this valuable property to the Mission and the Board and to prevent any complications from arising in connection with it.

Although the request comes from the Committee ad interim, the matter was fully discussed at the late meeting of the mission, and this action is in accordance with the mind of the mission.

An early reply is desired in order that the matter may be settled before Dr. Guliq leaves the country. In fact the mission expressly voted that no family should go there in his place till this matter was settled.

I may add that this property was bought by the Board of the Pacific. It seems desirable that the house be used for the family residing in Mitsuyama, and it seems best that the money be furnished from the Board's House Fund and then that the house be regarded as A.B.C.F.M. property.

You will notice that no new appropriation is asked for.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

54

Rec'd JUN 27 1904

Kyoto, June 1, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mr. Clark to take a furlough as soon as he he returns from his work for the soldiers (permission for which it is expected will soon be given).

As you know, Mrs. Clark and the children are at home, and Mrs. Clark's physician gives reason to believe that Mrs. Clark will be able to return to Japan in a year or so. If Mr. Clark can now go and spend the year with her, relieving her of much of the care of the children, it will materially help her recovery and make it the more sure that she can come back next year; and also it will obviate his taking a furlough in two or three years hence away from her. (That is they will come back together and may hope to stay together till the regular time for another fourlough.)

As it is desirable that Mr. Clark be able to go as soon as he gets through with his work in Manchuria (which is not likely to be very long-continued) and it would be a pity for him to wait here through the summer, it is requested that if the request is granted the word FURLOUGH be telegraphed to me.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Cor.

Kyoto, June 1, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mr. Clark to take a furlough as soon as he returns from his work for the soldiers (permission for which it is expected will soon be given).

As you know, Mrs. Clark and the children are at home, and Mrs. Clark's physician gives reason to believe that Mrs. Clark will be able to return to Japan in a year or so. If Mr. Clark can now go and spend the year with her, relieving her of much of the care of the children, it will materially help her recovery and make it the more sure that she can come back next year; and also it will obviate his taking a furlough in two or three years hence away from her. (That is they will come back together and may hope to stay together till the regular time for another furlough.)

As it is desirable that Mr. Clark be able to go as soon as he gets through with his work in Manchuria (which is not likely to be very long-continued) and it would be a pity for him to wait here through the summer, it is requested that if the request is granted the word FURLOUGH be telegraphed to me.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Sec.

Kyoto, June 1, 1904

55

Rec'd JUN 27 1904

Kyoto, 8 June, 1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd JUL 15 1904

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the W.B.M.I. to grant $ 250. for the purchase of a piece of land adjoining the rear of Mrs Wainwright's residence in Okayama (a Japanese house in the heart of the city, also used as a chapel). Full explanations are sent to Chicago.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec.

(over)

Ans'd AUG 31 1904

Kyoto, Japan 6 July 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to invite Mrs. A. S. Hoare to return to the work which she left a year ago, intimations having been received that the way may be open for her to return, and also to request the Board to send her back to the work and to send an associate with her

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

You will probably already have heard that Miss Goodman arrived in Kobe on June 26. She looks as if she might do good work in the college. Mr. Bell had already closed his work there, which would in any case have been temporary.

The state of Mr. Clark's family seems playing to require his immediate to the United States and in view of the exigency the Committee ad

Nagata, Japan
July 6 - 1904

intention of his authorities but immediate return, and I presume he is travelling on their ship I doubt whether he would have got permission to go into Manchuria for work with the army. The government have such much in the abstract, but the convenient reason for it never seems to come.

Yours truly

D. W. Learmonth

Ans'd SEP 19 1904

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Ans'd OCT 5 1904

Kyoto, JAPAN.

26 Aug. 1904

Rev. G. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a special grant of $500. for special evangelistic work for the soldiers, and in connection with the war, in the various stations.

This is not for sending an evangelist to the seat of war, but is for work of various kinds in the local fields of the stations, more at some than at others, but more or less at almost all. There have been, and continue to be, many opportunities of doing kindnesses and of doing Christian work for the soldiers, as they gather at their local headquarters, and as they pass through on their way to the front, or as they come back sick or wounded. Besides the direct and immediate good effect for the individuals who are reached, the doing of such kindnesses and the showing of such sympathy is doing a great deal to bring us in general nearer to the Japanese as a nation, to remove prejudice, and to open

doors of influence. It is a great opportunity which we ought to make the most of, and yet we have no money to spare from our evangelistic funds to meet the expense of it. As we must of course also keep on with our regular work.

Yours truly

D. W. Seaman Sec.

Aug 26-1904

58

Rec'd OCT 31 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 6, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask grants for the medical expenses of the ladies as follows, these being their actual expenses during the past twelve months.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Miss Adams	14.74
Miss Bradshaw	18.35
Miss Colby	10.22
Miss Daniels	2.00
Miss Daughaday	24.75
Miss Keith	22.37
	92.43

Miss Barrows	15.
Miss Goodman	4.51
Miss Searle	3.25
Miss Torrey	7.25
Miss Wainwright	6.50
	36.00

Miss Denton	20.
	20.
	188.43

I feel not point out that Miss Denton's departure from K.C. will leave a big hole there; besides her own teaching I suppose no one of the ladies there besides Miss Searle has quite so important a place in the administration of the institution, so that her loss will come especially heavily on Miss S. Miss Keith wishes to be relieved of her work at the end of March

As Kobe College is under the special care of the W.B.M.I. and as Miss Keith is under the W.B.M., it is a little difficult for us to know which of these boards is the one to appeal to, but I presume we are doing the correct thing in applying to you, and that you will bring the request before the Prudential Board.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Rec'd OCT 31 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 6, 1904

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Miss Daniels	2.00	
Miss Dougherty	24.75	
Miss Davis	22.37	
		93.26
Miss Harvey	16.	
Miss Goodman	4.21	
Miss Searle	3.25	
Miss Torrey	7.25	
Miss Wainwright	6.00	
		36.90
Miss Dunlap	20.	
		20.
		150.16

Kyoto, Japan
Oct 6-1904

Rec'd DEC 7 1904 59

Ans'd DEC 15 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 24,

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim votes to ask to have a lady sent out as soon as possible for Kobe College to fill the place left vacant by Miss Keith's impending marriage.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Secretary

I need not say that we are sorry to trouble the Board again so soon with such a request; but, so long as the ladies are not sent out under bonds not to marry, and so long as so attractive young ladies are sent and there are young men in the mission who need just such women as wives, I don't see what else youcan expect.

As Kobe College is under the special care of the W.B.M.I., and as Miss Keith is under the W.B.M., it is a little difficult for us to know which of those Boards is the one to appeal to, you, but I presume we are doing the correct thing in applying to you, and that you will bring the request before the proper Board.

I need not point out that Miss Keith's departure from K.C. will leave a big hole there; besides her own teaching I suppose no one of the ladies there besides Miss Searle has quite so important a place in the administration of the institution, so that her loss will come especially heavily on Miss S. Miss Keith wishes to be relieved of her work at the end of March

Rec'd DEC 7 1904

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 14,

Ans'd DEC 15 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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if possible, and will want to leave in June at latest, so that the need of supplying her place is urgent.

In accordane with the plan adopted by the recent meeting of the Central Conference for an active evangelistic campaign during the remainder of this year, Mr.Miyagawa spent three days here last week, meeting the pastors, church officers, Sunday school teachers etc. the first evening, the Chriwtians in general the second, and inquirers the third,besides holding a meeting for women one afternoon. During this week a daily morning prayer meeting is held at the school at half past five.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

I have just received the first proof sheets of the first volume of my new commentary on the New Testament

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In accordance with the plan adopted by the recent meeting of the Conference for an active evangelistic campaign during the remainder of this year, Mr. Miyagawa spent three days here last week, meeting the pastors, church officers, Sunday school teachers etc, the first evening, the Christians in general the second, and inquirers the third, besides holding a meeting for women one afternoon. During this week a daily morning prayer meeting is held at the school at half past five.

Yours truly,

D.W. Greene

60

Rec'd DEC 13 1904

Ans'd DEC 15 1904

Kyoto, Nov. 23, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr.Barton,

Since writing the accompanying letter I have received the action of the Committee ad Interim in regard to Miss Keith and I now send the formal request that she be given a furlough at once (subject to the making of arrangements to supply her place in the college) and that if the request be granted the word F U R L O U G H be telegraphed to me.

If this reply is received it will be understood as meaning that permission is given contingent on the making of satisfactory arrangements to supply her place.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

To-day is the twenty-ninth anniversary of our arrival in Japan.

Kyoto, Nov. 23, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

To-day is the twenty-ninth anniversary of our arrival in Japan.

Rec'd FEB 9 1905

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 14, 1905

Ans'd FEB 15 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I regret to say that Mrs. Greene has been troubled seriously for some time with sleeplessness, and her physician has recommended a sea voyage as the only remedy; the Committee ad Interim has therefore voted to ask permission for Dr. and Mrs. Greene to take a trip to Manila at an expense not exceeding $112.50.

Also the Committee has voted to ask permission for Dr. DeForest to go to Manchuria for two months more or less, probably in the spring, without expense to the Board or the Mission. The purpose is (1) Christian work in connection with the Y.M.C.A., and (2) the widening of his sphere of work by getting into closer relations with the army. No missionary has yet gone to Manchuria, only one or two Y.M.C.A. men, and it is believed that Dr. DeForest could get permission to go. Besides the direct work which he might do there, it would undoubtedly be a great help to his missionary work at home to show such an interest in the army, and indirectly it would help the mission as a whole.

Yours truly,

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Secretary

Rec'd FEB 9 1905

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Received Jan. 14. 1905.

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Rec'd FEB 9 1905

JAPAN MISSION OF THE

Secretary and Treasurer:
DWIGHT W. LEARNED.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 14, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Ans'd FEB 15 1905

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a special grant of $800. for the Theological School for 1905.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

We recognize the great improbability that the Committee will be able to make an additional grant for one mission but it is thought that possibly it may be able to make such a small grant in aid of a definite piece of work.

The reason for the request is that the school overran its appropriation last year by almost exactly this amount, owing to the increase in the number of students. Last year we were fortunate enough to have surplus funds just enough to cover the deficiency, but we are not at all likely to be so fortunate again and if no more appropriation can be given we shall have to cut down expenses.

The only place where there is any opportunity for reducing expenses is in the aid to students; so the meaning is that if we cannot get more funds we shall have to cut down on the number of students.

As the other stations cannot spare anything from their funds, which are already too small, the only way to get more is to apply to you.

As the amount of aid to a student for the year is just about $40. this means that if we cannot get more money we shall have to cut off five students. If we could pick out five who were sure not to be of much use to the work this would not be so much to be regretted, but as we are not gifted with such faculties we are quite as likely to cut off some who would be most useful workers. (I should add that we already have a standard for those who are aided which is considerably higher than that required for membership in the school.)

We must cut down expenses rather than run the risk of another deficit, but before doing so it seemed to us that we ought to exhaust every means of getting a larger appropriation.

Would it not be possible for the Committee to give us this small sum for this definite work, where the alternative is the dropping of young men already in process of training for the ministry, or is there not some one who would make a special gift for this definite purpose? If some such person could be found we would gladly select five students and inform him of them, that he might know just what he had accomplished (though of course we could not guarantee that they would all turn out brilliantly.)

We have done what we can; we leave it with you.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 14, 1905

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Kyoto - Japan.
Received Jan. 14-1905

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FEB 6 1905

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BO[illegible]

FEB 6 1905

Secretary and Treasurer:
WIGHT W. LEARNED.

Kyoto, Jan. 18, 1905 189

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Taylor permission is requested for Mr. and Mrs. Bell to return to the United States for reasons of health, with the hope of again coming to Japan.

As I understand that Mr. Bell has fully explained the circumstances to you I need not repeat them, and will only say that Mr. and Mrs. Bell have greatly endeared themselves to all of us and we shall be very sorry indeed to part with them even for a time, and we shall earnestly hope that their desire of again coming to the mission may be realised.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rec'd Jan. 18, 1905

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Dear Dr. Barton,

In accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Taylor permission is requested for Mr. and Mrs. Rell to return to the United States for reasons of health, with the hope of again coming to Japan.

As I understand that Mr. Rell has fully explained the circumstances to you I need not repeat them, and will only say that Mr. and Mrs. Rell have greatly endeared themselves to all of us and we shall be very sorry indeed to part with them even for a time, and we shall earnestly hope that their desire of again coming to the mission may be realised.

Yours truly,

J. M. Brown

Rec'd FEB 23 1905 64

Kyoto, Jan. 27, 1905

Ans'd MAR 8 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a special grant of $120.80 to settle the accounts of the Maebashi station. This is a shortage in the cash balance of that station treasury at the end of the past half year. The station treasurer is willing to bear this loss himslef and make it up out of his own money if he may be allowed time to do it in, but it seems to the Committee that it will be a heavy burden for him to carry, and that it would be both kind and wise for the Board to bear the loss. It should be mentioned that, bacause of the Maebashi station being the nearest to the summer resort at Karuizawa, where so many of the mission were last summer, there was a very large sum of money passing through the hands of that treasurer during last summer, very much more than a station treasurer is ordinarily expected to handle, and it seems that the loss must have occurred in some way in connection with taking funds to Karuizawa and keeping them there.

While the station treasurers, of course, must be held responsible for the proper care of the funds entrusted to them, it seems right to bear in mind that the ordinary missionary is not chosen and sent out as a financier or a teller of a bank, and if, in doing work in handling funds which he has no desire to do and only does for the accommodation of the mission, losses occur it seems hard that he should be burdened with the loss in addition to all the time and labor which he has given to the business.

The Committee sent one of its members to Maebashi to

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The Committee sent one of its members to Meebashi to

examine into the matter on the spot, and his report is that no explanation of the loss of the money can be found except the supposition that the Treasurer inadvertently paid too much to some one, or that some was taken from him by some person unknown.

The committee sugests that if the Prudential Committee would allow this sum to be refunded to that station treasury from the profits which have accumulated on Exchange account it could relieve a worthy man of much embarrassment without actually paying out any American money.

The Committee also has voted to ask a special grant of $150. for Dr. Greene to relieve his financial difficulties and facilitate his recovery.

In former years that family found some difficulty in living within their income, but now for many years they have kept their accounts in good shape. Last year, however, largely on account of the greatly increased cost of living in Tokyo and partly perhaps in consequence of various expenses connected with the death of their son-in-law, they ran into debt to this extent (in round figures). Under ordinary circumstances the family might be expected to make at least an effort to pay such a debt off themselves, but Dr. Greene is in very poor condition physically, and his spirits are so cast down that it is difficult for him to make the effort to rally; in fact his condition is quite serious, and his physician has strongly urged that everything possible be done to relieve his mind of anxiety. There is no doubt that the making of this grant would do very much to cheer him, and it seems to the Committee that it would be a most wise use of money to make it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Appt. Taylor.

Ann. 27.1905.

65

Kyoto, Japan, March 15, 1905

Rec'd APR 4 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Ans'd MAR 5 1905

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a special appropriation of $2,500. for land and building for a new mission residence, the place and family to be determined by the mission at annual meeting; and also to ask for an answer by cable (YES or NO) unless your answer by letter can reach us by May 20.

We have every reason to believe that there will be two families to be provided for next fall, the Warrens and the Merle Davises; neither of them is at all likely to be sent to a station where there is a house; the only stations where there are houses available for them are Kobe, Kyoto and Osaka, and it is not at all likely that it would be thought wise to send either of these families to any one of these three stations; it surely would be very poor policy to locate families simply according to the house supply. The three stations which seem plainly to demand reinforcement are Matsuyama, Miyazaki and Sapporo, each of which has a large field and only one family, and in any one of these there is imperative need of a house if a family is to be sent there. (If the Clarks come back it may be hoped that he will return to Miyazaki, but there will be the same need of another house, as there is only one house there.) The settlement of the new families is left to annual meeting, but the present thought is that the Warrens will go to Sapporo and the Merle Davises to Matsuyama, and I mention this in order that the problem may be more definitely before you; but if because of uncertainty about the Clarks coming the Warrens should

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be sent to Miyazaki they would need the house just the same; hence we do not say a house for Sapporo, but a house where it proves to be needed.

IT is as certain as things human can be that Mr. Warren and Miss Keith will get married in the fall, and they will then be sent to some station for general work, it being quite settled that he will not continue in Kyoto. We also have every reason to expect the Merle Davises in the fall, and they will want an early settlement. With the Oldses and another family in Miyazaki there will be a clear demand for a second house there; so that if the Clarks come back to Miyazaki there will be these houses wanted. However, the coming of the Clarks is still uncertain, so we do not think of asking for the three now. We should like to ask for two, but have so little hope that the Committee could grant us two at once that we limit our request to one for this year.

That families in the interior need to have houses built for them has been established by so long experience in our mission that it does not need to be argued now. The fact is that with all the picturesqueness of a Japanese house it is not suitable for the use of a foreign family and cannot be made to answer except very temporarily and then at a wasteful expense for repairing. In my early days here my wfie and I had experience in that way which is quite sufficient. And of course in the interior stations there are no houses but Japanese.

Until a few years ago the Committee had a natural dislike to putting any more money in houses here, but now the Mission Corporation can take the legal ownership, and the missionaries have full legal rights of residence, so that there is of

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Until a few years ago the Committee had a natural dislike to putting any more money in houses here, but now the Mission Corporation can take the legal ownership, and the missionaries have full legal rights of residence, so that there is of

course no more danger of another Kumamoto experience.

As for the cost, the sum asked for is a very moderate one; it is almost too small; at any rate it is fully as low as ought to be asked for.

We realise that it willnot be easy for the Committee to grant even this, but there seems to be no way but to ask it and to say that we must have it if you are going to give us the families now understood to be under appointment; and, even if no new families should come, we should want it as soon as the Clarks came back or a family were appointed in their place. I really think that, if necessary, the Committee had better defer sending the Merle Davises for a couple of years and use the money which would be spent on their salary in that time for providing a house.

You may remember that there is a valuable piece of land at Osaka (the one known as No. 26) which we should be glad to sell, and which at any fair price ought to fetch enough for all three houses; but although it has long been advertised there seems to be no hope of selling it at a fair price till after the war; the grant therefore might be called an advance to be repaid by the sale of that property, but it may be two or more years before we can get any fair price for that land.

If it should occur to you to ask why not send these families to Tottori where there are houses, I would say that it hardly seems to be sufficient reason for maintaining a station that there are houses in it, but if that station is continued The Bartletts and Mr. Bennett are likely to be sent back there so that there will be no need of these two families there.

It would be a great help and convenience to us at our

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annual meeting (which comes in the latter pas of May this year if we can know then what to count on in the way of the houses; so we venture to ask for an answer by cable if your answer by letter is not reasonably sure to get here by the 20th of May.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

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Yours truly,

D. W. Beaman

Secretary

H. Deane

Augto. Jackson

Trans. 15. 05.

66

Kyoto, March 15, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Rec'd APR 4 1905

Ans'd MAR 5 1905

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a grant from the W.B.M.I. of $263.40 for the purchase and expenses of transfer of the Buildings of the Kindergarten Training School in Kobe. We had word from Miss Wingate a year ago that they had approved the grant of the $250. for the purchase price, but the grant has never been sent to us. As the expenses of the transfer were $13.40 we now ask for the whole sum together, the purchase having at last been effected.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, March 15, 1904

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Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan

March 15, 1904

Rec. 15, 05.

67

Kyoto, Japan, March 15, 1905

Rec'd APR 4 1905

Ans'd MAR 5 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Woman's Board of Missions to make a special grant of $700. for the work carried on by Miss Adams in Okayama, commonly known as the Hanabatake work; or, if the grant be not made (in whole or part), to authorise a loan to be repaid in installments of $100. yearly.

Miss Adams will write fully to the ladies of the W.B.M., so I will only say that this is a work for poor people, combining preaching, Sunday school, day school, and a variety of other forms of work, which has been gradually built up by Miss Adams in a very needy part of the city, and which is one of the most Christ-like pieces of work connected with the mission. It has been carried on so far that it is no longer anything of an experiment, and for its philanthropic features it is attracting the interest and co-operation even of non-christians of the city. So far it has no regular grant, though some of the expenses have been paid by the yearly grants of the W.B.M. for Evangelistic Work, and the plant has been gradually procured by such contributions as Miss Adams has been able to obtain.

Now there is imperative need of more appliances to meet the needs of the work, and the grant asked for will put it well on its feet. If the sum mentioned cannot be given in full perhaps a part may be, and if it is not given (in whole or in part) a loan will enable Miss Adams to carry on the work while she is collecting funds , and she engages to repay it at least at the rate of $100. a year.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned
Sec

Kyoto, Japan, March 15, 1905

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Town Fund
D. W. Boomer
Sec

Kyoto, Japan
March 15, 1905

Rec'd SEP 29 1905

Kyoto. Japan. 6 Sept. 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd OCT 17 1905

Dear Dr. Barton.

At our annual meeting the mission voted to invite Miss Elizabeth Ward to join the mission as soon as she should be released from her engagement as governess in Mr. Newell's family. The Newells find that they can release her sooner than was expected, and the Committee ad Interim has now voted to ask for her appointment as a regular missionary under one of the Woman's Boards, and also ask that her appointment be dated Sept. 1.

Her own application and testimonials will go by this mail (perhaps I can get them into this letter), and I will only say that by her two years in Japan in the Newell family she has won the high regard of all who know her, and it is believed that she is qualified for a successful work as missionary, either in educational or general work. I need not point out that she is already in Japan, and has shown by two years' experience that she is physically adapted to do hard work in this country.

As to the date of her appointment, it is necessary that she study the language like any other missionary. But she of course has had no occasion as governess to learn Japanese, and so is desirable that she begin at once. In order to release her the Newells are to send their own children to the Tokyo school, and must do so this month, and therefore cannot continue to employ her. Hence she would be left without any income. For her to wait three or four months in idleness and without income would evidently be a loss both to herself and to the Board if she is to become a member of the mission. So, while we shall of course await the action of the Board before considering her a member of the mission, we have encouraged her to begin the study of the language at once with the hope that she may in due time receive appointment dated Sept. 1.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I trust you are rejoicing with us in the negotiation of peace. I am sorry to see that some of the brethren seem to think that Japan might and ought to have humbled Russia still more and turned the war into a money-making operation, but I think most are heartily glad to see peace established, and well recognize that Japan has gained all and more than all that she set out for. There seems to be a very general dissatisfaction among the Japanese with the terms of peace, and the popular journals are seeking denouncing the government for making such a peace, but the more thoughtful leaders talk more sensibly.

Now that peace is about to be restored we may expect to see during the coming months somewhat of what its effect will be on our work. In any case I trust the Board and the Mission will be very slow and cautious about proposing any change in our methods with a view to conciliating Japanese opinion unless and until something definite is proposed by responsible Japanese leaders on their own names, I think it would be better for us

to hold our peace. My own opinion is that little or nothing will be proposed which will be practicable, except perhaps in the one matter of reports of the independent churches.

I hear that Dr. Nakaseko has resigned his connection with the Doshisha. I imagine it may be that he does not want to work under Mr. Niwa. Dr. Nakaseko is so accomplished a teacher, so fine a man, and so earnest a Christian that it is a great pity to lose him, but as down he has shown some serious lack of tact, and perhaps it is a well that he go if he is not content to do the work of a teacher.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto - Japan.

Sept. 6 - 1900.

Kyoto. 27 Sept. 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D. D.

Ans'd OCT 17 1905

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee at Sutrim requests the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Dr. Taylor from next spring. He will then have been back eight years from his last vacation and he feels constrained to take a furlough for the sake of his wife, who has been out of health for several months and needs his care, and for the sake of his family. You know he has been here without his family for thirteen years (it will be very nearly fourteen at the opening) I might add that he has worked steadily without any summer vacations.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Sept. 27-1900.

Kyoto - Japan

Rec'd OCT 31 1905

71

Kyoto, Japan, 9 Oct. 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

By vote of C.A.I. the following medical requests are presented for the past year:-

Miss	Adams	5.77
	Bradshaw	26.50
"	Case	18.62
"	Daniels	5.82
"	Daughaday	39.77
"	Gulick	3.13
"	Holbrook	18.72
"	Hoyt	1.38
"	Keith	5.23
		~~98.44~~
		124.94
"	De Forest	5.
"	Goodman	4.90
"	Harmelee	9.63
"	Searle	2.85
"	Wainwright	40.93
		63.31
"	Denton	7.50

W.B.M.

W.B.M.

In reporting this to the Woman's Board will you kindly mention to W. B. M. that Miss Keith's medical expenses were incurred while she was in the service of that Board, and therefore seem to belong to it to pay to W. B. M. I.

and that I have advanced Miss Goodman's expenses to her, in order to clear off her account at her departure, and so the amount is due to me,

In the same way I am paying Miss Holbrook the amount of her bill so that my account with her may be closed.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Miss Jessie Holbrook grantee. Foreign Board.

72

Rec'd DEC 23 1905

Kyoto, Nov. 29, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd JAN 4 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted:-

That in view of the Japan Missionary Society's taking over the care of the dependent churches from Jan. 1, 1906, we ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the payment to it of ¥ 6,000. ($3,000.), as a parting gift to those churches, at such times during the coming two years as may be approved by the Committee as Interim;

and to ask for a reply by cable.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I think Dr. Gary has arranged a code with you; if not it will be easy for you to take a word from the code-book. It is very desirable that we get an answer by the end of the year so that the new arrangement can go into operation with the opening of the new year.

No doubt some of the committee will have fully explained the matter to you. I trust you will bear in mind that this only applies to the organized churches, and not to the evangelists who are working where there is yet no organized church, or it will be easy to publish this news in such a way as to give the impression that the churches are taking over the support of all the work. It willbe a pity to have the matter exaggerated.

It is, however, a great step forwards and one in which I think we may take very great pleasure.

D. W. L.

Kyoto, Nov. 29, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted:

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and to ask for a reply by cable.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I think Dr. Gulick has arranged a code with you; if not it will be easy for you to take a word from the code-book. It is very desirable that we get an answer by the end of the year so that the new arrangement can go into operation with the opening of the new year.

No doubt some of the committee will have fully explained the matter to you. I trust you will bear in mind that this only applies to the organized churches, and not to the evangelists who are working where there is yet no organized church. Or it will be easy to publish this news in such a way as to give the impression that the churches are taking over the support of all the work. It will be a pity to have the matter misunderstood.

It is, however, a great step forwards and one in which I think we may take very great pleasure.

D. W. L.

Our mission expenditures for evangelistic work last year were in round numbers,-

for tnhe work of the missionaries	$3,108.
for evangelists where there are no churches	3,046.
In aid of churches	2,113.

So you see it is the smaller part of the expenditure that will be taken off of our hands by the Japanese.

This is the anniversary of the founding of the Dōshisha, but the celebration is postponed till next week in order to give more time for the consummation of the plans for the reuniting of all parties who ought to be friends of the school. You will remember that it was just ten years ago to-day that you spoke at the twenty-year celebration. It is hoped that the separation which was just beginning then is now to be fully done away with, and we shall celebrate our Thanksgiving tomorrow with far more satisfaction than the one at the hotel in '95.

D. W. S.

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For this work of the missionaries	$3,108.
For evangelists where there are no churches	3,916.
In aid of churches	2,113.

As you see it is the smaller part of the expenditure that will be taken off of our hands by the Japanese.

This is the anniversary of the founding of the Bethesda, but the celebration is postponed till next week in order to give more time for the consideration of the plans for the reunuting of all parties who ought to be friends of the school. You will remember that it was just ten years ago to-day that you spoke at the twenty-year celebration. It is hoped that the separation which was just beginning then is now to be fully done away with, and we shall celebrate our Thanksgiving tomorrow with far more satisfaction than we one at the hotel in '95.

D.W.B.

Kyoto - Japan.

Nov. 29-1905.

Rec'd DEC 26 1905
Ans'd DEC 27 1905

Kyoto, Japan,
December 4, 05

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask furloughs for

Miss Mary D. Daniels

Miss Mary E. Wainwright.

Miss Wainwright would like to sail early in February if she can make her plans; Miss Daniels would like to go in the spring. As both the ladies have been here considerably longer than the period of service allowed before a furlough by the Woman's Boards it seems unnecessary to go into particulars as to why a furlough is desirable for them.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, December 4, 05

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The committee ad interim has voted to ask furloughs for

Miss Mary E. Daniels

Miss Mary E. Wainwright.

Miss Wainwright would like to sail early in February if she can make her plans; Miss Daniels would like to go in the spring. As both the ladies have been here considerably longer than the period of service allowed before a furlough by the Woman's Board it seems unnecessary to go into particulars as to why a furlough is desirable for them.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto - Japan.

Dec. 4 - 1905.

U.B.M

74

Kyoto, Japan, March 17, '06

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committe ad Interim has voted to take over the Matsuyama Girls' School as a mission work, and aks for a grant of $200. for its running expenses for this year with the hope of receiving a similar grant in the years to come.

I think Mr. Newell will write fully about it, so I will only say that the school seems to be doing a very good work and to be capable of doing still better work under mission care, and now that Miss Judson has agreed to become the head of it we may look for excellent results there, but that a little aid is greatly needed to help meet its expenses.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, March 17, '06

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad interim has voted to take over the Matsuyama Girls' School as a mission work, and ask for a grant of $200. for its running expenses for this year with the hope of receiving a similar grant in the years to come.

I think Mr. Newell will write fully about it, so I will only say that the school seems to be doing a very good work and to be capable of doing still better work under mission care, and now that Miss Jansen has agreed to become the head of it we may look for excellent results there, but that a little aid is greatly needed to help meet its expenses.

Yours truly,

D. W. Greene

Secretary

Kyoto-Japan.

Mar. 17-1906.

Rec'd APR 20 1906

75

Kyoto, March 22, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission to sell the lot known as No. 16A in Osaka for 50. yen a tsubo (a tsubo is 36 square feet).

This is the land onwhich Dr. Taylor's office stands. He is about going home and says he will not need that building when he comes back. So it seems wise to dispose of that land and get the use of its value. The lot is a smallone (87 tsubo) and is too small to be good for a dwelling. The man who lives next door wants to buy it to enlarge his grounds, and is willing tp give Y 50. a tsubo for it (amounting to about Y 4,350.) which seems to us to be a very fair price. The similar lot on the other side was sold recently at that price.

If it is decided to authorise the sale, of course it will be necessary to send out to some one of us a power of attorney to sell the land. As Mr. Allchin is in Osaka and can most easily attend to the business it may be well to make the power in his name. The land should be described as

Lot 16A, Kawaguchi cho, Osaka, ~~estimated to~~ containing 87 tsubo more ot less; and what is to be sold is "the lease in perpetuity from the Japanese Government".

As the result of the visit of the Deputation just ten years ago this lease was transferred from Mr. Jencks to the A.B.C.F.M.

I am much afraid that, in getting this property from Mr. Jencks into the name of the Board a mistake was made, and that it will be found that the Government will not recognise a

Kyoto, March 22, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission to sell the lot known as No. 164 in Osaka for 60. yen a tsubo (atsubo is 36 square feet).

This is the land on which Dr. Taylor's office stands. He is about going home and says he will not need that building when he comes back. So it seems wise to dispose of the land and get the use of its value. The lot is a small one (87 tsubo) and is too small to be good for a dwelling. The man who lives next door wants to buy it to enlarge his grounds, and is willing to give Y 60. a tsubo for it (amounting to about Y 4,360.) which seems to us to be a very fair price. The similar lot on the other side was sold recently at that price.

If it is decided to authorize the sale of course it will be necessary to send out to some one of us a power of attorney to sell the land. As Mr. Allchin is in Osaka and can most easily attend to the business it may be well to make the power in his name. The land should be described as lot 164, Kawagoshi cho, Osaka, estimated to contain 87 tsubo more or less; and what is to be sold is "the lease in perpetuity from the Japanese Government".

As the result of the visit of the Deputation just ten years ago this lease was transferred from Mr. Jencks to the A.B.C.F.M.

I am much afraid that, in getting this property from Mr. Jencks into the name of the Board a mistake was made, and that it will be found that the Government will not recognize a

foreign corporation as having any legal title in this land, but the only way to find out will be to try to sell the land.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

foreign corporation as having any legal title in this land, but the only way to find out willbe to try to sell the land.

Yours truly,

D. W. Brown

Secretary

Tucar. 22-1906.

Yokoto-Japan

Rec'd APR 20 1906

76

Kyoto, March26, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.D

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mr. Newell and family to return to the United States this spring, and to ask for the reply FURLOUGH by cable if it is granted.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

The ten-year period will not be up till next year, and they hadhoped to remain till then, but the plans which had been made for the children's education in Tokyo have been interrupted, and it seems to be necessary for Mrs. Newell to take the children to the home land. Mr. Newell hopes to remain till next year, but would be glad to have permission on to go with them if it shall seem necessary. A reply is asked by cable in order that they may go before the heat of summer.

This illustrates the uncertainty of the dependence on the Tokyo school. The Newells had their children well provided for in Tokyo, but the sudden giving out of the health of the lady with whom theywere living, and her return to America, have entirely broken up that plan, and no other seems to be feasible. Only two families of our mission now have children in that school, and in one case the mother has to live there with them, leaving the father in his station.

The annual meeting of the Trustees begins to-morrow. We are especially interested to see what willbe done about the presidency. Mr. Shimomura has returned from Belgium, but as he will be entirely occupied with his business for one year more he has felt it to be his duty to resign the presidency.

D. W. L.

Superseded by a vote of Mch. 28-06

Kyoto, Mar.26, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mr. Howell and family to return to the United States this spring, and to ask for the reply PUBLICUM by cable if it is granted.

Yours truly,

D. W. Gearhard

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan

Mar. 26-1906.

The two-year period will not be up till next year, and they had hoped to remain till then, but the plans which had been made for the children's education in Tokyo have been interrupted, and it seems to be necessary for Mrs. Howell to take the children to the home land. Mr. Howell hopes to remain till next year, but would be glad to have permission on to go with them if it shall seem necessary. A reply is asked by cable in order that they may go before the heat of summer.

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The annual meeting of the Trustees begins to-morrow. We are especially interested to see what will be done about the presidency. Mr. Shimomura has returned from Belgium, but as he will be entirely occupied with his business for one year more he has felt it to be his duty to resign the presidency.

D. W. G.

Rec'd APR 20 1906

77

Kyoto, Japan, March 28, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd APR 25 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,

The action of the Committee ad Interim has been modified in regard to the Newells' return so as to read as follows,-

Permission is asked for Mrs. Newell and children to return this spring to the United States, and for Mr. Newell to accompany them to Honolulu, returning to Japan for one year more of work.

There is a very pressing reason for the family to go as soon as possible, a verysad matter, which it is better not to speak of. Undee the circomstancesis is desirable that the family have Mr. Newell's help as far as Honolulu, but he will then be able probably to come back for another year before following them.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

The word FURLOUGH willbe understood as meaning only a furlough. IF permission for Mr. Newell to go with them a far as Hoholulu is granted please telegraph RECORD

5 enclose Mr Newell's letter

Kyoto, Japan, March 28, 1906

Rev. J. L. Batton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The action of the Committee ad Interim has been modified in regard to the Newell's return so as to read as follows,-

Permission is asked for Mrs. Newell and children to return this spring to the United States, and for Mr. Newell to accompany them to Honolulu, returning to Japan for one year more of work.

There is a very pressing reason for the family to go as soon as possible, a very vexed matter, which it is better not to speak of. Under the circumstances is desirable that the family have Mr. Newell's help as far as Honolulu, but he will then be able probably to come back for another year before following them.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

The word FURLOUGH will be understood as meaning only a furlough. If permission for Mr. Newell to go with them as far as Honolulu is granted please telegraph FURLOUGH

Send on News to Japan

Mar. 28-1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell request the C. A. B. for modification of its recent action regarding their furlough, to the following effect, viz. –

That permission be asked for Mrs. Newell and four children to return this Spring to United States, and for Mr. Newell to accompany them to Hawaii, returning to Japan for one more year's work.

The reasons for this request are,

1. The 10-year term is not up till next year; and tho Mrs. Newell may not be able to stay (and in fact ought not), my own remaining is easily possible.
2. The present condition of Matsuyama work makes it quite desirable that I should remain another year. With Pastor Tomita just gone, and Evangelist Aono soon to go, and no suitable candidates yet in sight, much of their work will devolve upon me. Mr. Warren ought to have some more time for study, and not be pushed into too heavy work at once.
3. Mrs. Newell has been pretty well the past year, but for that reason has presumed rather too much on her strength, and undertaken rather more than she ought, in Girls School work and Woman's work aside from her own home-school & household duties. The return of the children from Tokyo have made new drafts upon her physical and nervous force, and this, with the additional drafts necessary during the trying period of preparation for return home will, I fear, pretty nearly exhaust her store of energy.

Was it possible for me to accompany the family as far as Hawaii, I could not only relieve her of all care for

C. A. D.

that distance, and allow her a complete rest, but by stopping off there for a steamer, as we should plan to do (at Dr. Sudder's invitation) all our baggage could be landed, and the customs business attended to there, thus relieving her of all anxiety on that score.

4. Incidentally, a trip of this kind could not fail to do much towards bracing me up for what I should plan to be a year of hard work.

As for expenses, while of course I would be glad if they could all be met; if that could not be done but only travel to Honolulu granted, I would undertake to get back in some way.

H B Newell

As the U. S. mail that was to go out tonight (Tues) has been postponed ~~tomorrow~~ night, action on the above might yet be taken in time for this mail, which will carry the other letter. I telegraphed to Dr. Pettee, "Could you unite with C. A. D. in asking for my expenses to Honolulu and return when family goes home?" His answer is "Yes", — or, at least, as I sent my telegram signed "Carl Davis", his full reply to Dr. Davis is, "Tell Newell yes. Pettee".

H.B.N.

over

Kyoto, Mar. 27-'06.

Regarding Furlough for Mr. H. B. Newell.

I am heartily in favor of granting this request. My first thought was to urge Mr. Newell to go with his family, but he has pointed out to me that if he should go now and return after a year and a half, his life with his family would be practically ended. His plan postpones the separation for one year, and in this case the older children especially, this would be of the greatest importance.

I propose also that Mr. Newell be authorized to carry out his plan at his own convenience without waiting to hear from Boston. In my judgment an early return is extremely desirable; but I am not ~~I do not~~ making the decision. I hope that the question of expense will be considered strictly confidential. My reason I do not like to give in writing, certainly, but I have communicated them really to Drs. Cary & Learned.

D. C. Greene.

Agreed D. W. Learned

I agree. From what I know of the case, I think we ought to ask the Board to pay Mr. Newell's expenses back from Hawaii, though on our own responsibility we better not now assure it to him. Dr. Greene authorizes me to say that he approves this.

Otis Cary.

Rec'd SEP 24 1906

Karuizawa, Japan Ans'd SEP 26 1906

4 Sept. 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

The Committee ad Interim has voted:-

a/N (1) to ask permission for Mrs. White and her children to return to the United States at such time after Dec. 1 as may be found desirable;

(2) to urge the Secretary and the members of B.C. who may be on the Deputation to China to make their stay in Japan a little longer than the "week or ten days" which seems to be contemplated.

(1). For some time Mr. White has been living in Tokyo with her children for the sake of their education in the school for foreign children, which has been a separation from Mr. White for most of the year. Mr. and Mrs. White are not satisfied with the plans for the Tokyo school for next year, and think it their duty to undergo a still further separation for a time in order to give their children a suitable education in the United States. Their plan is to keep the children in school in Tokyo for one

more time, and hence the request is for permission to go after Dec. 1. If the new regime in the Tokyo school should be found satisfactory, contrary to expectation, the permission would not be used at present, but it is desired to have it.

(2). We understand that the plan is for the Deputation to stop only a week or ten days in Japan; our request is that they will stop a little longer - say a month, or at least three weeks in all.

(A) We think you will admit that it is highly desirable for the Secretary to see something of the work in Japan in person; conditions in such a land as this are so rapidly changing that a visit once in eleven years is certainly not excessively frequent. Also it seems reasonable that the sub-committee on Japan should have some personal acquaintance with the field of possible; it would seem rather odd for him to have an intimate acquaintance with China and none with Japan. Also it would be highly desirable that such a member of the Committee as Prof. Moore should see something of so important a field, and Prof. Moore would be most heartily welcomed by the Japanese and could get a large hearing. So we should like all three to stop, but if all three cannot we wish that two might or

at the very least that you would.

(B) Stopping only a week or ten days you will see a few of the mission but very little indeed; it will not be enough to give you much of an insight into the work. But if you would stop even a little longer every day would be so much clear gain. If, for instance, you would stop ten days or two weeks in the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto region and a week in Tokyo, you could meet most of the mission (at least the men could come in to meet you), and most of the leading Japanese and could get a very good insight into the state of things. Thus by adding just three or four weeks to your time you would really accomplish the work of a Deputation to Japan with no additional money cost for travel.

(C) If you do not stop in Japan now it is not to be expected that a Deputation to Japan will soon be sent out, and it will mean that you yourself and the Committee will have no personal knowledge of so important a field as Japan except what you gained every week in the last century.

Moreover it is an important consideration that a Deputation could hardly be sent to Japan without causing among the Japanese more or less of

a feeling that they are being investigated, and thus exciting more or less resentment and aloofness, which would be a serious hindrance to success, whereas a Deputation to China could stop for a few weeks in coming & going and incidentally view the progress of the work without exciting any such feeling, and could thus come into close relations with our Japanese brethren.

We trust that the great value of a little larger stay here will induce you two, or three of you, to give us a month or three weeks, though we understand that it will not be altogether easy. I infer that you may be going back in summer; if so, it will be desirable for you to step on your way out.

The Committee ad Interim has not yet been able to come to an agreement in regard to Dr. Holbrook's return to Japan, and the question is now going around a second time. On the first circulation the committee was divided between advising that she be not sent again and postponing a decision till the College committee (or at least the sub-committee) can meet (some time in the course of this month).

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

Writing as an individual, I would say (1) that in view of the conditions on which Miss Reed is coming it will hardly be wise to give her time for language study before beginning teaching, and so the idea of having Dr. H. take the work while Miss R. is studying is not feasible; (2) that since Biology is the specialty of both these ladies, one would have to give way to the other. We can hardly ask Miss R. to give up Biology after inviting her for that special work, and it is to be feared that Dr. H. would not long be happy in the college with some one else doing just the work she herself was hired for. Even though she should offer to come and do any kind of work, it would hardly be in human nature for such an arrangement to work pleasantly very long.

(3) Of the two ladies, it must be admitted that Miss R. is an unknown quantity, but she is able, educated, while Dr. H. is at ~~best~~ best a semi-invalid and is liable to break down again at any time.

(4) While Miss H. could make herself very useful at Mt. Carmel it is to be feared that one of her temperament would not long be happy in doing elementary English teaching there.

(5) Miss Holbrook is great at making plans. It is good to make plans, and no doubt her thoughts are always worth considering, but her ideas as to college policy do not altogether harmonize with Miss Searle's, and — without asking which would be the better hand — as long as Miss Searle is the head, it will be no help to her to have Dr. H. come back. Miss Searle himself would not say this, but some who are closely connected with the college feel it strongly. While no one would think of removing Dr. H. for this reason if she were here in the work, it is a weighty reason for hesitating to call her back as a semi-invalid. Even if she were in Maebashi I am afraid it would be hard for her to keep out of the affairs of the institution with which she has been so long connected.

I have written thus frankly that you may understand why we hesitate to call back one whom we highly esteem both as a woman and a teacher.

We are pushing up to return to our work. I think the value of Kanazawa in promoting missionary fellowship in Japan has never been fully recognized in prayer. All the Protestant

missions in Japan are represented in the summer community here, and half or so of the missionaries come here more or less regularly. The value of such fellowship is not less because most of it is informal, but there are also various more formal conferences, as of those interested in mothers meetings etc. I have mentioned the beginning which has been made here this summer of an inter-seminary alliance; those engaged in Kindergarten work are just making a union with Miss Home as president.

No doubt you know that Mr. Ellis of Philadelphia is going around the world on behalf of a syndicate of papers to report on missions. He has spent a month or more here, and has had a good chance to see missionaries of all Boards. It has certainly been a great pleasure to us all to have him here.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kanizawa - Japan - Sept. 4 - 1906.

Definitive

Rec'd OCT 22 1906
Ans'd OCT 24 1906

Kyoto, Sept. 26, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission to employ a substitute for Mr. Grover during his year of absence, at a salary of $500.

As the hope is to get a man from America the request is made this early in order to give time for correspondence with persons in America. It is hoped that some one just graduating may be willing to come out at his own expense with the assurance of living expenses here for one year, and it is obvious that to search for such a man will require some time before the end of the college year.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Kyoto, Sept. 26, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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Yours truly,

D.W. Gooding
Secretary

Kyoto-Japan

Sept. 26-1906.

Deputation

W.B.M.
W.B.M.D.

Rec'd NOV 5 1906 1908 1
Ans'd NOV 14 1906

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 11, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask grants for the ladies's medical expenses for the past year as follows:-

W.B.M.	Miss Adams	1.80	
	Miss Bradshaw	23.35	
	Miss Case	13.75	
	Miss Colby	55.73	
	Miss Daniels	.71	
	Miss Daughaday	43.	
	Mrs. Gordon	5.	
	Miss Judson	8.37	
	Miss Ward	13.67	
			165.38
W.B.M.D.	Miss Barrows	6.	
	Miss Cozad	127.	
	Miss DeForest	20.92	
	Miss Howe	47.50	
	Miss Parmalee	6.07	
	Miss Searle	6.26	
	Miss Torrey	203.90	
	Miss Wainwright	17.98	
			440.63
			606.01

That which has been paid for the ladies who have since gone home has been advanced by the mission treasurer and therefore the grant should be made to Japan.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 11, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask grants for the Ladies's medical expenses for the past year as follows:-

Miss Adams	1.80	
Miss Brenham	23.35	
Miss Case	13.75	
Miss Coley	45.75	
Miss Damoiz	.71	
Miss Daugherty	45.	
Mrs. Gordon	5.	
Miss Judson	8.37	
Miss Ward	13.67	
		155.35
Miss Parrons	5.	
Miss Cozad	187.	
Miss Deforest	30.32	
Miss Hoss	47.50	
Miss Parmelee	6.07	
Miss Searle	6.25	
Miss Torrey	203.50	
Miss Wainwright	17.35	
		440.65
		606.01

That which has been paid for the ladies who have since come home has been advanced by the mission treasurer and therefore the grant should be made to him.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto Japan
Medical Grants for Ladies
Oct. 11-1906.

Rec'd NOV 19 1906

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 27, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In reporting the requests for medical grants for the ladies a few days ago I find that one was omitted through inadvertence. By instructions of the Committee ad Interim I present it now and request that it be added to those to be presented to the W.B.M.

It is for Miss Hoyt, and the amount is $23.50. voted by W.B.M. Dec. 3. 1906

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 11, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask grants for the ladies's medical expenses for the past year as follows:-

Miss Adams	1.80
Miss Brenham	23.35
Miss Case	13.75
Miss Coley	45.75
Miss Damoiz	.71
Miss Dougherty	45.
Mrs. Gordon	6.
Miss Judson	8.37
Miss Ward	13.67
	155.30
Miss Barrows	6.
Miss Cozad	187.
Miss Dofrees	30.35
Miss Hess	47.50
Miss Parmlee	6.07
Miss Searle	6.35
Miss Torrey	205.50
Miss Wainwright	17.35
	440.65
	608.01

That which has been paid for the ladies who have since gone home has been advanced by the mission treasurer and therefor the grant should be made to him.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto Japan
Medical Grant to Ladies
Oct. 11-1906.

Rec'd NOV 19 1906

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 27, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In reporting the requests for medical grants for the ladies a few days ago I find that one was omitted through inadvertence. By instructions of the Committee ad Interim I present it now and request that it be added to those to be presented to the W.B.M.

It is for Miss Hoyt, and the amount is $23.50. voted by W.B.M. Dec. 3. 1906

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Rec'd NOV 19 1906

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 27, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In reporting the requests for medical grants for the ladies a few days ago I find that one was omitted through inadvertence. By instructions of the Committee ad Interim I present it now and request that it be added to those to be presented to the W.B.M.

It is for Miss Hoyt, and the amount is $25.50.

Yours truly,

D. W. Gamble

Secretary

Kyoto-Japan-
Oct. 27-1906
Treasurer's Receipts

Rec'd DEC 3 1906
Ans'd FEB 27 1907

83

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 9, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the Prudential Committee to send back Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stanford to the mission, Mr. Stanford to engage in work for young men in Kobe, and Mrs. Stanford to help in the Woman's Evangelistic School.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

To prevent any danger of misunderstanding it may be well to state clearly that it is not our intention or expectation that Mr. Stanford should take over the work which any one is doing now (Dr. Atkinson for instance), but that he should organize a work of his own. It is believed that he is able to do good work for young men, and there is certainly unlimited opportunity for such work in Kobe. Whether in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A., [illegible] the Kobe Church, or independently, he would certainly have abundant opportunity to do fine work there When he was out here this past summer I was very much interested to see how many of his former pupils took pains to call on him and show him attention, indicating that he had a strong place in their regards. I believe that he has great capacity for individual work especially among young men, and that his work would be of very great value.

In view of the Prudential Committee's policy in regard to allowing its missionaries to work in W.B.M. institutions, the request for Mrs. Stanford is made with the hope that the W.B.M.I. will adopt her as its missionary for work in

Rec'd DEC 3 1906
Ans FEB 27 1907

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 9, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the Prudential Committee to send back Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stanford to the mission, Mr. Stanford to engage in work for young men in Kobe, and Mrs. Stanford to help in the Woman's Evangelistic School.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

To prevent any danger of misunderstanding it may be well to state clearly that it is not our intention or expectation that Mr. Stanford should take over the work which any one is doing now (Dr. Atkinson for instance), but that he should organize a work of his own. It is believed that he is able to do good work for young men, and there is certainly unlimited opportunity for such work in Kobe. Whether in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A., or with the Kobe Church, or independently, he would certainly have abundant opportunity to do fine work there When he was out here this past summer I was very much interested to see how many of his former pupils took pains to call on him and show him attention, indicating that he had a strong place in their regards. I believe that he has great capacity for individual work especially among young men, and that his work would be of very great value.

In view of the Prudential Committee's policy in regard to allowing its missionaries to work in W.H.M. institutions, the request for Mrs. Stanford is made with the hope that the W.H.M.I. will adopt her as its missionary for work in

the Bible School. In view of Miss Talcott's age, Miss Barrows's age and approaching furlough, and Miss Cozad's very uncertain state of health, there is a pressing demand for help in that school, and there is no doubt at all that Mrs. Stanford is pre-eminently qualified for that work.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Of course we cannot vouch for Mr. Stanford's health, but from what we saw of him during the summer it seemed to us that he might safely be sent back with good assurance that he would have fair health. Especially would he be likely to have his health in such a place as Kobe provided he felt that he and his wife had a real place and work there. The anxiety about his place and mode of work must have had much to do with bringing on his trouble three years ago.

the Bible School. In view of Miss Talcott's age, Miss Barrows's age and approaching furlough, and Miss Gozad's very uncertain state of health, there is a pressing demand for help in that school, and there is no doubt at all that Mrs. Stanford is pre-eminently qualified for that work.

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Nyoto-Japan-

Nov. 1906.

Rec'd JAN 21 1907
Ans'd JAN 24 1907

84

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 25, 1906

Rev. R. F. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Dr. and Mrs. Gary to send their daughter Alice to the United States at such time in the course of the coming year as they may find it possible to make convenient arrangements. ~~You need ask~~ Know she is at the age (16) when she needs to go to America for her education, so I think the request needs no explanation.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I think you will have heard of the arrival of Dr. Gulick and family on the 12th. They have already moved into their house (the one built by Dr. Berry and afterwards occupied for a few years by Dr. Albrecht) and he will begin work in the school next month.

~~As a Yale man you maybe especially interested in the following.~~ One of the most successful of the Japanese workers connected with the Baptist mission was until recently a Buddhist priest. One of the missionaries of that mission was asking him not long ago as to how he became a Christian, and the reply was that he happened one day to go into the church in Kobe and ~~to~~ heard Dr. DeForest preach. Dr. DeF. told the story of ~~Mr.~~ Miss Pitkin's death, and this man was so deeply moved by it that he studied into Christianity abd became a Christian and an evangelist. I had this directly fromthe missionary, Mr. Wynd. ~~I wish Mrs. Pitkin might know this.~~

D. W. L.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 23, 1906

Rev. R. T. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Dr. and Mrs. Gary to send their daughter Alice to the United States at such time in the course of the coming year as they may find it possible to make convenient arrangements.

You need not is at the age when she needs to go to America for her education, so I think the request needs no explanation.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Secretary

I think you will have heard of the arrival of Dr. Gulick and family on the 12th. They have already moved into their house (the one built by Dr. Berry and afterwards occupied for a few years by Dr. Albrecht) and he will begin work in the school next month.

As a Yale man you maybe especially interested in the following. One of the most successful of the Japanese workers connected with the Baptist mission was until recently a Buddhist priest. One of the missionaries of that mission was asking him not long ago as to how he became a Christian, and the reply was that he happened one day to go into the church in Kobe and to hear Dr. Davis preach. Dr. Davis told the story of Mr. Pitkin's death, and this man was so deeply moved by it that he studied into Christianity and became a Christian and an evangelist. I had this directly from the missionary, Mr. Wynd. I wish Mrs. Pitkin might know this.

D.W.L.

Rec'd FEB 11 1907 85
Ans'd FEB 13 1907

Kyoto, Jan. 17, 1907

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Rev. J. L. Atkinson to take a furlough from about April to December. He has been back from the last furlough only a little over five years (it will be five and a half when he starts for this one), but he needs one on account of the effect which Mrs. Atkinson's death has had on him. The strain of her long illness had worn on him before the end came, and he has felt the loss very keenly. Perhaps he was more dependent on her than some husbands are on their wives; at any rate the separation has so taken the heart and life out of him that it seems wise to give him the complete change which can only be obtained by a furlough. It is believed that it would be good policy to give it to him.

As most of his own family friends are in England he will want to go there and make his chief visit there, but he would also like to see his son in America and attend the meeting of the Board next fall. He would be glad if the P. C. could grant him travel allowance to England and back through America, and C.A.I. endorses this request, but if this cannot be done he would like the usual travel allowance, and will try to supplement it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Kyoto Japan
Dec. 20-1906

Rec'd FEB 11 1907
Ans'd FEB 13 1907

Kyoto, Jan. 17, 1907

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Rev. J. L. Atkinson to take a furlough from about April to December. He has been back from the last furlough only a little over five years (it will be five and a half when he starts for this one), but he needs one on account of the effect which Mrs. Atkinson's death has had on him. The strain of her long illness had worn on him before the end came, and he has felt the loss very keenly. Perhaps he was more dependent on her than some husbands are on their wives; at any rate the separation has so taken the heart and life out of him that it seems wise to give him the complete change which can only be obtained by a furlough. It is believed that it would be good policy to give it to him.

As most of his own family friends are in England he will want to go there and as he his other visit there, but he would also like to see his son in America and attend the meeting of the Board next fall. He would be glad if the F. C. could grant him travel allowance to England and back through America, and C.A.T. endorses this request, but if this cannot be done he would like the usual travel allowance, and will try to supplement it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Gearing
Secretary

Kyoto, Japan
Jan. 17-1907.

Rec'd FEB 25 1907 86
Ans'd FEB 27 1907

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 1, 1907

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the officers of the Board to open correspondence with Miss Louise Gulick, daughter of Rev. J. T. Gulick and now in Oberlin, with a view to her appointment as a missionary.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

We are informed that Mr. Niwa's work in the school will cease some time this month, though his nominal connection with the school will continue till the end of this term.

Last fall I sent to the Trustees my resignation of the office of Dean of the Theological Department, and it has just been accepted. I expected that Dr. Gulick would be put into this place, but it seems better to the Trustees to have a Japanese take it, and no doubt a Japanese will accomplish more than a foreigner in bringing the school close to the churches and in attracting strong men to the school. For the present Mr. Harada will take this office.

D. W. L.

Mr. Frank Brown of Brooklyn is in the country in behalf of Sunday school work. He was here last Tuesday, and an institute is to be held in Kobe from to-day four four days. Perhaps the chief result of his coming to Japan has been the organization of a National Sunday School Association, which has one foreign (Mr. Dunlop) and two Japanese secretaries.

Yours truly D. W. L.

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 1, 1907

Dear Mr. Hall,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the officers of the Board to open correspondence with Miss Louisa Gulick, daughter of Rev. J. T. Gulick and now in Oberlin, with a view to her appointment as a mission[illegible].

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto - Jordan - Feb. 1-1907.

We are informed that Mr. Niwa's work in the school will cease some time this month, though his nominal connection with the school will continue till the end of this term.

Last fall I sent to the Trustees my resignation of the office of Dean of the Theological Department, and it has just been accepted. I expected that Dr. Gulick would be put into this place, but it seems better to the Trustees to have a J'panese take it, and no doubt a J'panese will accomplish more than a foreigner in bringing the school close to the church and in attracting young men to the school. For the present Mr. Harada will take this office.

D. W. L.

Ans'd Mar 27

Rec'd FEB 25 1907

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Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 1, 1907

Ans'd FEB 27 1907

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request permission for Miss Barrows to take her furlough from the end of the present school year, some time this coming spring. It will be her regular time for furlough then, so I suppose nothing need be said except that she has reasons which make it desirable for her to take her furlough then.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

The first meeting of the Board of Managers of Kobe College was held on the 30th. Dr. Davis was not able to be present, and one of the Japanese members is out of the country just at present; the other ten were all on hand. Dr. Gary was chosen president, and Miss Searle secretary. Dr. Gary and Miss Searle, with Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Hafuda, and Miss Gozad form the Executive Committee. Not much business was done beyond arranging various matters for this sub-committee to work up in preparation for the meeting in April. Mrs. Ichida resigned from the Board and Mrs. Yuasa of Kyoto was chosen to fill the vacancy. Thus five of the twelve members are in Kyoto.

Mr. Frank Swan of Brooklyn is in the country in behalf of Sunday school work. He was here last Tuesday, and an institute is to be held in Kobe from to-day four four days. Perhaps the chief result of his coming to Japan has been the organization of a National Sunday School Association, which has one foreign (Mr. Dunlop) and two Japanese secretaries.

Jan 1907 D. W. L.

Rec'd FEB 25 1907

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 1, 1907

Ans'd FEB 27 1907

Rev. E. P. Hall,

Dear Mr. Hall,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to re-quest permission for Miss Barrows to take her furlough from the end of the present school year, some time this coming spring. It will be her regular time for furlough then, so I suppose no-thing need be said except that she has reasons which make it desirable for her to take her furlough then.

Yours truly,

D. W. Gannon

Secretary

Kyoto-Japan

Feb. 1-1907.

The first meeting of the Board of Managers of Kobe College was held on the 30th. Dr. Davis was not able to be present, and one of the Japanese members is out of the country just at present; the other ten were all on hand. Dr. Gary was chosen president, and Miss Searle secretary. Dr. Gary and Miss Searle, with Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Harada, and Miss Gozad form the Executive Committee. Not much business was done beyond arranging various matters for this sub-committee to work up in preparation for the meeting in April. Mrs. Ioida resigned from the Board and Mrs. Yuasa of Kyoto was chosen to fill the vacancy. Thus five of the twelve members are in Kyoto.

Mr. Frank Gunn of Brooklyn is in the country in be-half of Sunday school work. He was here last Tuesday, and an Institute is to be held in Kobe from to-day four days.

Perhaps the chief result of his coming to Japan has been the organization of a National Sunday School Association, which has one foreign (Mr. Dunlop) and two Japanese secretaries.

D. W. G.

Rec'd MAR 21 1907

Rec'd Mar. 27-1907 Reply Apr 26 88

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 23, 1907

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a special grant of $250. from the W.B.M.I. for extraordinary repairs on the Kindergarten building in Kobe. The roof over the principal room, the "play-room", has been found to be so unsafe that the room cannot be used till it is repaired at a considerable expense. The lack of this room is so great a hindrance to the work of the Kindergarten that the Committee has authorised the repairs to be made at once as an emergency matter, the cost being advanced from the balance in the W.B.M.I. House Fund. If the ladies in Chicago do not feel able to make this special grant just at present it is hoped that they will allow this balance of their House Fund to be diverted to this purpose till the grant can be made.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Sec.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The committee ad interim has voted to ask for a special grant of $250. from the W.B.M.I. for extraordinary repairs on the Kindergarten building in Kobe. The roof over the principal room, the "play-room", has been found to be so unsafe that the room cannot be used till it is repaired at a considerable expense. The lack of this room is so great a hindrance to the work of the Kindergarten that the Committee has authorised the repairs to be made at once as an emergency matter, the cost being advanced from the balance in the W.B.M.I. House Fund. If the ladies in Chicago do not feel able to make this special grant just at present it is hoped that they will allow this balance of their House Fund to be diverted to this purpose till the grant can be made.

Speaking as an individual I would say (1) a knowledge of the language is essential for Mr. Dunning to make such use of his position as teacher as is to be desired, for if he is to do more than teach the English he must (with these young students) be able to talk with them familiarly in their own tongue); and he ought to learn Japanese in order that if at any time it should seem best for him to leave the school he may be able to go into general work; (2) he has got a start in the language, but will never get a command of it while he is working in the school with English and also has the family life about him; this has been proved by his experience so far; (3) he cannot well leave the family in Kyoto and go off into some distant station by himself, because Mrs. Dunning cannot be left here alone with the four children, and also he could not give himself thoroughly to the language with his family in the country and liable to call for his return at

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 23, 1907

Dear Mr. Bell:

The committee ad interim has voted to ask for a special grant of $350. from the W.F.M.I. for extraordinary repairs on the Kindergarten building in Kobe. The roof over the principal room, the "play-room", has been found to be so unsafe that the room cannot be used till it is repaired at a considerable expense. The lack of this room is so great a hindrance to the work of the Kindergarten that the Committee has authorised the repairs to be made at once as an emergency matter, the cost being advanced from the balance in the W.F.M.I. House Fund.

If the ladies in Chicago do not feel able to make this special grant just at present it is hoped that they will allow this balance of their House Fund to be diverted to this purpose till the grant can be made.

YOURS FAIRLY,

D.W. Learned

Sec.

Telegr. Jordan

Recd. Mar. 21 1907

Feb. 23 1907.

Rec'd MAR 23 1907 89

Ans'd MAR 27 1907

Kyoto, March 1, 1907

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a furlough for Mrs. Dunning and children, to begin as soon after March 1, 1908 as arrangements can be made for their departure, and leave of absence for Mr. Dunning to take them to America with payment of his travel to and from America with the understanding that this will take the place of his regular furlough.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Mr. Dunning has written so fully in explanation of the plan that not much need be added. Speaking as an individual I would say (1) a knowledge of the language is essential for Mr. Dunning to make such use of his position as teacher as is to be desired, for if he is to do more than teach them English he must (with these young students) be able to talk with them familiarly in their own tongue); and he ought to learn Japanese in order that if at any time it should seem best for him to leave the school he may be able to go into general work; (2) he has got a start in the language, but will never get a command of it while he is working in the school with English and also has the family life about him; this has been proved by his experience so far; (3) he cannot well leave the family in Kyoto and go off into some distant station by himself, because Mrs. Dunning cannot be left here alone with the four children, and also he could not give himself thoroughly to the language with his family in the country and liable to call for his return at

Kyoto, March 1, 1907

Rev. R. P. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a furlough for Mrs. Dunning and children, to begin as soon after March 1, 1908 as arrangements can be made for their departure, and leave of absence for Mr. Dunning to take them to America with payment of his travel to and from America with the understanding that this will take the place of his regular furlough.

Yours truly,

Secretary

Mr. Dunning has written so fully in explanation of the plan that not much need be added. Speaking as an individual I would say (1) a knowledge of the language is essential for Mr. Dunning to make much use of his position as teacher as is to be desired, for if he is to do more than teach them English he must (with these young students) be able to talk with them familiarly in their own tongue), and he ought to learn Japanese in or der that if at any time it should seem best for him to leave the school he may be able to go into general work; (2) he has got a start in the language, but will never get a command of it while he is working in the school with English and also has the family life about him; this has been proved by his experience so far; (3) he cannot well leave the family in Kyoto and go off into some distant station by himself, because Mrs. Dunning cannot be left here alone with the four children, and also he could not give himself thoroughly to the language with his family in the country and liable to call for his return at

any time; he has already experimented with this plan; (3) at her home in America Mrs. Dunning will be so helped by her sister and Mother that she can care for the children without her husband, and, though the separation is not to be desired, it does not seem to be so serious an objection (for ten months) that it ought to block the plan:(4) with his family out of the country, and away from the school, Mr. Dunning will be able to devote himself entirely to the language, and, with the start which he has already made, he ought to be able to get a good hold of it for conversational purposes in ten months or so; (5) the plan involves the giving up by Mr. Dunning of his regular furlough, which compensates the giving the furlough to Mrs. Dunning two years ahead of time, but he will get the ocean voyages and some visit in America which probably will be sufficient; it is not as if he were going to study up Theology or some such subject in preparation for teaching; (6) as he gives up his regular furlough it seems fair to ask the Board to pay his expenses for one trip to and from America as he must go to help his wife with the children by the way; he will expect to go again to bring them back at his own expense.

In view of these considerations I heartily favor ~~of~~ the plan and hope the Committee will see its way to granting the request.

D. W. S.

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In view of these considerations I heartily favor the plan and hope the Committee will see its way to granting the request.

Japan. Tokyo - Japan.

Dec. 1-1907.

Rec'd APR 26 1907 90

Ans'd June 1 1907

Kyoto, Japan, April 5, '07

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has passed the following,—

Whereas Miss Judson has expended considerable sums of money upon the Girls' School and the Night School in Matsuyama,

and whereas a letter from the W.B.M. gives her encouragement to believe that it is willing to provide for the reimbursement of this money and for the repair of the buildings connected with her work,--

VOTED: that we ask for the sum of $2,000. from the Woman's Board of Missions for the above purposes.

Miss Holbrook says that she was asked by the ladies in Chicago to come temporarily for work in Biology in Kobe College, and then just the day before she sailed they wrote a letter to her not to come because P. C. did not approve. Of course the letter did not get to California till after she had sailed, and it was forwarded to her here. Now that she is here I trust arrangements will be made for her support, for she certainly fills a place in that department of the college work which it had been found impossible to provide for. She says she prefers ~~not~~ to give only half time and receive something like half pay. Fortunately it seems probable that she can get a part of the little house which she had so near the college.

Although the Bells come not back to us, we have a new bell for the school which has recently been put in place.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rec'd APR 25 1907

Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan, April 5, '07

Rev. E. P. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has passed the following:—

Whereas Miss Judson has expended considerable sums of money upon the Girls' School and the Night School in Matsuyama, and whereas a letter from the W.H.M. gives her encouragement to believe that it is willing to provide for the reimbursement of this money and for the repair of the buildings connected with her work,--

VOTED: that we ask for the sum of $2,000. from the Woman's Board of Missions for the above purposes.

Miss Holbrook says that she was asked by the ladies in Chicago to come temporarily for work in Biology in Kobe College, and then just the day before she sailed they wrote a letter to her not to come because P. C. did not approve. Of course the letter did not get to California till after she had sailed, and it was forwarded to her here. Now that she is here I trust arrangements will be made for her support. If she certainly fills a place in that department of the college work which it had been found impossible to provide for. She says she prefers not to give only half time and receive some thing like half pay. Fortunately it seems probable that she can get a part of the little house which she had so near the college.

Although the Bells come not back to us, we have a new bell for the school which has recently been put in place.

Yours truly,

D. W. S. Cannon

Kyoto-Japan-

Apr. 5-1907.

Rec'd MAY 18 1907.
Ans'd JUN 12 1907

91

Kyoto, Japan, April 19, '07

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Boards to arrange for Dr. Holbrook to work in connection with Mission on whatever basis they may deem desirable.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

This has been brought before the Committee by the Board of Managers of Kobe College and reflects their opinion that Dr. Holbrook's services are needed in the College and that of course she ought to receive a fair remuneration, but it does not give any advice as to how much she should receive, nor as to whether she should be re-appointed as a regular member of the Mission. Speaking purely as one individual/ I may say what she has very likely already written that she does not expect or intend to give full work or to receive full salary. She takes the one class in Biology. She has to live by herself, both because of lack of room in the college home and because she needs separate food, and she has taken a Japanese house at $15. a month rent. She ought to have that rent (at the rate of $180. a year) and whatever portion of a woman's salary the Committee in Chicago may be disposed to pay her. As to the matter of re-appointment, unless it is expected that she will remain here indefinitely, it seems to me more appropriate that she be regarded as those who are sent out on special terms for a limited term, as Mr. Grover, as it would seem rather peculiar to have a regular member of the mission who was not expected to remain indefinitely and who was not receiving full salary. This, however, is only my private opinion. Yours truly

D. W. L.

Rec'd MAY 18 1907

Kyoto, Japan, April 19, '07

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Board to arrange for Dr. Holbrook to work in connection with Mission on whatever basis they may deem desirable.

Yours truly,

D.W. Gannett

Secretary

This has been brought before the Committee by the Board of Managers of Kobe College and reflects their opinion that Dr. Holbrook's services are needed in the College and that of course she ought to receive a fair remuneration, but it does not give any advice as to how much she should receive, nor as to whether she should be re-appointed as a regular member of the Mission. Speaking purely as one individual I may say what she has very likely already written that she does not expect or intend to give full work or to receive full salary. She takes the one class in Biology. She has to live by herself both because of lack of room in the college home and because she needs separate food, and she has taken a Japanese house at $16. a month rent. She ought to have that rent (at the rate of $180. a year) and whatever portion of a woman's salary the Committee in Chicago may be disposed to pay her. As to the matter of re-appointment, unless it is expected that she will remain here indefinitely, it seems to me more appropriate that she be regarded as those who are sent out on special terms for a limited term, as Mr. Grover, as it would seem rather peculiar to have a regular member of the mission who was not expected to remain indefinitely and who was not receiving full salary. This, however, is only my private opinion. D.W.G.

Kyoto Jap. Rec'd Apr. 19 1907.

The following was adopted by Kyoto station May 10, 1907 for presentation to the President of the Doshisha.

The friends of the Doshisha who are maintaining the foreign teachers in the Girls' School do not ask for them any such authority as would interfere with the rightful authority of the President and Dean, or any authority or opportunity of influence more than is given to the regular Japanese lady teachers, but they believe it to be for the good of the school and essential to the best work of these ladies that, as in the past, all ladies appointed as regular teachers in the school (1) be included in a Faculty having regular meetings and consulted by the President or Dean on all important matters of school administration, and (2) have free and unrestricted opportunity of intercourse with the pupils in the dormitories to give them aid, comfort and counsel.

Bray 18-1907

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Kyoto station Nov 10, 1907
for presentation to the Gran-
ideant of the Doshisha

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ters of school administration and (2)
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of intercourse with the pupils in the
dormitories to give them old, confer-
ence and counsel.

D.W.S.

This, however, is only my private opinion. Some
Japanese thoughtfully and who are not regarding just merely.

Rec'd AUG 5 1907 93

SEP 6 1907

Kyoto, July 12, 1907.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the W.B.M.I. to send out an associate for Miss Howe in the Glory Kindergarten and Training School. This request is independent of the one for Miss Allchin, as it is understood that the latter's specialty is music, and what is now asked for is one to share in the technical work of the institution and to be prepared to take Miss Howe's place in case of the latter's retirement. Miss Howe would be well content to have one sent who had the necessary genral education, and to give her th technical education herself on the ground here, and thinks her nieee would be willing and fit to come.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your favor of June 12th was duly received. I have read that article of Prof. Asakawa's in the Atlantic and think it is a very good one on the whole. Of course it is not just what a missionary would say, but it well presents the views of a friendly Japanese.

Dr. Barton and Prof. Moore arrived here Wednesday evening the tenth. Most of the station were still here then, and a station supper was given at our house that evening, followed by an evening of informal conversation. The next morning they were personally conducted about the Doshisha and were given an exposition of some of the plans and hopes for the enlargement of the school, a subject on which Pres. Harada is much in earnest. They are to go on from here to-morrow morning, and seem to be planning to write their report in Nikko.

We had a very good day for the Theological graduation last Friday, the last we shall have at this time of the year. Five graduated, Mr. Tsunashima made the chief address, and Pres. Harada made short address in giving the diplomas. The next school year of this Department will cover five terms, from Oct. 1907 till March, 1909. Dr. Gulick has been asked to lecture two hours a week on Christianity in the University next year.

The meeting of the joint committee in regard to enlargement of the work that afternoon is said to have been a very harmonious and pleasant one, and various plans were set in motion, but as to a large increase in the number of missionaries it is plain that our Japanese brethren would not enjoy it. Mr. Harada was evidently glad to hear from Drs. Barton and Moore that they did not favor it either.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Most of the station are now gone, or just going. I expect to go in two or three days.

Kyoto, Japan
July 12, 1907

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D. W. Learned

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"Gift Letter" 94

Doshisha,

Kyoto, Japan,

July 16, 1907.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board,-

Doshisha, in view of its needs and possibilities, respectfully requests the Prudential Committee of the American Board to endorse its appeal to American friends for co-operation in securing an endowment in accordance with the plan of the enclosed letter; also to endorse its appeal to Mrs. Sage in behalf of the Girls' Department.

Tasuku Harada

President.

Endorsed by the Japan Mission of the American Board.

D. W. Learned

Secretary.

D. W. Learned

Tokyo, Japan-

July 16-1904.

Re- Doshisha endowment

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF DŌSHISHA.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION:—

The founding and history of Dōshisha have proven your willingness in the past to aid the Christianization of Japan through an educational institution having high ideals of character and vice.

In modesty we believe that a great future of national influence is before us, if we have the ngth to improve its opportunities. Each day is proving the power of education in Japan; and the vation of the country, in a deep and broad sense, lies in making sure that the spirit of her education and remain Christian. Japan is moved by her thinking men. Thinking men of Christian character are greatest need.

Dōshisha, in order to maintain her present position in the rapidly developing educational field, in der to take advantage of increasingly great opportunities for Christian leadership, must strengthen and ild up her higher departments.

Therefore, trusting in your cordial sympathy, we set forth our present condition and state our eds in the hope that you may be able to co-operate with us in raising an endowment.

THE PRESENT CONDITION.

The condition of the Dōshisha schools is more encouraging than at any previous time since the ath of Dr. Neesima. All friends of the institution are united in its behalf. The total enrollment is nearly o. The Christian spirit of the schools is most manifest. All important government privileges, accorded to hools of similar grade, are enjoyed; and the Faculty is striving annually to raise the standard of scholarship.

ENDOWMENT.

The endowment of Dōshisha, yielding income for current expenses, is about $100,000.00.

The annual grant from the Mission Boards is, (W.B.M.P.) for the Girls' Department, $600.00; B.C.F.M.) for the Theological Department, $2,000.00, of which $1,600.00 is for the aid of students.

This income, supplemented by tuition fees, is clearly insufficient for the conduct of a series of hools offering preparatory and higher education to eight hundred students.

NEEDS—IN ENDOWMENT.

For the College	$150,000.00
„ Theological School	50,000.00
„ Girls' School	50,000.00
„ Library	50,000.00
	$300,000.00

Higher educat
erative that Dōsh
uencial educati
the suppo

Kyoto, Japan-
July 16-1904.

Re- Doshisha endowment

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July 16, 1907.

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Doshisha Board

President.

Endorsed by the Japan Mission of the American Board.

D. W. Learned

Secretary.

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„ Library	50,000.00
	$300,000.00

Higher education is now essential for all who seek positions of importance; and it is erative that Dōshisha be able to provide a College course, if it is successfully to maintain itself as an ncial educational factor in Japan. The income of the present endowment is, of necessity, consumed the support of the Preparatory Department.

The Christianization of Japan, from now on, will be increasingly the work of the Japanese urches. Leaders and workers must be trained for the task; and the best men with the best training needed. The Theological Department cannot, with its present equipment, suitably fit men for itions of Christian leadership in the Churches of a land which in every sphere of life is demanding ined experts. For the sake of the Christianization of Japan, development here is demanded.

Schools for the education of women are taking an increasingly prominent place in the government tem. The influence of those which are distinctively Christian cannot be over-estimated. Women workers st be educated, and the homes of the land must be made Christian.

A library is an essential of any college. Especially is this true in a land where as yet public aries are small and few. The Dōshisha Library contains about 30,000 volumes; but the endowment vides no means for making annual additions as are needed.

NEEDS—IN BUILDINGS.

These needs, though less imperative and to be considered separately, are pressing.

For Dormitories	$25,000.00
„ Girls' School...	30,000.00
	$55,000.00

An important characteristic of Dōshisha life is its dormitory system. When we consider that ents enter the preparatory department at the age of fourteen, and that almost none graduate from that rtment, at the age of nineteen, without being Christian, we realize what an influence is being exerted in way of protecting and fostering care. The present dormitory buildings are all old, having been built tle at a time as the schools developed, and built most cheaply. In a short time they must be renewed tudents will be obliged to be exposed to the temptations of public boarding-house life which is proving destructive to the moral character of the students in Japan.

The Buildings of the Girls' Department were built thirty years ago in Japanese style at a cost of than $5,000.00. It is needless to emphasize the fact that they must be replaced with others that be larger and more suited to the growing needs of the school. An effort is being made to secure funds; but a much larger sum is required.

THE PRESENT ENDEAVOR.

To meet current expenses, and to provide for necessary development in the higher departments, alumni of the schools, through the Board of Directors, are pledging an annual gift of *yen* 10,000 00, period of years; and, for the development of the Theological Department, Christians friends are ing a proportionate amount. There is an effort, in addition to this, to secure an endowment which place the institution upon a firmer basis.

OUR APPEAL.

We feel that we alone cannot accomplish all that God designs for us; and so we believe that He he purpose to aid us through our friends. Therefore, endorsed by the Japan Mission, and by the rican Board, we ask your co-operation; and would suggest the following method, if it shall please

A contribution to the endowment of Dōshisha of as many dollars as the Directors may raise *yen* from Japanese sources, up to the sum of $200,000.00, within five years.

Yours in Christian Service,

ISHA,
Kyoto, Japan,
July 16, 190

(Signed) TASUKU HARADA,
President of Dōshisha.

The Christianization of Japan, from now on, will be increasingly the work of the Japanese churches. Leaders and workers must be trained for the task; and the best men with the best training are needed. The Theological Department, cannot, with its present equipment, suitably fit men for positions of Christian leadership in the Churches of a land which in every sphere of life is demanding trained experts. For the sake of the Christianization of Japan, development here is demanded.

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A library is an essential of any college. Especially is this true in a land where as yet public libraries are small and few. The Doshisha Library contains about 30,000 volumes; but the endowment provides no means for making annual additions as are needed.

NEEDS—IN BRIEF DETAIL.

These needs, though less imperative and to be considered separately, are pressing.

For Dormitories	$325,000.00
" Girls' School...	30,000.00
	$355,000.00

An important characteristic of Doshisha life is its dormitory system. When we consider that students enter the preparatory department at the age of fourteen, and that almost none graduate from that department, at the age of nineteen, without being Christian, we realize what an influence is being exerted in the way of protection and fostering care. The present dormitory buildings are all old, having been built little at a time as the schools developed, and built most cheaply. In a short time they must be renewed or students will be obliged to be exposed to the temptations of public boarding-house life which is proving so destructive to the moral character of the students in Japan.

The Buildings of the Girls' Department were built thirty years ago in Japanese style at a cost of less than $5,000.00. It is needless to emphasize the fact that they must be replaced with others that shall be larger and more suited to the growing needs of the school. An effort is being made to secure the funds; but a much larger sum is required.

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A contribution to the endowment of Doshisha of as many dollars as the Directors may raise yen from Japanese sources, up to the sum of $200,000.00, within five years.

Yours in Christian Service,

(Signed) TASUKU HARADA,

President of Doshisha.

Kyoto, Japan.

July 16.

Rec'd AUG 23 1907
Ans'd AUG 2?

Karuizawa, Japan
29 July, 1907

Rev. E. B. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the Prudential Committee (on behalf of the W. B. M.) to authorize the employment of Miss Ada B. Chandler to carry on Miss Daughaday's work during the latter's absence on furlough, giving her the usual salary of an unmarried woman and also providing home-rent (¥240.) for her.

For the present year (1907) no additional home money will be needed beyond what has been already granted for Miss Daughaday, and it is requested that Miss Chandler's salary begin when Miss Daughaday leaves the country so that she may receive the undrawn balance of Miss D.'s salary. For next year she will need the money which has already been asked in the estimates for Miss Daughaday

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec

Hanyaire - Japan. July 29-1907.

Rec'd AUG 23 1907

Ans'd AUG 23

Rec'd NOV 14 1907

Kyoto, Oct. 21, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask an additional grant for the Kindergarten Training School for this year of $150.

This due to various unexpected expenses which have seemed so imperative to Miss Howe that she has already advanced the money from her own account. The Kindergarten Committee has examined into the matter and agreed that Miss Howe ought to be reimbursed if possible, and the Committee ad Interim now endorses that opinion and sends on this request.

The expenditure was due to various things. One of which was that bedbugs in some unexplained way got into the rooms of the pupils, and a considerable expense was necessary in order to rid the premises of them.

As an additional grant was made for Miss Howe's work last summer, it should be mentioned that that was simply the restoration of what was estimated by the mission as the regular needs of the work for this year (and which had been reduced in the appropriations) and did not allow anything for unexpected and extraordinary expenses.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Mr. Rust leaves Kyoto to-day for Okayama. We have enjoyed his visit very much.

Kyoto, Japan.

Oct. 21, 1904.

Rev. Kinnosuke Kawai
Secretary Kindergarten Training School

NOV 14 1907

98

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 19, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim votes to request grants for the ladies' medical expenses for the past year as follows,--

Miss Adams	25.18	
Miss Bradshaw	4.61	
Miss Colby	23.76	
Miss Daughaday	45.	
Miss Griswold	4.	
Miss Hoyt	4.50	
Miss Ward	8.20	115.25
Miss DeForest	16.54	
Miss Howe	26.37	
Miss Searle	8.76	
Miss Torrey	48.	
Mrs. Walker	25.22	124.89
		240.14

(Misses Bradshaw's and Daughaday's bills of course are for expenses incurred before they left the country.)

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto-Japan-
Oct. 19-1907.

Re: Medical grants for ladies.

Rec'd DEC 4 1907

For Station.

DEC 3 1907

99

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 9, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sorry to say that the Committee ad Interim has one more request to present to the W.B.M.I. for medical expenses,- $204.50 for Miss Cozad. She had to have special treatment, including an operation in the hospital at Tokyo, and so the bill is a large one, but the result fully justified the expense.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto-Japan Nov-9-1907.

19-1

Rec'd DEC 4 1907

For Station.

In view of the long + valuable service of Mrs. Clara Brown Nagasaka as a member of the Japan Mission and in view of the facts that for two years she has been ill with no immediate prospect of recovery and that her husband's salary is entirely insufficient to enable her to have the care she needs

Kobe Station requests the C. A. J. to bring the matter to the attention of the American Board and especially of the Woman's Board at Boston and to urge that an annual allowance of $350. be made to Mrs. Nagasaka so long as she is ill.

Arthur W. Stanford,
Secy.

Kobe, 7 Nov. 1907.

a.

Kobe-Japan- Nov. 7-1907

Date of Kobe station

Re- Mrs. Nagasaka

DEC 26 1907

1/8/08

101

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 30, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a grant (presumably from the W. B. M.) of $ 350. annually for Mrs. Nagasaka (formerly Miss Clara Brown) during her illness (which seems likely to continue till her death). The reasons are set forth in the enclosed letters.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I have received Mr. Bell's letters of Oct. 25th and 30th, and we are all glad to hear of the appointment of Mr. Grover and his betrothed.

I presume Dr. Taylor has written you of his and Mrs. Taylor's arrival on the 13th, and that you have heard of Miss Wainwright's arrival on the first of October. (The Taylors arrived this month.)

As the first result of special evangelistic work which has been carried on in this city this month there were 96 baptized in one church last Sunday, and 77 in another.

Yours truly,

D. W. L.

a.

Kyoto Japan- Nov 30-1907.

Rec'd JAN 9 1908

102

114

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 17, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted:-

(1) to ask a furlough for Miss Hoyt from next June;

(2) to nominate Messrs. Newell and Pettee for appointment by the Prudential Committee as members of the Doshisha Board of Trustees, to take the places of Messrs. Cary and Greene on their departure for furlough next spring.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Miss Hoyt will have been out here seven years next all, and it will be for the convenience of the College that she take her urlough a little in advance so as to get back before Miss Searle goes. so she needs a rest.

Your letter of Nov. 12th was duly received, and will be highly preciated, I am sure, by all the mission.

D. W. L.

Also I have receiving Mr. Bell's letter of Nov. 15, and I doubt not that the Board of Managers of Kobe College will be glad to send all its estimates to you as desired.

Dec. 17-1904.

FEB 10 1908

3/4

103.

Kyoto, Japan.

Jan. 15. 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee for permission for Mrs. Rowland and Pauline to return to the United States some time in the coming spring or early summer.

The reason is that Pauline is fifteen years old and needs to be put in school, and it may be necessary for Mrs. Rowland to go with her and get her started.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec.

Kyoto - Japan -

Jan. 15-1908.

Hotel

Dear Mr. Bonham

I have been to school and it
to be a room with school
children in it. The room is about
as large as your room.

Yours truly

John Bonner
Sec

Rec'd FEB 17 1908

April 1

Kyoto, Japan,
Jan. 25. 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D

Dear Dr. Barton

By vote of the Committee ad Interim I return herewith one thousand dollars from the mission Tax Fund, and request that it be returned to the mission in part recompense for the retrenchment of $ 2.500. in the grant for general work.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned
Sec.

As to how we happen to have so much to return, — it was very difficult at first to estimate what the taxes would be. It proved that our estimate was too high, but as taxes were going up rapidly every year it did not seem wise to reduce it for a time. The estimate (and appropriation) for 1908 have been considerably reduced, and we are able to return a part of the accumulated balance.

FEB 17 1908

In support of our request that this be returned to us to help us out in general work, we would call attention to the fact that the large reduction in the grant to our mission for 1908 seems to have been partly based on the thought that we could bear it comparatively easily because we did not use up all the $ 12.000., and because our payments to the Japanese Missionary Society were being reduced. But in fact the unused balance of our $ 12.000. last year was exactly $ 182.96, and the reduction in our payment to the Miss. Society this year is $ 250., the two amounting to $ 432.96, which is a very small help in meeting a cut of $ 2,500. (In order to make sure of not overrunning the appropriation it is almost inevitable that there will be some small surplus.) We therefore beg that the Committee will take pity on us and help us with this $ 1.000. already credited to us. In spite of the independence of the Kumiai churches, if the mission is to do anything it must have some money and the whole $ 12.000. was all too small.

Jan. 25-1908

Hotel Imperial

FEB 17 1908

105

3/4

Kyoto, Japan,
Jan. 25, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Miss Adams to return to the United States for furlough any time after June 1.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Her seven-year period of service will not be complete till fall, but it is desirable that she go so as to get back before the Setters take their furlough in due course.

Mr. Bell's letter of Dec. 31 has been duly received

Jan. 25-1908.

Japan-Japan-

Q

Q- Further Loan Prior Adams,

Rec'd MAR 4 1908

4/3

Kyoto, Japan.

Feb. 8, 1908

Rev. G. S. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a grant of $750. to secure a teacher of English in the Doshisha for one year from next September in Mr. Dunning's absence.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec.

The enclosed letter from the station's committee explains the need, and I will only say that if we did to be very great indeed we should not think of asking for a special grant at such a time as this. The amount of it is that this teaching cannot be discontinued during the year of Mr. Dunning's absence from Kyoto, that Mr. Sanford and Mr. Green cannot possibly carry it in addition to their regular work in the college department,

no other one in the station can take this work (it comes just at the time when Dr Gary will be gone, and when the lengthening of the Theological curriculum will increase the work of those of us who teach in that department), and no one is available from other stations. The only resource will be to employ help from outside the mission and that requires money.

Tokyo - Japan
Feb. 8 - 1908.
Recommended for
grant
Geo. Dudley.

I have received Mr Bellis letter of Jan 6, and we are all very glad to hear of the M.B.M. to Mr Nagasaka

Yours truly
D. M. S.

MAR 9 1908

Kyoto, Japan
Feb. 18. 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad Interim asks the Prudential Committee to allow Mr. and Mrs Bennett to solicit funds for a building for the Tottori Kindergarten outside the Board's constituency

Yours truly
D. W. Learned
Sec.

I have received Mr Bell's letter of Jan. 14th. It is quite true that C. A. I. took action last summer which virtually set aside the mission's condition about the securing of reinforcements. I failed to mention this to you, not realizing that it might affect P. C. action. In fact I never regard these mission conditions and pledges very seriously, as no one seems to think it necessary

D. W. L

to follow them very strictly.

But now our hearts and minds are largely occupied with the death of Dr. Atkinson, the first man of the mission to die in Japan. Though we had all hoped and expected that he yet had a number of years of work before him, it can hardly be called an untimely death, and if the time of his departure was come it is well that it was at his home, among his children, and in the community where he was so well known and so highly esteemed, and that he should be laid by the side of his wife. He was the only ~~man~~ person in the mission still living in the same house as when we came to Japan.

Yours

D. W. S.

Wilearce

Kyoto, Japan.

Feb. 15. 1905.

Rec'd JUL 6 1908
7/15
Rec'd MAR 26 1908

109

108

Voted by the Committee ad Interim Aug. 23, 1907,-

to authorise Tottori station to take over the kindergarten there on condition (1) that members of the station be responsible for all expense above the usual allowance to one kindergarten, (2) that one of the station be legally made head of the kindergarten, (3) that this arrangement be experimental for one year, (4) that its continuance be conditioned on securing a building for the kindergarten (by building or rental).

Feb. 25, 1908

to ask permission for Tottori station to solicit funds for a building for its kindergarten outside of the Board's constituency.

D. W. Learned
Secretary

Re- Tottori Kindergarten.

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

7/15
30

109

Kyoto, Japan, June 11, 1908

Rev. E. F. Bell Sec.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Managers of the Tokyo School for Foreign Children having sent to the mission an urgent appeal in view of the threatened deficit of a thousand yen in the year's account, the Committee ad Interim, feeling unable to make any grant from the scanty funds at its disposal, has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to assist Dr. Greene in every possible way to secure funds in America for this school.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

D. W. L

Kyoto, Japan-

June 11-1908

JUL 30 1908
JUL 7 1908

110

Kyoto, Japan,
June 16 1908.

Sec. L. T. Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee on Interior has voted to ask permission for Mr. and Mrs Searoa to take a furlough from September if it shall seem best.

Yours truly

D. W. Searoa

We both very much want to wait a little longer, say till the spring of 1910, but if I do not get decided letter during the summer it will be best not to delay longer and we want to be prepared for that contingency. As we have both been back here more than fourteen years I suppose no argument is needed.

Your favor of May 21st was duly received.

Yours truly

D. W. Searoa

Photo-Japan-

June 16-1908

JUL 30 1908

111

Karuizawa Japan
Aug 12. 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad interim has voted to request the Financial Committee to invite Miss Hoyt to return to Japan after her furlough, and to make some plan by which she can return to her work in Kobe College though she is under the W.B.M., and the college is supported by W.B.M.I.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned
Sec

Action as to her return could not well be taken at the recent mission meeting, as she was still in the country but it seems that it ought not to be deferred till next year's meeting.

Her remaining under W.B.M. and still working in W.B.M.I.'s Kobe College will be contrary to the action recently reported by you to the mission, but all must admit that she ought to continue there. whether this shall be made an exception, or she be transferred to W.B.M.I. is left to be settled in America

D. W. L

Hariyama Japan
July 11-1908

JUL 30 1908

Mr. J. A. Stanton, D.D.
Yoon D. Stanton

Yokohama
July 14, 1908.

Mr. Yoon D. Stanton
Yoon Tung
Pyeng Yang, Korea.

Dear Brother:

The Committee of Interim has voted to request the Educational Committee to invite Mr. Hoyt to return to Yokohama after his furlough, and to make from April 1st which the can return to his work in Noble College, although he is under the W.F.M.S. and the college is related to the W.F.M.S.

Action on to his return could not well be taken at the recent mission meeting, as he was not in the country but it can now be done at early date to be referred at next year's meeting.

The financial under W.F.M.S. and will be working in W.F.M.S. Noble College will be confining to the action recently referred to year to the mission, but all must consider that we ought to continue this work. Western India should be made on creation, as he is transferred to W.F.M.S. in Lieut. is needed in Annual.

Yours
D. W. S.

OCT 3 1908

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 11, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request permission for Dr. and Mrs. Pettee to take a furlough at such time as may be convenient for them after July 1, 1909;

also to request that Miss A. P. Adams be sent back to the mission at the end of her furlough.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Dear Dr. Barton,

In Mr. Bell's letter of April 21st we were informed of the new rule that "when mission treasurers draw upon the Board at Boston these drafts be countersigned by some person appointed by the mission for that purpose". In accordance with this all my drafts on Treas. Wiggin are now countersigned by the First Auditor. But Mr. Dunning says that he learned from you in Edinburgh that the Committee did not intend to require that such drafts be countersigned. If so, I wish very much that the rule might be changed or abolished, for it is a very great inconvenience to have to send to the First Auditor every time I am asked to give a draft on the Board. If the treasurer were in Kobe, with no mission auditor in the station, it would be still greater inconvenience, but even as it is it is bad enough.

D. W. L.

Kyoto - Japan

Sept. 17 1908.

OCT 30 1908

Kyoto Japan
Oct. 8. 1908

Rev. G. S. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and Miss (Daniels) Brinwald arrived at Yokohama on the 2d.

The following medical expenses of the ladies during the past year have been approved by the Committee ad Interim, and request is hereby made for grants to reimburse them

W. B. M.		
Miss	Adams*	10.15
"	Daughaday*	45.
Mrs	Gordon	15.
Miss	Brinwald	11.50
"	Bulick*	4.20
"	Hart*	10.
"	Ward	5.
		100.85

* Incurred before departure for furlough

Kyoto Japan

Oct. 8. 1908

Rev. J. A. Stanton D.D.

Dear Dr. Stanton

Mr. and Mrs. Beckley and Miss Brunwold arrive at Yokohama on the 24.

The following medical extracts of the Koban during the Port Arthur campaign are given by Inspector General of Sanitary and Hygiene to me. Kindly make in good time

W. R. M.

Min Adam*		10.15
" Dongladay*		4.5
Mr Gordon		15.
Min Brunwold		11.50
" Buckel*		4.20
" Hoyt*		10.
" Ward		5.
		100.85

* Incurred before departure for Gunsung

W. F. M. S.

Miss	Bozad	1.99
"	De Forest	31.78
"	Hocking	9
"	Howe	35.85
"	Harmelee	10
"	Searle	12.38
Mrs.	Stanford	21.40
Miss	Torrey	23.75
"	Wainwright	12.05
Mrs.	Walker	.25
		158.45

W. F. M. P.

Miss	Denton	17.50

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec.

Yuyts-Jakum-

Oct. 8-1908.

Presented to Mr. B. McTavish

Mr. F. M. Bruton 15.50

Mrs. Bruton

Mr. Hogg 1.99

" De Bonne 31.78

" Hocking 9

" Howe 35.85

" Donnelly 10

" Beard 15.38

Mrs. Stanford 21.40

Mrs. Torrey 23.75

" Wainwright 15.05

Mrs. Walker .25

158.95

B.M. Bonned

Sec.

NOV 28 1908

30

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Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 1, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request permission to pay Miss Marion Allchin, as substitute for Miss Colby in the Baikwa School at Osaka, the balance undrawn of Miss Colby's salary since her departure from the country, and also to add to the salary estimates for 1909

Marion Allchin $ 625.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

As I wrote to you, we were given permission last year to employ a substitute for Miss Colby during her absence, "Miss Bell if possible". Miss Bell proving not to be available, we understood that we were at liberty to employ any suitable person whom we could find, and, after trying in vain to get other persons, Miss Allchin was obtained and is doing the work finely. We supposed the permission given last year authorised us to pay her salary in Miss Colby's absence, but since there seems to be some doubt about it we make this formal request both for the remainder of this year since Miss Colby's departure in August and for next year.

The Committee held a meeting here last week, calling in for advice and counsel eight other men of the mission, in regard to the future of the Niigata station. In view of the fact that it seems impos sible to reinforce the station and also unwise to

leave one family there alone (especially so young a family as the Cobbs), it was decided to advise them to remove to Kyoto for work in the school, though he will give his time for a w hile to further study of the language. I cannot say that there seems to me to be such urgent need of another foreign teacher in the Theological Department, but it seems to be the opinion that it would the best thing Mr. Cobb can do to come here, and no doubt if my health should break down he would be wanted.

As to the future of the work in that field, a committee was appointed to confer with the leading men of the Kumiai Churches to see if they would not take over that work with a subsidy in aid of it for a time.

The deputation of business men from the Pacific Coast was in town four days last week and ~~were~~ as given a grand reception. It is to be hoped that this visit will have effect on public sentiment towards Japan in California. Dr. Gulick and Miss Denton had an official part in the reception. We were very glad that two of the visitors spoke at school prayers on successive monrings.

Dr. and Mrs. DeForest arrived in Kobe on ~~Oct.~~ 25th.

Yours truly,

D.W.S.

Kyoto. Japan Nov. 1-1908.

Copy WBM

NOV 28 1908

116

30

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 2, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to send Miss Colby back to the mission at the expiration of her furlough.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

I have received Mr. Bell's letter of Oct. 7

D. W. Learned

Kyoto - Japan Nov. 2 - 1908

Rec'd JAN 18 1909

Kyoto, Japan Dec 29. 1908

Rev. R. B. Bell, Sec.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The medical expenditures of the mission have been unusually large during the past year, owing to several cases of confinement and prolonged ill health, and the appropriation has been exceeded by $104.60. The Committee ad Interim has voted to meet this by a transfer of that sum from the surplus on taxes account, subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec.

Kyoto, Japan Dec 25, 1909

Gov. R. A. Bosell, Sec

Dear Mr Bosell,

The municipal authorities of the minister have been unusually busy during the last year, owing to several cases of contraversies and Mr Longcot of Bostoki, and the authorities have been engaged by 8 10 y o. The Commissioner of Interior has voted to move the Y C c Academy of that town from the public on other account, subject to the approval of the Department of Home etc.

Yours truly

D. W. Gannett

Sec.

Kyoto - Japan - Dec. 25-1909.

Rec'd FEB 24 1909

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 28, 1909.

Rev. R. B. Bell, Sec.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Fundamental Committee to pay Miss Marian Allchin $625. for the school-year's work in the Bairkwa School [instead of $\frac{10}{12}$ of that sum for the ten months Sept. - July], according to the vote of W. F. M. S. reported by letter of July 20, 1907, "allowing the school $625. for a substitute during Miss Colby's absence"; also to request that Miss Allchin's services be continued in the school until Miss Colby's return to her work.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

D. M.

The enclosed letter will make the request plain, I think. The point is (1) that as Miss Allchin is doing a full school-year's work it seems only

fair that they should receive a full year's salary (£625.). She is doing fully as much work as Miss Ward, her assistant, and both will work during the summer vacation, so that it seems very reasonable that they should receive the same consideration; (2) the Miss Kelly's should not return unless sent to teach; it is believed that other allowances may be employed till school decreases.

We have received your letter of Dec. 26th, enclosing the M.R.M. appropriations for 1909. We are glad that they "need not have to be cut but the coming of Blackburn and Brockman and Daniels to claim a share of the evangelistic funds leaves less for the other stations" and also it seems unfortunate that M.R.M. ladies should not receive as much salary as the W.F.M.S. ladies of higher qualifications and a different work. It seems truly a grave matter to draw the line.

D. W. S.

FEB 24 1909

Dear Mr Bell,

The Committee also votes (1) to ask permission for Mr. and Mrs Allchin to send their daughter Agnes (aged 14½) to America in the early summer!

(2) to ask W. R. M. to continue its grant of $ 150. to Mrs Clara Brown Nagasaka

D. W. Learned Sec

A

M. B. M.

Mr Bell

W. Leonard
Captain
Jan. 28-1909.

Rec'd FEB 24 1909

C. A. I. action re- salary for Marion Allchin

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Resolution:—

3

The C. A. I. has voted to ask the Prudential Com. to authorize the payment to Miss Marion Allchin of $625-00 for the school year's work in the Baikura School according to the vote of the W. B. M. reported by letter of July 20th 1907, "allowing the salary of $625-00 for a substitute during Miss Colby's absence".

B. M.

Also to request that the services of Miss Allchin be continued in the school until Miss Colby's return to her work.

Resolution – Japan Mission
Re- Marion Allchin –

Jan. 1909.

W. B. M

OCT 15 1909

Rec'd FEB 24 1909

Page 1

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COMMITTEE AD INTERIM. action re-salary for Marion Allchin

All requests to the Committee, except on strictly personal business must be notified, to the several stations (not on postal cards), and information as to whether this has been done should accompany the requests. Request may be made by any two members of the mission, or any committee, or any station.

The Committee ad Interim is requested by the Osaka Station to ask the Prudential Committee to pay Miss Marion Allchin $625.00 for the school year's work in the Baikwa School according to the vote of the W.B.M., reported by letter of July 20th, 1907, "allowing the salary of $625.00 for a substitute during Miss Colby's absence"

Also to request that the services of Miss Allchin be continued in the school until Miss Colby's return to her work.

I have already had an interview with Messrs Learned and Gulick about the action of the W.B.M in sending remittance to the Treasurer for Miss Allchin's salary for ten months only at the rate of 625.00 per year. These two members of the C.a.I therefore fully understand the question and the reason for the action of the Osaka Station in the above resolutions. But as Messrs Rettie and Stanford are not in possession of all the data for intelligent action I make the following explanation.

Stations have (have not) been notified.

(over)

Jan. 20th 1909

In order to enable Miss Colby to take her vacation the Mission at the Annual meeting in 1907 passed a resolution asking for an appropriation for a substitute. The W.B.M. replied to this request as follows:—

"The Woman's Board of Boston has acted upon the request of the Mission in behalf of the Baikwa School of Osaka. It has voted to allow the salary of $625.00 for a substitute during Miss Colby's absence, Miss Louise Bell of Amsterdam N.Y. to be employed if practicable." (Mr. Bell July 20th 1907)

The Osaka Station considered this action sufficient authorization to obtain anyone as a substitute at the earliest opportunity.

They sent invitations successively to three persons — to Miss Bell, to a teacher friend of Miss Ward, and to Miss Nivelling. None of these were able to come to Osaka. The Station also sent letters to Miss Searle, to Dr. Greene and to Mr. Fisher of the Y.M.C.A., asking for assistance to secure anyone who might be available in Japan. In all the above invitations the full $625.00 was opened as salary for the school year, and we suppose that if we had secured anyone here that the W.M.B would not have demurred at the payment of that sum.

But the W.B.M. have demurred in the case of Miss Allchin. They write "we had not supposed that there was any thought of employing so young a person as Miss Allchin and are without

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM.

All requests to the Committee, except on strictly personal business must be notified, to the several stations (*not on postal cards*), and information as to whether this has been done should accompany the requests. Request may be made by any two members of the mission, or any committee, or any station.

The Committee ad Interim is requested by

experience for the work. We realize that Osaka Station on the strength of this vote of 1907 has considered itself authorized to secure another teacher at any future time. It is a question whether they should not have secured the confirmation of an action taken so long ago, such votes not being generally considered to hold in perpetuity."

We all know the difficulty in securing these substitute teachers and the length of time it takes to correspond with persons in America. The Osaka Station therefore did not consider one year such an unreasonable time for the above action of the N.B. to hold good. We realize now that the station failed in its duty in not informing the N.B.M. about the engagement of Miss Allchin before she herself had started for Japan; but the lady who was expected to write to the Woman's Board failed to do so at the time. They were probably not informed until Miss Allchin was really on the ground. But because of this failure or because of any other failure on the part of individuals we feel it is unjust to expect Miss

~~Stations have (have not) been notified.~~

Allchin to work for a smaller salary than any other substitute we might have secured. The offer made to her was the same as to others viz. $625.00

On a smaller salary she would not have been able to pay her own travelling expenses on such a short engagement. The engagement with her was made in good faith and we followed the general custom of Japan and of the Mission in offering the full $625-00 for the year's work, taking it for granted that the sum would cover the summer vacation. The remittance sent to Dr Learned is for the teaching year only at the rate of $625.00 per year

There is nothing in the age nor in the fitness of Miss Allchin to justify this action to pay her less than anyone else. (The experience and knowledge of her parents in teaching in such a school ought to count for something.) On the other hand the fact that she is young, that she was born in Osaka, that she speaks Japanese are all in her favor. She is teaching the full number of hours and has entered heartily into the social life of the pupils – teaching them Basket Ball and calling at their homes.

She has not only taken Miss Colby's Bible class at the Namiwa church (composed of school girls) but has brought enthusiasm into to class.

No other substitute no matter what her age or her experience in teaching English could do more than she is doing for the pupils, in fact few could have been so well fitted for the place.

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM.

All requests to the Committee, except on strictly personal business must be notified, to the several stations (*not on postal cards*), and information as to whether this has been done should accompany the requests. Request may be made by any two members of the mission, or any committee, or any station.

The Committee ad Interim is requested by

You are aware of the reduction in the number of pupils in the school owing to the change of location. It was feared by the teachers and by us all that many of the older pupils would not return in the fall. Miss Colby therefore would not leave till Miss Allchin was on the ground.

And before the school closed much was made of the new teacher's youthful enthusiasm and of the fact that she was born in Osaka.

Miss Allchin's work and relations in the school have borne out our expectations and it will be a great blow for the school to have it announced or to have it hinted even that she closes her engagement at the end of June.

Not only is it just therefore to Miss Allchin to pay her the full $625.00 for her services in the school during this school year, but it is expedient to retain her services until Miss Colby is again on the ground to resume her work.

If the present action of the W.B.M. remains unaltered Miss Allchin must search for other work at the end of June and will not be available in Sept. even should Miss Colby delay her return. It seems to us therefore

Stations have (have not) been notified.

that there is no need for putting the station or the school to the trouble and anxiety of finding another substitute in the fall should it be necessary even for a few weeks.

The equitable thing to do as well as the simplest and wisest is to pay the full salary to Miss Allchin and to retain her services until Miss Colby's return.

Geo. Allchin
Secy Osaka Station

Committee Ad Interim
Miss M. Allchin

I vote for both requests since an unintentional discourtesy has been shown the W.B.M. in this matter and it is desirable to do every thing possible to placate the ladies in Boston & secure this additional grant — this ~~both~~ for the sake of both the Baikwa and the Allchin family. I trust that Osaka station will see that as full & frank a statement is made to the W.B.M. as has been made to our committee.

James H. Pettee

I vote for both Sidney L. Gulick

REC'D MAR 18 1909

Kyoto, Japan Feb 12, 1909

Rev. R. E. Bell Sec,

Dear Mr Bell,

The Committee ad Interim requests a furlough at once for Miss R. Torrey. She has been back from her last furlough eight years and four months, so that one is due her according to the rules, and also the state of her eyes demands that she take one at once. She has conjunctivitis in a serious form and is warned that she must get away from Kyoto at hand and even girls all desired with Domestic Mission work

D. W. Learned Sec

Domestic Mission work

Received,

REC'D MAR 18 1909

Feb. 12-1909.

Report - Salaries

Committee Adjourn

I vote for both Fanny L. Fulrick

Rec'd APR 1 1909

Kyoto, Japan,
March 6, 1909

Rev. R. J. Bellinson,

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask a grant of $2,000. to supplement the funds available for a mission lot and house in Tokyo (for Dr. Greene).

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Explanation are Required

As Dr. Greene is at hand and can give all desired information, I will only add a few words. As you know, the mission some years ago felt constrained to turn over its unoccupied real estate to the Doshisha, receiving only the privilege of using it for thirty years at a low rental. That time will expire in less than fifteen years now, and then we shall have no hold whatever on all this property and can only get the use of it by paying the market rent. In the country stations this will not be

FEB 1 1909

Kyoto, Japan
March 6, 1909

Rev. R. T. Bickell son
Dear Mr Bickell,

The Committee of Instruction has voted to call a year's salary of $2,000. to PAY for the time overtaken in a mission for our house in Tokyo. (In Mr. Bennett).

Yours truly
D. W. Bonning Jr.

P.S. Mr Bennett is at Kobe and can give all desired information. I will only add a few words. As you know, the mission expects to construct the new building, necessary and the Ministry of Finance has given us a sum to a new central. Then it will start in the Kobe district. Now, one reason we shall have no Kobe school, and so we shall need no. Kobe teachers. In the meantime we shall have enough for our present. As use of it. Hoping the month end. In the economy matter this will not be

Rec'd OCT 2 1918

so bad, but in Tokyo it will be high. (We received $100. a month for the property there till it was sold last spring.) So it seemed good policy to sell our interest in that Tokyo property and get some of our own. The property was sold for $12,500., of which the Dorshka took half, and we received half ($6,250.). By going outside of city limits we have secured a good lot, well located, for $3,452. + (including expenses, leaving $2,797. + for fences etc. and for the house. The last estimate we can make is that $2,000. more will be needed.

D. W. S.

Dear Mr Bell,

Your favor of Feb 9 is received, & do hope you met some of our people in New London. Mrs Seamed had 213 children in her Sunday school last Sunday, the first time over 200. I have just finished vol. 9 of the Commentary, and begun the tenth and last volume

Tokyo-Japan-

Mar. 6-1909.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Feb 9 is received. I do hope you may run off of our people in New London. My second son goes this coming in the Sunday school. Sunday, the first time our see I can print [illegible] Vol 9 of the Commentary on Isaiah and four volume

no book, but in Tokyo it will be difficult. We received $100, a month for the preaching when it was run for [illegible]. So it seemed good looking to will our mission in Tokyo preaching and get rent of our own. The preaching was run for $12.500. I will work the Outside 400 Kobi and we received Kobi (8 6.250.) Big piece of ground of acres Kobi we have received a piece lot, well located, for $3.375. + (including city [illegible], Kobi) 3 2.125 + the house [illegible], and the house. We can make it for $2.000. more will be needed.

Yours,

D. W. B.

Rec'd OCT 2 1909

Acked

W.B.M.I.

133

Kyoto. Japan

Sept. 10. 1909.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee at Interim has voted to ask the W. B. M. I. to authorize the employment of a young lady in Kobe (Miss Curtis) as secretary to Miss Howe at a salary of $ 15. a month.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Photo-Japan

Sept. 10-1909.

W. 3 M. C.

Rec'd NOV 2 1909

Furlough for Mr. Allchin

Kyoto, Japan.

Oct. 11, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask permission for Mr. and Mrs. Allchin to take a furlough at such time as they may wish after May 1st of next year.

Yours truly

D.W. Learned Sec.

Mr. Allchin returned from his last furlough in June, 1902, so that by next May he will have been there almost eight years. (Mr. Allchin came in December, 1903.) Mr. Allchin has worked hard on the publication of the various hymn-books and on supervising the erection of various mission buildings, and is feeling very tired, as he is one who gives close attention to the details of such work and spends his strength lavishly upon them. Besides these special tasks he has given greatly of his time and strength to building up the Kujo Church in Osaka which is steadily growing towards independence.

As I have said before, it does not seem quite legitimate that a man in the vigor of youth should be entitled to take a furlough after eight years, while a man well along in life — and with children in America drawing his home there — must work on unless he can get a physician to say that he (or his wife) has some disease. Dr. Taylor does not say that Mr. Allchin has any disease, but he does say that he thinks a furlough would do him good, and I think so too.

D.W.S.

Hyde - Japan - Oct. 11-1909.

Rec'd DEC 1 1909

Kyoto. Japan.
Nov. 8. 1909.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D

Dear Dr. Barton.

The Committee ad Interim votes to ask for the following sums for the ladies' medical expenses during the past year.

Yours truly
D.W. Learned Sec

Miss Bradshaw	$ 10.40
Mrs. Gordon	3.50
Miss Griswold	6.25
" Talcott	.70
" Ward	18.95
" De Forest	13.72
" Howe	62.37
" Parmelee	176.33
" Searle	4.35
Mrs. Stanford	8.59
Miss M. Stone	37.77
" Torrey	51.
" Wainwright	29.88

(over)

" Wood	18, 95
" Tolcott	10
Mrs Hainwold	6, 95
" Young	50
Mrs M. Stone	37, 77
Mrs Stanfield	8, 59
" Scott	4, 85
" Bromley	172, 35
" Hoare	62, 87
" Bee Gorst	18, 72
" Wainwright	29, 88

(over)

Miss Denton 32.50

Please notice that, by vote of the Committee, the ladies have been credited with the above sums on their accounts here, and therefore the money when granted should be sent here even in the case of ladies who are now abroad or furlough.

D.W.S.

Mr Bell's letter of Oct. 5th is just this moment received.

D. H. Learned

Kyoto - Japan Nov. 8 - 1909.

Woman's Board

Ladies Medical Ex.

Rec'd DEC 1 1909

126

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 10, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request a special grant from the W. B. M. I. of $30. for the expenses of the two Misses Stowe in moving to Tottori, whither they have gone by vote of the Mission for further language study till next spring.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

W. B. M. I.

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 10, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request a special grant from the W. B. M. I. of $50. for the expenses of the two Miasas Stowe in moving to Tottori, whither they have gone by vote of the Mission for further language study till next spring.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Kyoto-Japan
Nov. 10-1909.
W. B. M. I.
Recd. Dec. 1

Rec'd DEC 1 1909

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 12, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In response to your letter of July 14th the Committee ad Interim has voted the following in regard to Hostels for young women.

"In view of the social and religious conditions in Japan the Japan Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. deems the establishment and maintenance of Christian hostels for young women away from their homes for educational or other reasons a most important form of Christian and social service. It cordially endorses the Y. W. C. A. in its efforts in this direction, and hopes that the number of such institutions may rapidly increase. In general it considers interdenominational organisation and control preferable, although in special cases denominational control may be essential to success."

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Secretary

The only work just of this kind yet carried on in any relations with any of our mission is the one here in Kyoto carried on under an interdenominational committee, chiefly of Japanese, by a woman who was formerly Mrs. Learned's Bible-woman, and which Mrs. Learned has for this reason come into some especially friendly relations with. It would do a much larger work and a most excellent one if it had means to procure a more suitable building. Mrs. Clark is doing a similar work in her own home in Miyazaki.

Interdenom. efforts for Christ. women's hostels

W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 12, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In response to your letter of July 14th the Committee ad Interim has voted the following in regard to Hostels for young women.

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D. W. Learned

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D. W. Learned
Kyoto-Japan
Nov. 12-1909.

Rec'd DEC 7 1909

Kyoto, Japan
Nov. 16. 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for a furlough for Mr. S. S. White from July 1, 1910. He will then have been in Japan nearly ten years since his return from his last furlough.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned
Sec.

Nov. 1909

D. H. Learned

Kyoto-Japan. Nov. 16-1909.

a

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

Kyoto, Dec. 8. 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask for the return of Dr. and Mrs Gates to Japan when their term of furlough has expired.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Secretary

Dec. 8-1909.

Yours Sincerely
W. M. Leonard

Yoti-Jaffan Dec. 8-1909.

Rec'd JAN 12 1910

20

Kyoto, Japan
Dec. 15, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad interim has voted to ask for a furlough for Mr. and Mr. Olds from June, 1910, when they will have been here seven years.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

allowed for salary for 1910 he received Yen 1,500.

(The salary for 1910 is reported as Y 1,470, but this seems to be an error. The old salary was Y 1,350, which with 5% increase becomes Y 1,416.50. But in any case the request is for Y 1,500 for 1910.)

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

The committee also votes to request the authorization of the return of Mr. and Mr. Berrien at the end of their furlough.

D. W. L.

REC'D JAN 12 1910

Received
Tokyo, Japan
Dec. 15-1909.

No.

Rec'd JAN 19 1910

Kyoto, Japan
Dec. 27, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim has voted

(1) to request that the Prudential Committee authorize Mrs. Gordon's return to Japan at the end of her furlough;

(2) to request that in view of Dr. Greene's special circumstances (Mrs. Greene's illness) his salary for 1910 be increased to $ 1,500.

(The salary for 1910 is reported as $ 1,470., but this seems to be an error. The old salary was $ 1,350., which with 5% increase becomes $ 1,416.50. But in any case the request is for $ 1,500. for 1910.)

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

The committee also votes to request the authorization of the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett at the end of their furlough

D. W. L.

Kyoto. Japan. Dec. 27-1909.

a

Com. re - reinforcements for Osaka & Matsuyama

AUG 16 1900

132

Kobe Japan, July 16, 1900

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton

We were asked by our mission at its recent annual meeting to present to the Board the request of the Matsuyama station for another family for that field, and of Osaka for a single lady, and the general need of the mission for reinforcement.

As you know Mr. and Mrs. Stanford have recently been taken from Matsuyama to fill the gap in Kobe caused by the return of Mr. Atkinson to America. Miss Judson is living, temporarily, in another part of the field and Mr. Gulick's family are thus left alone at Matsuyama. Miss Judson is expected to return to Matsuyama after another year, to be sure, but even then the station will be inadequatetly supplied. Shikoku, the field of this station, has a population of over 7,000,000 and is one of the oldest and most flourishing fields of the Japan mission. It has two self-supporting churches and in the half dozen or more places which are assisted more or less by the mission the prospect is very encouraging. The touring work of this field calls for more than the time and strength of one missionary. No one man, however great his experience and knowledge of the language, can meet nearly all the demands upon him for this kind of work. Besides this the opportunities for teaching Bible-classes, and for other work among students and officials, and for other forms of direct and indirect evangelistic work, are simply unlimited and call for the full strength of ~~anothe~~ another family.

Then of course there is the undesirability, so evident and so often emphasised that we need not dwell upon it here, of leaving a family alone in such a station.

And there is also the necessity of having some one there preparing to take the responsibility of the work when the older missionary may be called away.

We were also asked to present to the Board the request for another single lady for Osaka. The normal number for this statisn is four. ~~Ther~~ There are two there now.

We were expecting that Mrs. J. T. Gulick would come back soon to

take part of the woman's work there. But that hope has to be abandoned. Mrs. Allchin goes home next spring, leaving the two ladies now there to do all the work, of the large girls' schoolwith which we have relations, and all the woman's evangelistic work of the city and province.

The pressure of the work upon the two is already telling seriously upon the health of the ~~both~~ ladies, and it looks very much as if one of them will be obliged, in consequence, to give up and leave the work before long.

We wish that the return of Miss Case were a great deal more certain than it seems to be. But even if she should return, there will ~~stil~~ still be urgent need for at least another single lady there to help in the work now in hand, - not mentioning the ever enlarging possibilities and demands of the woman's work in the city of three fourths of a million of people.

Then too we cannot forget that time is required by a new comer to gain a working knowledge of the language and a working experience of missionary service; and that the help which a new missionary lady can give is correspondingly small at first;which fact ,along with the other facts mentioned,emphasizes the modesty of this request of the Osaka station for one more single lady for that station.

As to the general need of reinforcements let us note first the need of more single ladies.

The facts are these: only four of our twelve stations have more than one single ladyfor all their woman's work. One of these is Kobe with its Women's College, its training school for Bible women and its Training school for Kindergarten teachers, another is Osaka with its girls' school of over 100 pupils, another is Okayama with its girls' school and its large orphanage. The other one of the four is Niigata. Kyoto with the Doshisha girls' school and nurses' school and all its other great work has no single lady. Tottori with its girls' school and its one lone family has no single lady. Maebashi has one lady for strictly evangelistic touring work, none for its girls' school. Tokyo has none. Kobe college loses one of its ladies by marriage soon. Another goes home in the spring. Another is here only on a ~~five~~ three years' contract. At least four of our single ladies count themselves too old to continue much longer in missionary work, and expresses serious doubts as to their returning again to this country after their present term of servic has expired, which in onecase, occurs in a few months. These are ladies who are carrying large responsibilities as teachers and evangelistic workers. Trained and experienced workers will be required to take up their work, e.g. in the Bible women's school in Kobe. This will mean taking from the stations their oldest and best lady missionaries and leaving those stations with-

out a lady missionary unless new ones are sent out soon to fill vacancies in these stations. It is not the present needs alone that have to be considered, but, more than these, we have to consider what the needs will be a year, or a very few years, later, as vacancies occur in our little group of single ladies.

Then too we should remember that one single lady alone in a station is usually lonely. A second one is most desirable on this account, aside from the fact that two ladies can accomplish more than twice as much as one.

Then too, generally, the only relief in the loneliness of our one-family stations, is the companionship of, and counseling togather with the single lady. As we note later all our stations now except Kyoto are reduced to only one family each. Some families cannot endure living absolutely alone in a station. Therefore if our force ofsingle ladies is not soon recruited this alone may necessitate the closing of some of our stations.

Furthermore as to the general subject of new missionaries for Japan: The problem of readjustment and location becomes every year more difficult. We had other very important questions to consider at our mission meeting this year; but none which took so much time and caused so much anxiety, and which seemed so difficult, as this question of re-adjusting our mission force to meet the new needs.

Ten years or less ago all our stations had two or more families, besides single ladies, most of them had more than two: and the whole mission, and the Board at home, held up their hands in horror at the very suggestion of a single family alone in any station e.g. It was with the greatest difficulty that the consent of the mission and of the Board ,could be gained, eight years ago, for the family of Mr. Clark to remove from Kumamoto to Miyazaki. The mission and the Board finally yielded their consent to make the trial for one year ofliving alone in the interior, upon the assurance that Mrs. Clark's mother was coming from America to be with them in Miyazaki. This was the beginning of our one-family stations.

But gradually our numbers have been diminishing till now, of our twelve stations only Kyoto has more than one family, Osaka has besides the family Dr. Taylor. Otherwise our stations are all "one man stations".

It is not that the mission has desired this or failed to make re-request for more missionary families. We have simply been forced to divide and divide our stations, till this year we had to resort to the "last fearful refuge" of cutting our last two-family station (except Kyoto of course) in two and making it, with all its tremendous needs and opportunities, a one-family station. It was this that made our m

mission meeting this year one of the saddest and most difficult in the history of the mission.

Mr. Albrecht's removal from Maebashi to Kyoto to become Dean of the Theological Department of the Doshisha make a vacancy in Maebashi which had to be filled, and after canvassing the subject thoroughly, going over all the possibilities again and again, the mission seemed shut up to the one thing of taking one of the two families out of Niigata and Echigo province and putting it into Maebashi. Of course Niigata protested, and of course we all appreciated most fully the tremendous loss it will be to Echigo to remove Mr. Peddey and family from that great, populous field. But that was the one only possibility left.

Of course Niigata asks, with something of desperation , for another family to take Mr. Pedley's place, to help in the work of that field and for companionship and counsel in their isolation; and while the mission puts the urgent request of the Niigata station as the first on its list of requests, and so emphasizes the need of that station as special, yet Niigata is not alone in its great need of another family for help and for companionship in isolation. Other stations too - as Matsuyama and Tottori, are asking for similar reinforcements; and still others feel the urgent need and would ask if they could have the ~~sli~~ slightest hope of relief coming in answer to their petitions .

We have been forced to realize as never before that we are a dying mission. While it may be possible to live on for a while as we are, Yet ~~Yet~~ we cannot do it much longer without men and women on hand to take the places of those who, in the natural course of events, drop out one after anotherfrom our little remaining company of missisnaries. We have been forced to make our last station, except Kyoto, a one-family ~~stati~~ station. What is the next inevitable step? Nothing is left but to begin the cutting off process - an arm,another arm: a leg, another leg, and at last the head. The loss of one single family cannot mean otherwise than the loss of a station - like Niigata or the Hokkaido or Miyazaki, for we have no one to enter any vacancy that will be sure thus to occur, and no one in preparation for filling such vacancies.

This preparation for a missionary's work in Japan is not a thing of a day or a year. The necessary study of the language and becoming acquainted with and adjusted to the conditions here requires several years of diligent effort on the part of the new-comer. Missionaries for Japan are not produceable on the instant of demand. Therefore the needs of today, great as they are, for more workers may properly be put second in considering the needs of this mission field. We have to consider the situation, not as it is today, but as it will be two, three, four, or more years hence. It is the question of closing up stations

or not, of abandoning large provinces and populations which are the special and sole responsibility of our Board; of giving up prosperous and growing work, and evangelistic plans and enterprises and throwing away large opportunities; and also throwing away, in a very large degree, the fruits of great expense and toil already given. Already two stations have been abandoned for lack of men. We are brought square up face to face with the question: is the Board ready to make the sacrifice? Perhaps it might have been ready at times of past discouragement to give up the mission and abandon Japan; and perhaps some of our missioe too, in periods of depression and disappointment, have thought it desirable to let the mission die and abandon the field. But not one of the mission today, holds this opinion. The work here is different from the work in Africa or China. Much that the missionaries have to do in such countries has been done by government here, e.g. educational and medical work. All the material benefits of Christian civilization Japan has imported in bulk from Christian countries. Most of her younger men now in active life have been through the schools. Her schools, of all kinds, are rapidly increasing and are all overflowing with students. Trade and commerce rage, literature grows rankly. Imported forms of law and machinery of justice are working fairly well. Yet Japan is still Godless and Christless, - heathen in its lack of all that makes a people truly Christian. And while the work is different from that of other heathen countries, it is no less necessary in those countries. The methods of work and the relation of the missionary to the work must be adopted to the peculiar condition of this educated, wideawake, ambitious, intensely patriotic people, enjoying its imported civilization yet not distinguishing between good and evil according to the Christian standard, calling evil good and good evil; the forces that make for evil mighty and rampant. Nothing can save the nation, and the millions of individuals here, but Christianity and Christ. "And how shall they hear without a preacher?" A good begining has been made. The missionary work of the past thirty years, and the influences of Christian thought from over the oceans, have borne large fruitage here. There is inspiration in thinking what has been accomplished. But the pioneer stage is scarcely past yet. One Protestant Christian in a thousand of the population is all that we can count now. But earnest men among this people are thinking as never before of Japan's lack and the nation's danger; and a new spirit of inquiry for some better moral standard and religious restraint and personal comfort has arisen and is becoming apparent everywhere. Japan is entering on a new era more favorable than ever before for the reception of Christianity. Never have the missionaries been busier and more in demand as Bible teachers and as teachers of teachers and students; and

S.P. Bartlett
C.A. Clark } committee

the masses of the people are listening as never before. It is no time to think of withdrawing from Japan or letting the mission die. Never were the opportunities greater, and the future will see even greater opportunities and need of missionary help than the present.

Readjustment of methods is always a timely topic for consideration. But the greatness of the harvest to be gathered and the loss if abandoned, is too apparent to us here to permit us to favor any entertainment of the question of withdrawal from this field. We think that the sentiment of the mission is now unanimous and insistent that this must not be; but that a forward movement is called for "A long pull and a strong pull and apull all togather" for the salvation of Japan and the Japanese; and it is not as a mere form that we make the extremely modest requests of this year, and urge most earnestly that the present necessity of having only one family, and in most cases only one single lady (and in some cases no single lady) in the large territory of each of our stations be relieved and the mission be reinforced soon.

Our present condition is very undesirable and calls for immediate reinforcements:

1st. - Though not the most important item perhaps - on account of the loneliness of one-family stations, a fact so often emphasized and always keenly felt here.

2nd. - On account of the impossibility of so meager a force in each of the stations doing the work required.

3rd. - On account of the certainty that these important fields must at no distant day be abandoned one by one, unless new recruits are at hand to take the places of those who unavoidablyy drop out.

4th. On account of the necessity of a long preparation on the part of the new missionary for full work here.

Contraction, heavy loss, failure to meet large responsibilities solely ours, is the only other alternative thinkable.

Another committee has been asked to write upon the undesirability of contracting our present work and letting the mission die. So we have only mentioned, very briefly, this point, and we have said nothing about the great desirableness of enlarging our work and the strong temptation to do so. We have only presented the facts as they are and urged the continuance of our life as a mission and the reinforcement necessary for that continuance and for doing a little better the work we have in hand. We would gladly ask larger things if we could hope for more. But we do urge, in the name of the whole mission, that our Board and the Ladies' Boards give due heed to our pleading for more families and single ladies for Japan that we may live on and be able to do somewhat adequately the work for which our mission is responsible in this land.

S.P. Bartlett
C.A. Clark } committee

P. S. Perhaps the return of Miss Barrows and Miss Talcott, and the Whites, and the two Curtis families and the Atkinsons and one or two others and the promise of Mr. Tront looms up as sufficient for Japan's present and future needs.

But Miss Barrows simply comes back to her old place to do double work - hers and Miss Dudley's, who must go home soon, probably not to return, she says. Miss Talcott will be a great help, probably in Kyoto - when she gets here. Neither of these ladies can stand the service many years longer. The coming of the others is still only a possibility. We hope that they may come. We wish that we could consider it a probability in any one of the cases other than that of Mr. Tront. As an offset to this possibility is the probability if not certainty of losses to the number now here of tired-out workers. This must not be forgotten.

P. S. Perhaps the return of Miss Barrows and Miss Talcott, and the whites, and the two Curtis families and the Atkinsons and one or two others and the promise of Mr. Trout looms up as sufficient for Ta-pah's present and future needs.

Miss Barrows simply comes back to her old place to do double work - Miss and Miss Dudley's who must go home soon, not to return, one of us. Miss Talcott will be a great help probably in Ayolo - when she gets here. Neither of these ladies can stand the service many years longer. The coming of the others is still only a possibility. We hope that they may come: We wish that we could consider it a probability in one of the cases sooner than that of Mr. Trout. As an offset to this possibility is the probability if not certainty of losses to the number now here of tired-out workers. This must not be forgotten.

Rev. S. C. Bartlett & Chas. H. Gore.
Rangoon, Burma.
July 16-00

Corr., re reinforcements for Tottori & Niigazaki

AUG 16 1900

Karuizawa, Shinano, Japan,
July 25, 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Barton, —

The undersigned were appointed by the late mission meeting — Kobe, July 4-11 — a committee to write you and through you the Prudential Committee concerning the need of reinforcements for the Tottori and Niigazaki Stations. The vote of the mission asking for such reinforcements will be reported to you by Secretary Learned; but the simple statement of the vote will not suggest to you the reasons that lay behind it.

To speak of Tottori first, the request is for a family. This is the same request that the mission has made for several years. And the fact of its frequent repetition must indicate to you something of the urgency even without further word from us. But as one of the present writers (Mr. Rowland) knows the field and its needs through a five years residence in Tottori and through a quite intimate relation with the Bartletts; and as the other (Mrs. Stanford) has later knowledge from a more recent residence in Tottori you will bear with our entering somewhat into detail.

First we would emphasize the need to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett themselves personally, not as constituting the strongest reason for their being reinforced but as constituting our strong reason and as being a phase of the need which the Bartletts themselves would not urge in writing to you and our which they are perhaps inclined to underestimate. They are both people of strong social instincts. Mr. Bartlett

In making this statement we feel we

began his career in Sotteri saying that he should feel it a source of chagrin not to be able to acquire social relations quite adequate to his social needs among the people to whom he had come. This is fine feeling for a missionary to entertain toward the people to whom he goes. The Bartletts have acted upon it to a good degree even spending much summer time in their field when most of us have felt the need of a period of intercourse with those who speak our native tongue and feel our native feelings. Mr. Bartlett has modified his theory considerably during these six years. But the isolation has not been without its effect upon them. They like the rest of us in Japan need ~~both~~ an occasional outing among Europeans not only but they need also European associates. Sotteri as you are aware has no English speaking resident except our own missionaries.

"The need of new influences to help us out of ruts", "The advantage of consultation, especially in a remote field", are reasons that Mr. Bartlett himself has expressed. That these reasons are from his heart's depths we know. During the last year the little company of Christians in Yamura, one of their outstations, has been divided and estranged, some few taking strong position against the missionary. Happily the rupture has now been healed so far as that all worship together again. We have no reason to think that Mr. Bartlett was at fault in the slightest. But we do know that he craved advice and help in the great perplexity. Before the settlement he had importuned one of the present writers to go with him to that part of his field after mission meeting. Another family in the station, even a new family, would greatly strengthen the hands of the present workers by

In making this statement we feel we

way of being advisors in such emergencies and at all times.

Further, Mr. Bartlett is feeling, as we hopefully know, that his adaptation is to personal work but not to organizing nor to helping organized work. Of this his estimate of himself we cannot speak confidently. We simply pass along his own thought. A man of real organizing ability could be of great service even from the beginning with Mr. Bartlett as associate.

It is especially desirable now that another family be sent to be preparing to take the place of the present family when they have to be absent on furlough a few years hence. Tottori would be a good place for a new man to study Japanese and then after a few years take up the responsibility of the field somewhat as the Bartletts did in 1895 when the Rowlands left on furlough. Then it would be hoped that the Bartletts would not be turned toward a new place or returning to Japan as were the Rowlands by the untoward illness of Mrs. Curtis.

Perhaps the strongest reason of all for urging for another family for Tottori is that no other Prot. board mission is touching any part of Tottori field. The American Board alone which means the Bartletts alone (save when they have with them a single lady) are responsible for that whole field. It is a lonely, isolated, backward field as you and Mr. Ellison well know; and the responsibility for the Evangelization of such a field is a crushing load to place upon any two or three people. Miss Frasers presence and help, if she be permitted to go there, will be a great relief, a help to the Girls School, and a comfort to Mrs. Bartlett. But she cannot take the place of a

family permanently located in Tokyo.

And now to come to Miyazaki. Neither of the committee has had the privilege of visiting this field, but its need of reinforcement can be easily appreciated. To speak first from the standpoint of the work. There has been almost no woman's work done in the province of Hyuga, since the opening of the Miyazaki station.— Mrs. Clark, with the education of her four children, and the large family of Japanese girls whom they are trying to help to some schooling by taking them into their own house, can do little outside her own home.— The cooking-class among the wives of the officials, of which she has made such a success this last year, has opened to them many doors hitherto closed, so that the work in Miyazaki and immediate vicinity needs the whole time and strength of one lady, while another is needed for the touring in the province, which is about the size of the state of Connecticut.

But perhaps even a stronger argument than this of the needs of the work, is the need of a companion for Miss McCandlish. It is hard for a young lady to live alone, even in the central stations, but in a remote place like Miyazaki, it is too severe a strain to be put for long upon any one, and we feel that Miss McCandlish should be relieved of this strain as soon as may be practicable.

What Mrs. Clark feels to be the strongest reason of all for reinforcement, is her own expectation of returning to the States with her children in two or three years, leaving Mr. Clark to carry on the work. While Miss McCandlish is now living in her own little home, it is in the same compound with the Clark's house, and in the eyes of the Japanese, must seem as a part of the same establishment. To quote from Mrs. Clarks own words - It "will be utterly out of the question for me to carry out my plan and leave Mr. Clark here alone, if there is but one lady in the station, but perfectly proper if there are two, even altho' in the same compound."

This same question of propriety, makes it impossible for Mrs. Clark to leave Miyazaki in the course of the year, unless Mr. Clark should also be away at the same time. This difficulty would be relieved if Miss McCandlish had an associate.

While such reasons as these last ones, might not occur to the home Board, their full force will be felt as soon as stated, and we do not need to enlarge on them.

We feel that these statements set forth the conditions only inadequately, but we trust that together with what has been written heretofore, by the members of these two stations, they will

assist in a clear understanding of the needs which your committee feel to be imperative.

Yours in behalf of the Mission

Jennie P. Stanford.
George W. Rowlands

Geo. W. Rowlands
Jennie P. Stanford

Mrs. J. O. Langford } Com.
Rev. Geo. M. Rowland }
Japan.
Reinforcement July 25-00

Comm - re - use of Harris Fund

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JAN 15 1901
FEB 5 1901

Kyoto, Japan.
Dec. 25, 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. C. A. B. F.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

A letter received by Dr. Greene from Treas. Wiggin, dated Nov. 19, 1900, states that of the $615 received in April as income from the investment of the "Harris Fund", $500 were paid to Mr. McTwom, while only $115 were forwarded to Japan for the use of the "Dōshisha".

We must be permitted to say that this information almost confounds us. We were informed through a letter of Treas. Wiggin to Dr. Davis, dated Nov. 27, 1899, that we could "count on $480 each six months from the Des Moines Funds", and nothing was said to us of deducting anything from the income of this fund, neither then nor afterwards. We reported to the Board of Directors that they could count on this amount per year, and probably on $270 more. In making this statement we felt we

were giving official information, furnished to us by an officer of the Amerc. Board, and the Board of Directors of the Dōshisha took our information, and made out its estimates for the year April 1st. 1900 to March 31, 1901 on the strength of it.

These estimates were made out on the most economical basis, sharp reductions were made on the proposals of the Principal. The higher departements, for whose reestablishment Principal Hirotsu pleaded intensely, were not resumed, since the Directors were determined not to incur any debt. Mr. Hirotsu asked us to raise the necessary funds in the United States, but we declined taking any other responsibility than belonged to all the Directors.

The teachers are all overburdened with work, since the great carefulness of the Directors not to incur any debt keeps the force below what the best welfare of the school requires. But thanks to this careful management and to the wise investment of funds by the Finance-Comm. the prospect is that we close the year without a debt, if we

receive the funds on which we have counted.

If our income is reduced by $500, it will throw the school just about that much into debt, in addition to the indebtedness inherited from the former Board of Trustees. It will be a most intense disappointment and most serious discouragement to the Board of Directors, and, worst of all, it will weaken our position in the Board of Directors. We were asked officially in the Directors' Meeting regarding the income from the Harris Fund, and after inquiry addressed to the Secretary in charge of the work in Japan, referred by him to the Treasurer of the Board, we replied to the Directors. Now we are to come before them and tell them that the expected amount has been reduced by Yen 1000, an exceedingly large amount in the present financial condition of the school. This will certainly shake their confidence in the reliability of our statements, and will impair efficient cooperation.

We appeal to the Prud. Comm. to make some arrangements which will enable the Doshisha Directors to receive the whole

amount derived from the investment of the Harris Fund.

Respectfully
Yours

Geo. E. Albrecht.
J. D. Davis.
D. C. Greene.

Kyoto, Dec. 25/1900

Rev. Geo. E. Albrecht
" J. D. Davis
" D. C. Greene

Com. re- appointment of Misses De Forest

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MAR 2 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,

Kyoto, Jan. 21, 1901.
Kobe,
Tokyo,

MAR 15 1901

Dear Brother;

Our Mission have unanimously asked the Misses Charlotte and Sarah De Forest to take into consideration the question of an early application to be sent as missionaries to Japan, and the Mission also unite in asking the Prudential Committee and the Officers of the Woman's Board to endorse our request and to do what they can to give it practical effect. The undersigned are appointed a Committee to communicate this action to the respective parties concerned, and to do what we can to further the matter.

It is needless for us to add anything to what has been written again and again of the need of reinforcements, here, and just such reinforcements as we feel that the Misses De Forest would be.

From what we have heard, not only of their ability as scholars, but especially of the interest they have shown while in Smith College in the subject of foreign missions, and the part they have had in working up an interest in that College, we feel that they are likely to be well qualified for the work here, and will be inclined to enter upon it.

We hope that we may see them here as soon as is consistent with their preparation for the work, and with the responsibility which one or both of them may have for the care of their younger brother and sister.

Sincerely Yours, J. D. Davis,
Ellen Emerson Cary.
Susan A. Searle
D. C. Greene.

31 1901

Corr. re need of teacher for English dept. of Doshisha

Kyoto, Japan,

June 25, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton;

We wish to call attention to the needs of the English Department of the Doshisha School. The Doshisha is thoroughly reestablished on its unchangable Christian Constitution under the provisions of the new Civil Code of the Empire. It has successfully resisted every effort to change or lower its Christian character, and yet it has now gained from the government the two most impotant privileges which it has sought for its students; namely, postponement of military service until the age of twenty eight years, when only one year is required, and also the privilege of competing at the examinations for entrance to the higher Government Institutions, on equal terms with the graduates of government schools. We are likely also to secure in the near future for the graduates of the Collegiate Department, the privilege of receiving, without examination by the authorities, licences to teach certain branches in the Government high schools.

If the Doshisha, in addition to its work of training young men for pastors, evangelists, bankers, business men, etc, can also train men with Christian principles who shall take the position of teachers in the hundreds of Government high schools in Japan, it will soon exert an immeasurable influence for good upon the rising generation in the Empire.

To avail ourselves of this opportunity and privilege, a course of stddy has just been arranged with special reference to

fitting young men to teach English and ethics in Government schools.

The Courses of study, as now arranged, are, in general, two; the lower, or Academic course of five years, and the higher or Collegiate course of three years. The course of study as prepared for the five years of the lower school calls for forty eight hours of English instruction each week; and the revised course in the higher school calls for thirty hours each week. This makes a total of seventy eight hours of English instruction each week in the main departments of the school, aside from the English instruction in the Girls' School, and the Theological department, and from all instruction in other subjects given through the medium of the English language.

This emphasis upon English has been made by the unanimous action of the foreign and Japanese members of the faculty to meet the opportunities and the necessities which face the Doshisha in the immediate and more distant future. The demand for an English education is increasing through the Empire, and English is now taught in all the Government higher schools. Thus, we think, all connected with the Doshisha, both Japanese and foreign, feel that the success of the school in the future lies largely with the English Department; and, if that department can be thoroughly organized and well manned, that the school has a grand work before it.

Although English is emphasized throughout the entire course, it is during the five years of the Academic course that the

foundations are supposed to be laid and the language largely acquired. This work of taking Japanese boys of thirteen to fifteen years of age and drilling them for five years in the rudiments of the English language, and making them proficient in it, is perhaps the most important and at the same time the most difficult work which is to be done in the school. Its results are the basis for all further work of English Literature in the Collegiate department and for the pursuance of all studies through the medium of the English language.

This work requires not only a scholarly knowledge of the English language and an aptness to teach but also an acquaintance with Japanese character and ways of thought, and the ability to make scientific application of pedagogic principles to the case in hand. These things demand special preparation and continued experience such as cannot be the posession of one engaged upon a merely temporary appointment, or occupied with the work as a side issue. They demand, first, last, and always, a teacher, and a leader of teachers, who shall make the instruction of English as a language study his recognized object, and who shall take into his work enthusiasm and executive ability together with sympathy and love for young men.

Men coming out for a few years cannot do this work in the best way. After three years, a man has just begun to master the situation, to form his methods, and to command the resources of his Japanese fellow-teachers. Important as is the work in higher English, and great as is the need of an instructor who should

devote himself to the conduct and completion of the work through English Literature in the Collegiate department, and to teaching through the medium of the English language, that position may, if necessary, be filled by temporary appointment. The teacher of the language may not safely be thus provided.

We, therefore, ask the Board to regularly appoint a man who shall give himself entirely to the work of organizing and perfecting the Language Instruction of the English Department in the Doshisha, upon scientific principles; and who shall personally conduct and superintend this work in the Academic department of the school.

We call your attention to this pressing need of the school thus early because at the close of the coming school year, in June 1902, Mr Warren, who has been engaged in this work in the Doshisha, will have completed the term of his appointment, and will return to the United States for further study. Some action must be taken to fill his position. We are hopeful that if the Board will favorably consider this request and encourage Mr. Warren to do so, he will himself be ready to apply for and accept the position, taking one year in the United States for study in special preparation for the work. We feel that the sooner the matter is settled in Mr. Warren's case the better, both for his preparation for the work, if he decides to accept it; and that, if his decision should be averse to it, another man might at once be sought for the position and sent out as soon as possible to prepare himself on the ground for this most pressing and promising work.

Comm. re man for Theol. Dept. of Doshisha

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We would express our conviction that for this position a man of earnst Christian spirit, well grounded in the fundamentals of Christianity, like Mr. Warren, who would undertake the work in a truly missionary spirit, is imperatively demanded, yet, we should not consider that a full Theological training was a necessity, but rather selected studies and special pedagogical preparation with special reference to the needs of Japan and of this particular work. In other words the call is for a missionary teacher, not a teaching missionary.

Urging your serious consideration,

Frank A. Lombard.
J. D. Davis,

for Kyoto Station of the Japan Mission.

Endorsed by the Japan Mission at Annual Meeting in Kobe - as reported in the records of the same

July 6th 1901

D. W. Learmed
Sec.

We would express our conviction that for this position a man of earnest Christian spirit, well grounded in the fundamentals of Christianity, like Mr. Warren, who would undertake the work in a truly missionary spirit, is imperatively demanded, yet, we should not consider that a full Theological training was a necessity, but rather selected studies and special pedagogical preparation with special reference to the needs of Japan and of this particular work. In other words the call is for a missionary teacher, not a teaching missionary.

Urging your serious consideration,

Yours C. Fornander
J. Davis

Appointment [Kyoto, Japan] June 25, 1901
Mr. Warren Teacher in English
Doshisha

For Kyoto Station of the Japan Mission.

Endorsed by the Foreign Mission at Annual Meeting in Kobe. As reported in the Assembly of the Home Board, 1901. C. W. Greene Sec.

JUL 30 1901

Comm. re-man for Theol. Dpt. of Doshisha

Kyoto, Japan.
July 8, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

As committee appointed by Kyoto Station, for explaining to you and to the Prud. Comm. the vote of the Mission regarding the sending out of a missionary for work in the Theolog. Depart. of the Doshisha, we would respectfully submit to you the following considerations:

Our present teaching force in this department consists out of Dr. Davis, Mr. Cary, Mr. Knipp of the United Brethren Mission, and the two undersigned, of Japanese teachers. We have at the present writing none as permanent teachers of the Theol. Dep., but teachers of the Academical Depart. are helping us, especially in English, as their other duties allow. This might seem a sufficient force for the present, but several facts have to be borne

in mind: Mr. Gary was located by the Mission in Kyōto especially for evangelistic work, and he can, therefore, give only a limited number of hours to the Theol. Dep.; Dr. Davis feels very strongly that he can do, under existing circumstances, more efficient work in the evangelistic field than in the theol. classroom, and has resigned his chair of systematic theology. He will give lectures on "Evangelistic" as occasion requires, but we can not count on him, as hitherto, for regular work in the Department. Mr. Knipp is a new-comer, giving almost his whole time to the study of the language, teaching at present four hours per week English conversation. Dr. Alexander, of the Presbyt. Mission, has very kindly helped us two hours a week in O. Test. work, but he, of course, is chiefly engaged in evangelistic work, and has to be frequently absent, so that his work is very irregular. Thus the undersigned two are the only missionary teachers, whose first duty is in the Theol. Dep., and we both aid in the Academical Dep., besides having outside work to do.

We hope to secure one, perhaps two, full Japanese professors for the Theol. Depart., but even if we succeed in this our force will be insufficient.

At present we have but two classes to teach: one in the Regular Dep., to be opened in the fall, and one in the Vernacular Dep., where all students attend in one class. But we must plan for an increase of classes, as the number of students increases. If our Theol. Dep. attains again to its former prosperity, and we hope and pray that it will, then we must provide for about one hundred hours of teaching per week, certainly an impossibility for the present force.

We were much encouraged at the prospect of Mr. Trout's coming to Japan for work in the Dōshisha Theol. Depart., and our disappointment at his inability to come is very keen. We need new men in the Departement. Especially do we need a man, who could teach theistic philosophy, philosophy of religion and allied branches. In this departement we are weakest of all, yet it is one of the most important in a theolog. school in this land.

We hope that we may soon be reinforced by a man who can fill this important position. When it is borne in mind that, even after arrival on the Mission field, two or three years must elapse before a man can do the work waiting to be done, it will be evident that our call for a man to aid in the Theol. Dep. of the Dörpsche, to be sent out soon, is by no means premature. We trust that the Prud. Comm. will approve of the call of the Mission for such a man, and will be able to send him out in the near future.

Respectfully
Yours
Comm. Geo. E. Albrecht.
D. W. Learned

Teacher Theol. Dept.

SEP 17 1901

Committee on enlargement of Kobe College

Kyoto, August 21st, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

14 Somerset Street,

Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Not long since we wrote to the Women's Board of the Interior with regard to plans for Kobe College, and asked that a copy of that letter be sent to you. As set forth in that letter, the Mission desires to enlarge the institution so that it may furnish accommodation for 300 students. If this enlargement be made, it will involve the removal of the school some distance into the suburbs and it is thought that the difference in price between the more commodious lot in the suburbs and that now occupied within the municipal limits of Kobe would nearly, possibly quite, pay the cost of removal.

We have no desire to precipitate the decision of this question, but owing to the tightness of the money market, land is abnormally cheap and if we had the money in hand we could purchase four or five acres in the eastern suburbs (at Sumiyoshi) at prices ranging from ¥600. to ¥900. (U.S.

6000
2500
8500

currency) per acre. We have had the offer of a lot of rather more than four acres, (5,000 tsubo) (at 3 cents) at fifty cents (U.S. currency) or $2,500 for the whole. The present lot is about 2,200 tsubo. Another lot of 8,000 tsubo, west of Kobe, ~~at Waito~~ has been offered us at 75 cents per tsubo. This lot is on the low hills near the beach at Waito, some nine miles from Kobe.

These prices are low and are sure to rise rapidly as soon as the money market improves. Hence the question arises whether it might not be well to authorise our Committee to purchase at its discretion a suitable lot at a price not to exceed $7,000 U.S. Currency. If it seems best to move the College the land will be ready. If it does not seem best to move it, the land can be sold. The only risk would be that of tying up the money for a year or so, and the presumption is strong that, which ever way the decision about the College might be, we should make a substantial gain.

The object would be not so much to gain through the rise in price of the land, ~~but rather~~ as to avail ourselves of the better facilities for choice which the present exigency affords.

~~Whatever~~ We do not wish to urge this matter upon you, but it seems proper to inform you of this situation that you may be able to consider the question we raise.

It is possible that one or both of the offers referred to above may remain open for a month or two; hence, if on consideration, the Prudential Committee should think favorably, it might be expedient to cable the word <u>Consent</u> to our Secretary, Mr. Learned.

We remain

Yours sincerely

W. C. Grant.

M. J. Barrows.

J. D. Davis,

Arthur W. Stanford.

D. W. Learned*

* See appended sheet for explanation of my vote D.W.L.

Kobe College Monthly

Kyoto, Aug. 21st, 1901

Kyoto, Japan,
Sept. 3rd, 1901.

To the
Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

At the recent annual meeting of our Mission, the undersigned were appointed to lay before you and the Prudential Committee the great need of reinforcements from which we are suffering. At no time in the history of the Mission has this need been greater. The work is restricted and the health of the missionaries imperiled at nearly every point.

Our missionaries are located in twelve different cities and towns, excluding Uwajima where Miss Judson temporarily resides. In Tokyo, Osaka, and Sendai, there is no immediate and pressing call for an increase of our working force, but from every other station the call is loud and urgent. In none of these stations, excepting the educational centres, Kyoto and Kobe, is there more than one Missionary family. While the needs of these nine stations vary considerably as regards matters of detail, there

are certain general considerations which hold good in all or nearly all ~~or nearly all~~ cases.

In the first place the work of every station naturally divides itself into two classes: that which grows up around the residence of the missionary, a work in which success must largely depend upon system and regularity; and that in the outlying towns and villages, where the principal effort of the missionary is to aid and encourage the pastors or evangelists. The work at the station itself should serve as a model for the outstations, and the personality of the missionary should be felt, so far as possible, in every department of the life of the Christian community. In the older stations, where the more experienced pastors are usually found, the continuous help of the missionary is less obviously necessary, but in the newer stations it is imperative, not merely for the well-being of the community immediately concerned, but for that of the entire field of the station. The thorough-going, continuous work in the central town or city which is essential to success is not often compatible with the care of the out-stations when the whole work is committed to a single

family. There should be in every well organised station two families and two single ladies, though it may not always, and perhaps not generally, best to distribute the work ~~the work~~ among them in strict accordance with the above classification.

Then again the evil of isolation is a serious one. In some cases relief, and very great relief, is found in the presence of missionaries of other boards, but there is still the pressure of responsibility which can only be lessened by sharing it with members of one's own mission. In Miyazaki, Tottori, and Nigata, the sense of isolation has been most oppressive, particularly so in Miyazaki, because its distance from the central stations and the difficulties of travel reduce intercourse with the rest of the Mission to its lowest terms. How great the strain is which such prolonged isolation causes, we do not need to say. It affects different minds in different ways, but there are very few who do not find it a serious handicap, even if it do not result in discouragement and broken health.

It may perhaps be urged that our work is too scattered, and that even now an effort should be made to concentrate our forces and to bring

our stations into closer touch with one another. Such concentration would, however, be extremely difficult, if not practically impossible, without great loss of prestige, to say nothing of more serious damage to the life of the Churches. The dispersion of our force has been the inevitable result of the movement of population. The people to whom the Gospel makes its most effective appeal, in Japan certainly, are those who have broken away from their homes and have gone to more or less distant places as men of business, Govt officials, school teachers, etc. Our stations have been opened for the most part in response to the calls of such men who having entered the Churches have moved on and have become the nucleus of new Churches and communities. The result of our response to such calls has seemed, on the whole, to indicate the wisdom of our policy, and if our force could have been kept up to the standard of ten years ago, we should now be able to man efficiently every point we occupy.

It may be well to turn now to the individual stations and point out the special exigencies of each case. Beginning at the north, we have the <u>Sapporo Station</u> with <u>Hokkaido</u> for its field—

a field which it shares with three other missions, those of the Church of England (C.M.S.), the American Presbyterian and the American Meth. Epis. (North) Churches. As is well known the population of the Hokkaido is sparse. The conditions of life, in the central and southern portions, closely analogous to those prevailing, let us say, in the State of Washington, though the winter climate is harsher and the cold ~~much~~ more severe. This analogy might ~~migration~~ be extended to the details of almost every department of life. It is a new country with few native born citizens aside from the some 17,000 Ainu. There is the same rapid development of agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises and the same juxtaposition of the roughness of early colonial life with the luxury of rapidly accumulating wealth. The immigration from the South is increasing from year to year while industry is reaping rewards rarely obtained in other parts of Japan. The proportion of Christians to the total population is considerably greater than elsewhere, while the growth of the Churches and their progress toward financial independence are unusually gratifying. There is no place in our whole field where earnest Christian effort yields better fruit. We have been one family and one single lady. The extent of the field is so great, and the

severity of the winter, when much of the touring must be done, is so extreme, that the necessary touring is altogether too heavy a burden for one man to carry. The work must be divided. No one who knows the history of the Christian communities in that Island would suggest a geographical division of the field among the four missions. Competition in the smaller towns has been, for the most part, and will be still more, carefully avoided, but the different missions will of necessity minister to flocks scattered over the island. This station should have at least a new family and another single lady.

Niigata Station finds its work in the large province of Echigo, which has been left almost entirely to our care. Other missions have at different times entered the field, but with the exception of a very few Churches under the care of the American Presbyterians, nearly the whole province, one of the largest in Japan, has been left to the representatives of the Nippon-ai Churches and to our Mission, in one or two cases as the result of a formal agreement. It is a hard field and progress has been slow, but there seems reason to believe that there has been real progress:

considerable quantities of petroleum are produced here, and under the stimulus of the Standard Oil Company (American) and other similar companies, a new life is seen in all the larger towns. The coming in, as a result of these new enterprises, of large numbers of men with their families, separated of course, from the conservative influences of their native towns is, we are assured, to give the pastors, ~~and~~ evangelists, and missionaries a more responsive audience than ever before. Judging by our whole past experience, we are warranted in saying that we are entering upon a period of no ordinary promise. Yet there is in Niigata no Church so organised as to be an effective leader in the work. The Central Church in Niigata has no pastor and the work in the city must be led by the missionaries, but if this leadership be assumed, the country Churches must be sadly slighted. We have in Niigata one family and two single ladies, one of whom has been in the field eleven years without a furlough and the other is but entering upon active work. The least that can be asked for this field is an additional family.

Maebashi is the capital of Joshu, the ancestral home of Dr. Neesima. Here the work is farther advanced, the field smaller and more accessible. The special need here is for a single lady for work in ~~the~~ Maebashi, and especially in the Girls' School which the Christians of the province are trying to maintain. It is an enterprise for which large sacrifices have been made, and with the help a single lady could give would come to exert a new and far wider influence. It asks no financial help, but offers an important field. We have in Maebashi one family and one single lady. The latter will, it is hoped, be able to devote herself exclusively to evangelistic work.

The needs at Kobe and Kyoto are of a special sort and will be duly set forth by those more immediately interested, though lest it be overlooked, we would emphasize the need of another lady in the School for Bible Women at Kobe, who may gradually fit herself to fill the place which Miss Dudley has so recently left.

Okayama calls loudly for a family which

may take over the work in the Orphan Asylum and leave Mr. Pettee free for the touring so much needed in the neighboring towns. The Orphan Asylum, though having no formal connection with the Mission, and though undenominational, has yet grown up in connection with the Mission and has ever felt a strong claim upon us, not for financial assistance, which has never been given and which has never been asked or desired, but for our moral support and guidance. There are few better channels for Christian influence than the Asylum affords. Its claims have been strengthened by the helpful attitude which Mr. Ishii and his associates have maintained toward the Mission during its late trials.

Tsuyama, a branch of Okayama station needs a single lady for work among the women, which must be left for the most part undone unless such reinforcement can be given.

Tottori station has seen many discouragements. No interior station has suffered more from the movement of population and the chilling effects of the various forms of reactionary influence manifested throughout Japan

It would seem, however, that our missionaries have come to be cordially recognised and respected as an integral part of the community in the provincial capital. Still, success must depend largely, if not wholly, humanly speaking, on maintaining the continuing of the work now in hand in that city. Unless help can be found, the country work must be almost entirely neglected, and the organised, and semi-organised Christian bands left to fight their battles as best they can. While the City work would seem the more important, the City and country are interdependent and react upon each other. The need of another family and a single lady, who can give her time largely to the Christian Girls' School affiliated with the Church, cannot be too strongly stated.

At Matsuyama, there is one family and, when Miss Judson returns from Hara jima as she is expected to do in a few months, one single lady. Our missionary is practically the temporary pastor of the Church, for the pastor has been relieved of his duties for one year to enable him to serve for that time the Home Missionary Society. He and his family

Sent out this fall.

have likewise been adopted into the community and the demands made upon them are far beyond their power to meet. Lectures on religious and ethical subjects before large and representative ~~audiences~~ educational and other societies seem to be the order of the day. Largely as we believe under the inspiration of our missionary, there exists a remarkable spirit of inquiry and a disposition to give a candid hearing to the claims of Christianity. The Girls' school too needs our help, not necessarily our financial help, which we are certainly not prepared to advise giving, but such help as a well equipped lady missionary might give. Miss Hudson desires, and we think wisely, to devote herself to evangelistic service, but the school affords an admirable field for Christian effort which ought we think to be occupied.

We have already referred to the extreme isolation of the last station, Miyazaki. It seeks to care for a large field, far too large for the one family and one single lady now in charge. Our missionaries have done their best and have endeared themselves to their Japanese associates and to the people generally. For the most part-

the field is left solely ours. It is large enough for four families to work to excellent advantage. If we could do so, we think the Mission would vote unanimously for the division of this too extensive field and the opening of another fully manned station. That is a modest statement of our estimate of the situation.

What we have written looks forward, not to an extension of our field, but simply to such an increase of our force as will enable us to meet the responsibilities already assumed — responsibilities which we feel the Mission cannot evade without a loss of prestige and a serious loss of influence which will be felt more or less throughout ~~the~~ ~~land~~ our field.

We would ~~also~~ call your attention to the fact, that unless reinforcement comes second, we have reason to fear that the strain, already very severe in certain cases, may lead to a still further depletion of our ~~force~~ numbers. Moreover, the present condition of our force leaves us little or no elasticity — when furloughs must be granted. Mr. Allchin's return will not afford relief in this respect, for he is already

Approve entirely. Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Angelo - women [illegible] but no [illegible]

designated for special service. It also should be borne in mind that several of our number are near the age when strength and capacity for work must become precarious.

Even apart from all this, the proportion of young men in the Mission is far less than it should be. In Japan, certainly, the Gospel message is addressed to the young. They are less fettered by tradition and family associations; their minds are more open to the appeals of Christianity. Hence, other things being equal, a young missionary, with the thoughts, sympathies, and enthusiasms of youth, will always have a great advantage when he stands before such young men. This matter is in our view of the greatest importance and we commend it to your careful consideration.

We hardly need to remind you that the help we ask, even if our request be granted at once, will hardly be available for independent work, for four, or at the earliest three years. The six families and four single ladies, whose appointment the Mission so urgently desires, should be sent out at the earliest possible day, that they may commence the study of the language. It seems to us

that this number is essential to the healthy working of the Mission in the field which Providence has assigned to us.

We believe that you appreciate the situation and the qualifications essential to efficient service. We will not accept out-time men here. What as our need is, the standard must be placed high and only those should be sent out who will command the respect of this critical but really appreciative people.

Those who respond to this call may confidently look forward to a share in one of the most important enterprises before the Church of the twentieth-century — an enterprise which is certain to have a place almost unique in the history of modern Christianity; one which is to solve some of the most hotly contested social and ethnic problems of the day at the same time that it brings to the millions of ~~Japan~~ Asia the riches of the Gospel of Christ.

May God grant that not only the Board but the whole Church of America may joyfully recognize its responsibility — for it

is theirs even more truly than it is ours — and provide both men and means at this critical period in the evangelization of Japan.

On behalf of the Mission

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.
J. D. Davis,
J. H. DeForest
} Committee.

Kyoto, Sept. 23, 1901

Dr. Greene

Dr. Davis

" DeForest

Com - re - Matsuyama
Factory Girls' Home

MAY 15 1902 139

Dear Brothers & Sisters.— Matsuyama Apr. 15. 1902

Last autumn we were led into work among & for factory girls of this city, which has developed rapidly. The wretched physical & moral conditions in which they live have made us wish to start a Xn lodging house. As they can live only in houses licensed by the factory, those who receive the license have a monopoly & have made considerable money. There is no more pressing social & industrial problem facing New Japan than the proper lodging & moral education of factory girls.

Police inspection recently discovered that the girls were crowded into quarters 1/3 or 2/3 less than the law allows. The factory was accordingly required to license at once three new houses. This was an opportunity we could not let pass, one which would not soon come again. We accordingly took out a license about three weeks ago & started a home large enough for 40 girls. We already have 20 inmates, & as soon as all adjustments are made, & what a Xn home is is understood by the girls generally, we shall doubtless be full.

The initial expenses for futon, dishes etc is estimated at ¥200. Of this the factory has agreed to lend us ¥100. without interest, to be returned at our leisure. The other ¥100. Miss Parmelee & Mr. Gulick have agreed to provide. As this is a rather heavy bill for us to carry, we venture to present this case to you, hoping that you will feel drawn to the enterprise to the extent of giving something for it. A few tens & fives, & a good many ones & two yen gifts will help us much & will be greatly appreciated.

We have an experienced lodging house keeper & an earnest Xn with his family in charge. And we have every reason to think that after the "home" is once fairly running it will meet all expenses & be able to pay back the ¥100. borrowed. Our Xns here are taking much interest in this new Xn enterprise & are giving & making futon for the "home".

Yours Expectantly H. Frances Parmelee
Sidney L. Gulick

Notary Panama, Apr. 15, 1902

Com-re-appropriation of $100. 140

JUN 5 1902

Rev J.L.Barton D.D.; Kyoto, May 8, 1902.

Dear Dr.Barton;

The undersigned were appointed a committee to write to you concerning the request which our Mission makes for an appropriation of one hundred dollars toward the expenses of the union Christian work to be carried on in connection with the great National Exhibition to be opened in Osaka, next March.

The circulars mailed to your hand with this will show the nature of the work and the breadth of the movement. An appeal is also made to every individual missionary in Japan, but this alone will not be sufficient. Some of the Mission boards have already responded favorably.

The cordial union of all or nearly all the missions working in Japan in this work, in this way, is itself worth all that it costs, and if, in addition to this the several Boards can make a small approipriation, thus showing to the Japanese nation and to the world that we are all one, it will have a powerful influence and make a deep impression along lines where there is the greatest need. We sincerely hope that the small amount asked for, can be secured, not only because it is needed for the success of this most important work, but because of its far-reaching effects, as above stated. We venture a suggestion as to whether, if the the breadth of the object were stated something as it appears in the printed circular, and special gifts asked for, with the statement that all given over the one hundred dollars asked for, would go into the general treasury of the Board, this would not only secure the money, and more but also make a powerful impression of the union and cooperation of all missions in the work here. Very Sincerely Yours,

J. D. Davis.
Otis Cary

Rev J.L.Barton D.D.:

Kyoto,May 8,1902.

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J.D.Davis,
Otis Cary

Kyoto, May 8, 1902

Com - pre - reinforcements

Niigata, Japan, July 21 - 1902.

141

To the Prudential Committee
of the American Board,
Boston, Mass.,

SEP 5 1902

Dear Brethren, -

At the annual meeting of the Mission held at Kobe recently (July 3-10), a special committee on Missionary Reinforcements was appointed, whose object was to bring particularly to your attention the needs of the six places for which reinforcements were asked at this meeting, and in a general way to urge the adoption, so far as possible, of a policy of constant and systematic reinforcement in every part of the Japan Mission.

As a member of that committee I feel it to be almost superfluous to write to you any word calculated to appear as a bid for your full sympathy in this particular Mission; for I believe that we have your full sympathy already, and the coming of Mr. Bennett to Tottori, of the Dunnings to Kyoto, and the prospective coming of the Bells to Sapporo are the recent evidences of that sympathy, (for which we are all filled with gratitude), and the indications of what it is in your hearts to do for Japan as rapidly as the means will allow.

We are asking now for reinforcements in six of our

the Mission feels that it needs to carry on the work

twelve stations, namely, a family each for Miyazaki, Matsuyama and Okayama, and a single lady each for Miyazaki, Kobe, Osaka and Maebashi.

The fact that this request goes to you with the unanimous consent of the Mission will of course have its due weight, — a greater weight than any plea of a special committee could possibly carry. But it is fitting perhaps that a special committee should call attention to, and reinforce that unanimous vote.

The request for these three additional families and and four single ladies was made only after due consideration of the actual exigencies of the work in these several localities. The list might have been enlarged easily and still command the full support of the Mission; but this limit was set as indicating the very least force with which we might hope to cope successfully with the great burden of work now constantly pressing upon us.

It is not necessary to go into minute details of the work of these six stations for which relief is asked, as you have, no doubt, the facts and figures before you both in published reports and in private information. The fact however that each of these stations asking for a family is at present a "one-family station" is a sufficient indication of its real needs. For in view of all the work that is at present demanding the full attention of every individual of the Mission, and in view also of the changes that inevitably come from time to time in the personnel

of every station, it is neither normal nor economical to attempt to carry on work on the one-family basis in any of the places where in the best judgment of the Mission a station has been established.

Miyazaki station has been almost disestablished, practically, by the return to the United States of Mrs. Clark and Miss McCandlish. And this is our only center of work in the great island of Kyūshū.

Matsuyama is on the verge of a similar condition thro the prospective breaking up of the Gulick family. And this is our only center of work in the island of Shikoku.

Okayama is fortunate in having Dr. and Mrs. Pettee to depend upon; but few outside people know of the tremendous stress under which they are working always.

The call for a family to each of these three stations seems not only legitimate and just, but really imperative if the best results of these long years of faithful effort are to be conserved.

What has been said in regard to families for these three places, can be said (with proper modifications) with equal force in regard to single ladies for the four places for which they are asked.

Miyazaki <u>needs</u> a lady to take the place (it would be difficult to <u>fill</u> the place) of Miss McCandlish.

Kobe <u>needs</u> a lady to be in training for work at

that most important centre, the Bible Women's School. Miss Barrows who has built her noble life into that school is now visibly losing in vigor, and her retirement is but a question of a few years. Miss Cozad is on the verge of a break-down and may yet be forced to give up her work there temporarily before this year is out. These two ladies are now the sole prop of this necessary work.

Osaka and Maebashi equally need the ladies called for in this request for carrying on adequately the work of home evangelization which their girls' schools are opening up in such a wonderful manner.

In taking a broad look over our whole field one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the American Board has, in its twelve stations, a most valuable piece of missionary property in this Empire. We practically cover the whole Empire from these twelve strategic points. In most of these places, we were the pioneers in Christian work, and your representatives have toiled faithfully thro these past long years of hardship and vicissitude, holding on oftentimes when further effort seemed willnigh folly. Now with the dawn of the new century has come the dawn of a brighter day for our work for Christ. The seed that has been sown, often in tears, is now coming to a rich fruitage. In some of these fields other laborers, who have not borne the burden and the

heat of the day, are pressing in to enjoy some of these fruits, — reaping where they have not sown. If we are to garner these sheaves which are legitimately ours, it is necessary that we have an adequate outfit of tools and of men.

Taken in connection with the great opportunities that are now confronting us, this request of the Mission for three families and four single ladies is modest indeed. It does not suggest adequacy, but only direst necessity.

May the Lord lay it upon the hearts of our churches to provide, and upon you to send forth, these reinforcements for which we as a Mission unitedly hope and pray.

With profoundest respect and most cordial regards I remain,

Yours in His service,

Horatio B. Newell

(Member of Com. on Missionary Reinforcements)

Nicaragua, Feb. 20, 1857

Secretary Marcy

X

Com - re - appropriations for 1903

SEP 9 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission, held in Kobe, July 8-10, the undersigned were appointed a committee to represent to the Board the condition and needs of our work, especially with reference to appropriations for next year.

The importance of such representation, was made evident by an attempt on the part of the Mission to make a provisional reduction of the estimates for the general and Station evangelistic work for 1903, which should serve as a basis for a pro rata reduction next December, provided our estimates for 1903 are reduced by the Board, next fall. For the last few years this reduced apportionment has been made in January by the Com. Ad Interim of the Mission, after the appropriations have been received. It was felt this year that it would be better to make a provisional reduction while the Mission were together and all the Stations could be consulted.

An attempt was made to scale down the $17000. the Mission feels that it needs to carry on the work

now in hand without enlargement, to $12000., the amount we have had for the last two years. (five years - Deficit.)
After nearly two days spent in this effort, a plan of reduction was made, which could serve as a basis of pro rata reduction next December, if such reduction is necessary.
This basis was only reached, however, by reducing the amount which the Stations have for evangelistic work for this year.
The hopeful increase in numbers in the Theological school requires increased expense for that. Prices are steadily rising. The cost of living for evangelists has nearly doubled in the last few years. The result of this effort to scale down the estimates for next year was nothing less than appalling. These were the most depressing sessions of the Mission for many years. It came out that several of the Stations would have nothing left for touring and personal work in their fields, if they attempted to aid in the support of evangelists as they are now doing.
The general evangelistic fund would also be nearly all cut off so that the experienced missionaries on the field would not be able to

join in the General Forward movement which is in progress, not to encourage and strengthen the hands of the weaker Stations.

All this would come at a time when every thing calls loudly for enlargement.

The churches and bands of Christians are beginning to revive. The people are everywhere ready to listen to the Gospel. Everything calls for the utilization of every man, foreign and Japanese, to the fullest possible extent. Shall we, for next year, have nothing for enlargement, but also have our estimates so cut down as to cripple our work and reduce the efficiency of the Mission by one half?

Our Mission is exceptional. Nearly four fifths of the expense of the Mission is <u>personal</u>. Less than one fifth is for evangelistic work. We can not close the Theological Department, nor stop the running machinery of the Mission; hence the reduction comes on evangelistic work.

Our Mission is costing the Board altogether about $80,000. a year. We ask for about $17,000. for general and evangelistic work, for next year.

If that amount can be granted, the work of the Mission will be twice as efficient as it will be if we are cut down to $12,000, as this year. It will be beyond expression pitiful if four thousand or five thousand dollars cannot be found to double the efficiency of a Mission which is costing the Board and the churches $70,000 or $80,000. a year.

We are not asking for funds for enlargement, desirable as this now is. We are only asking for what we need to do the work we have in hand.

We cannot stop the work which the aided pastors and evangelists are doing. The whole Kumi-ai body are pressing their churches to self support, and a few years will see a great advance. Most of the Stations would feel it the lesser of two evils to stop their own touring and personal work rather than to cut off the aid to Japanese workers at present.

We ask that the above facts may be taken into consideration and presented to the churches, if necessary, and an appeal

be made to them in order to avoid a reduction of our estimates for next year.

We also ask that, as soon as the appropriations are made, a cablegram be sent, giving in even thousands, the amount granted for next years for General Evangelistic work.

"Seventeen" for $17,000. "Sixteen" for $16,000, etc.

It is very important that we know this as early as possible, next November, so that we can make plans accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,

J. D. Davis
J. H. DeForest
Sidney L. Gulick
} Committee.

Dear Dr. Barton — In endorsing the above I wish to add the following facts. (1) In our twelve stations there are only fifty evangelists. We need 14 more simply to fill vacancies in our permanent work. Now it takes the whole of our appropriation to carry these 50, & if we get for '03 only $12000, there is absolutely no hope of filling up these 14 gaps. That is, one quarter of our work is permanently crippled.

(2) The personal work of the missionaries is sadly hampered on only $12000. In my own field, for two years I have had only money enough to do my spring touring, and but for aid unexpectedly granted, I should have been compelled to stay in Sendai, or else to offer my services to other missions during the fall. This illustrates Dr. Davis' "twice as efficient," &c.

(3) As Dr. Davis says — "Our mission is exceptional". There is no mission in Japan that can compare with ours for economical cooperation with a large force of evangelists. We have less than $9000 for 50 evangelists. I think it safe to say there is no

other
Mission here that can begin to affirm this proposition. Even the Independent Japanese Missionary Society, with its 9 missionaries takes ~~over~~ about $3000 (gold). I know one mission whose evangelistic work costs double ~~that of~~ ours. We can advance our work on these same economical lines, if you will only give the order — "Go ahead."

We realize that you and the P.C. are doing your best, and our hearts go out in gratitude ~~for~~ all the sympathetic thought and aid you have given us. We only want to put this extra responsibility & privilege before the Churches, so that with a little more effort they may hasten the coming of the Kingdom all thro this great Empire.

Most sincerely yours, J H DeForest.

Rec'd Aug 3 '10
Submit meeting of Mission
Present needs
re. appropriation

Com. re- reinforcements

143

Rec'd AUG 20 1903

Kōbe. Japan.
July 22 - 1903

To
Dr. J. L. Barton
and
The Prudential Committee.

Dear Friends.

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission just closed we the undersigned were appointed a Committee to bring before you the request of the Mission that four more single ladies be added to our number as soon as suitable persons can be found.

The places in view in this request are Niigata and Miyazaki for Evangelistic work, the Baikwa Girls School and Evangelistic work in Osaka, and the Kōbe Bible Woman's School.

The unexpected return of Miss Swartz to the States leaves the woman's work of all the large Edings field in the care of Miss Brown and the two married ladies. Necessarily the work of the latter must be limited; with their families to care for it is not possible

for them to attempt any great things outside of the city. It is equally impossible for Miss Brown to go over any considerable part of their large touring field in addition to her work in and about Niigata.

In Miyazaki the case is even more urgent. Mrs. Clark's absence in the States leaves Miss Gulick the only lady in that wide field, and she came up to Mission Meeting quite worn out with the year's work. We all rejoice that Mr. and Mrs. Olds are here ready to join them in the fall, and that Mrs. Olds is not a stranger to Japan and the language; and yet much of her future usefulness must depend on her having time and strength these first years for study. If there were a young single lady to go with them in the fall to that field to be preparing for work it would be a boon the value of which cannot be estimated.

In Osaka there are three ladies only -

Misses Colby, Case, and Daniels for the Baikwa Girls School, and the large Evangelistic work of the station, both in the city and the surrounding country. When it is remembered that we have no family in Osaka now it must be very evident that the force is inadequate to the field. It is also evident that school work must be carried on with regularity, so that when there is lack of force the Evangelistic work must suffer first. The school also opens the doors to many homes, but unless the foreign teachers are able to take the lead in visiting these homes the opportunities must largely pass by unimproved.

If there were a new lady on the ground to give men a little help in English teaching while studying the language it would be an immediate relief, while looking forward to fuller work after two or three years of study.

As to the Bible School it speaks for itself. When Miss Cozad was obliged to go home in December, ill in

consequence of overwork, leaving Miss Barrows alone in the School Miss Talcott came to the rescue. But the care of the School should be in younger hands. It is our hope that when Miss Cozad comes back to us with strength renewed there may be the right-young lady ready to join her, opening the way in time to leave Misses Talcott and Barrows free for general work. With the great turning towards the light all about us there are absolutely no limits to the possibilities of effective work but the limits of time and strength. For the lack of these there has been very little loving done from the Bible School this year.

We are limiting our request to the most imperative needs, and we bring it to you with confidence that these four ladies will be found, and that when found you will not fail to recognize the urgency of the call and send them to us.

Praying with you that the Lord will

do large things for his church at home and abroad, and especially in Japan.

In behalf of the mission.

Yours for Christ and Japan

Committee

M. J. Barrows.
Julia A. E. Gulick.
Clara L. Brown.
Lucy Ella Case.

by four single ladies.
Kobe, July 22, 1903

Report of Committee

Com. re- need of help for evangelistic work

144

Rec'd OCT 6 1903

Karuizawa, Japan
Sept. 8th

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,

Dear Sir,

The undersigned were appointed by the Japan Mission at the annual meeting in July to write to you concerning two matters of great importance to us who labor in Japan.

First, there is great need for more than $12000 for the general evangelistic work of the Mission for next year.

In stating the question thus baldly we do not think for one moment that the Prudential Committee are unacquainted with our needs or opportunities. We appreciate their goodwill towards our Mission and sympathize deeply with them in the difficulties they encounter when trying to urge the home churches to increase their gifts.

A committee of the Mission last year (Messrs Davis DeForest & Gulick) presented this matter quite fully, and we wish to refer you to the facts presented in their letters.

At this time we will content ourselves with only a few rather general statements.

This sum ($12000) for some reason has been the limit of the appropriation for the past five or six years, ~~But it~~ has been wholly inadequate to supply the ordinary wants of the various stations. To confine us to this sum, fixed upon when our work was at its lowest ebb, while the work is expanding on every hand and the opportunities for preaching are increasing everywhere must result in serious loss to the churches. We are now entering on a new rising tide of interest in things religious among the intelligent classes of Japan, and it is exceedingly important that we have the funds necessary to meet the increasing needs of opening doors.

If a larger sum cannot be granted our field of action must become restricted and eventually the needs of some stations must be met by the closing up of others. Such a course would not only retard the growth of God's Kingdom, but the prestige and influence of our mission would suffer, besides bringing disheartenment to those

churches and preachers hitherto associated with us.

A larger sum is needed to-day than was necessary a few years ago to keep even the same number of men in the field. The increased cost of living about which you have received recent information affects the Japanese preachers as well as ourselves. With this increased cost of living is growing also the actual number of preachers receiving aid from the Mission, in consequence of which churches that were formerly vacant are now being supplied. This is an encouraging state of affairs. ~~In fact~~ The success of our Theological Dept. is one of the causes of our trouble, because the expenses of the school are drawn from the appropriation, ~~this~~ 12000. The more money we use in the school the less we have left for the employment of the young men when they graduate, and for the general evangelistic work. The difficulties experienced in the darkest years of the Doshisha are passing away and men are beginning to graduate from the Theological School. These are likely to increase in quantity and quality as the years pass.

But what is the use of our spending money on the training of these men if we cannot offer them work when they graduate. Many of them take the place of preachers who are called into the service of the independent churches or of the churches under the control of the Japanese Home Missionary Society. We could wish that our aided churches would grow into independence as fast as theological students graduate. But this can hardly be the case. The Kumiai self-supporting churches are increasing at a much greater rate than in any other denomination. But we cannot be unreasonable in our expectations and efforts in this direction.

The number of preachers therefore who are to look to the mission for financial aid in the immediate future is sure to increase.

Again, some of our stations in the past few years have been able to maintain ~~them-selves~~ their work on the old basis simple because there have been one or two vacant pastorates within their districts. But these vacancies are being filled now. Last year

Osaka Station lacked two preachers, but even then barely met its bills. These vacancies are now filled, and with men who are entirely new

And what are we to do concerning the urgent calls that come to us in common with other missions to open new preaching places? For several years the mission has not sanctioned the starting of new work because of the lack of funds. This restriction is becoming more and more intolerable as these opportunities multiply. It is needless to say that no new Station is contemplated, but it is of the highest importance that we be able to tour, to hold special meetings where special openings occur, and also be able occasionally to open new preaching places which in a few years promise to grow into important Christian centers. The words of Dr. Doremus Scudder in the Aug. number of the Herald bear testimony to the fact that in the various forms of service for the Master and in the manifold influences which are being exerted in this nation, our mission and the Kumiai Churches

are bearing a leading part. We are in the forefront now but we cannot remain there unless we receive a larger grant to enable us to hold our position.

The Independent churches and preachers were never more ready than they are to-day to co-operate with the Mission in any kind of work, while straining every nerve to sustain themselves, and at the same time urging constantly their sister churches to do the same. It is very clear that if any new work is undertaken the financial burden for such work must fall upon the Mission for a few years to come.

And yet we do not wish to be misunderstood in our plea for an increase of the $1,000 granted to us in the past. Not less than $2000 more is necessary in order to maintain work already in hand with the same degree of efficiency, though a larger sum could be most wisely used. The newer work, however must wait until the increase of funds is sufficient to warrant its commencement.

The second matter about which we have been asked to write is the ~~resolution regarding~~ the importance of sending to Japan a preacher "who shall give his whole time to Japan for a period of not less than six months, visiting all the stations of the Mission and carrying on special evangelistic work in such stations" You will note in the resolution our "disappointment occasioned by the fact that Dr Pentecost's visit was shortened to a few ~~months~~ weeks."

It is ~~too~~ possible to visit but a few of the central points in so short a time; these central stations too are manned with the ablest native and foreign workers and are frequently visited by eminent men in their journeys round the world, and consequently are in relatively less need of such visits. Their effect on the country as a whole is consequently relatively less. Visits by able and eminent men of the West to cities of secondary importance would produce profound and lasting results if not too hurried. Time is an important element in attaining the results.

We would urge the importance of

sending such a worker ~~as~~ soon, on the the ground that Japan's educated and influential classes are turning afresh to Christianity for the solution of the profounder problems of life. Material civilation, international power and popularity and nationalistic education are beginning to be found inadequate to provide for the ethical life of the nation. Not only Japan's business and political leaders but even her educators are saying that only in religion is ~~to be found the material~~ motives which shall be able to stay the corruption in morals and politics of the rising generation. Christianity is receiving an intelligent and serious study such as it has never yet received in Japan even at the height of its popularity fifteen years ago. The opportunities are unprecedented for moving and molding the intelligence of the land.

This condition determines the character of the workers needed. While men of evangelistic experience and ability can do excellent work, what we most need is

men of ~~the~~ deep thought and wide acquaintance with the world of thought - men who know and make use of the results of the science and philosophy of religion.

A man of this latter type would be able to mold not only the life of individuals but also the thought of large groups of men as yet wholly outside our Christian circles In the case of distinctively evangelistic workers it is of the greatest importance that their stay be long enough in each place where they labor to gather up and conserve results. The great defect in the work done by Messrs Mott, Torrey and Pentecost has been the fact that vast numbers of those who had been touched by these men and brought to a confession of Christ were not placed in a personal relation with the regular workers and consequently could not be nourished and led on. It is desirable that the speaker himself hold a few meetings for Christian workers and enquirers and thus make personal connection with those reached by him and at the same

time secure their personal affiliation with the regular workers of the place. Thus would his labors be of deep and more lasting value.

We would however repeat that we need speakers combining deep spiritual experience and winning personality with profound and wide scholarship - men commanding national attention as Dr. Hall did, able to mold the opinions of a whole community, even of the nation. Or if the man chosen to come to us should be of the evangelistic type he should belong to the newer school of evangelists such as J. Campbell Morgan.

We earnestly pray that you will heed this request and take advantage of this opportunity to mold the religious and ethical life of this nation. Such an opportunity as is before us in the immediate future is seldom given to any workers for the Kingdom of God.

Yours Respectfully,

Sidney L. Gulick

Geo. Allchin.

1 George Allchin & Com. of Mass.
regarding Increase in
appropriation for General Work
Sept

Committee re- Kindergarten Training School

145

Copy.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 7, 1903.

Rec'd JAN. 4 1904

Ans'd JAN 8 1904

Miss M. D. Wingate.

Dear Miss Wingate,

The committee appointed at the last mission-meeting to plan for the future conduct of the Kindergarten Training School feels that as soon as possible there should be some decision concerning that institution. A meeting of the committee was held a few days ago and has been followed by correspondence that renders it possible to make recommendations to the Woman's Board of the Interior.

Before presenting these it should be said that the Women's Society which has hitherto co-operated in the support and conduct of the Kindergarten connected with the Training School has decided to withdraw. It allows us the use of the buildings until the end of December, and offers to sell them to us for 500 yen ($250). It will not be necessary to enter into the various reasons that have led them to this decision. They earnestly desire that the Kindergarten be continued, and will give it their moral support.

The recommendations made by our committee are as follows;--

A. That the Training School be continued in Kobe.

B. That it be co-ordinated with Kobe College.

C. That $250 be appropriated for the purchase of the buildings used for the Kindergarten.

D. That the Kindergarten be continued in its present location until the expiration of the lease of the ground (July 31, 1906).

E. That if arrangements can be made with the American Board for the use of the land and buildings known as " No. 22," these be ultimately used for the Training School, Kindergarten, and home of the foreign teachers.

F. That two teachers be sent from America; one of them, if possible,

to reach Japan by the end of next March.

The following remarks will explain these items and give some of the reasons that lead to the recommendations;--

A. The only alternative considered was the removal of the School to Kyoto. It was thought that you ought to be informed of some of the advantages that plan offered. Doubtless it would be possible to make arrangements by which the institution could become one of the schools under the Doshisha; preferably not as a part of the Doshisha Girls' School, but as a distinct department. The Doshisha owns land that could be utilized, and one of the houses erected for foreign teachers could be used by the new teachers from America. To some extent the teaching force in the other schools of the Doshisha could be drawn upon for the Training School. If, however, it were deemed best not to be in connection with the Doshisha, land is much cheaper in Kyoto than in Kobe, and a building for the pupils of the Training School could be cheaply erected or rented; while probably the American teachers could still live in the house belonging to the Doshisha but at the disposal of our Mission. It would not be necessary to provide buildings for a Kindergarten, since there are already two kindergartens under the care of our Mission, besides two belonging to the Presbyterians. The chief recommendation of this plan is that it would call for very much less money. The committee decided, however, to recommend no removal from Kobe. That is where the School has gained its present high reputation, and it would seem like a new institution if transferred to another city. The missionaries and the Japanese Christians of Kobe would be very loath to see it go elsewhere. Again it was felt that, with the increasing distinctions being drawn between the different boards, the Board of the Interior would not favor the removal to a city where it now has no work distinctively its own.

B. The missionaries connected with Kobe College desire to have the Training School a part of their institution. It was thought that to

some extent there could be economy of teaching force, and that the addition of the Training School would add to the name and influence of the College. It was proposed that the American teachers might live at the College and also the pupils of the Training School. The committee cannot recommend this at present; though possibly, if new buildings are erected at the College, there would be room for these persons. It was thought, however, that some plan of co-ordination may be found practicable, so that the Training School, though not on the grounds of the College, may be considered one of its departments.

C. It will be necessary for us to use the present Kindergarten buildings for a while, and so it will be more economical to buy than to rent. The price is cheap, and if it is decided to use No.22, the present buildings can be utilized to advantage.

D. We are under obligation to pay for the land until the expiration of the present lease, though probably we could make some arrangement with the owner for withdrawal if this seemed advisable. The rent is about 27 yen a month. At the end of the present lease, there is likely to be a rise of four or five yen. As we are able to let No.22 for considerably more than we are paying for this land, it seems advisable not to remove at present.

E. While not favoring present removal, it is deemed unwise to plan for permanency on land not under our control. The probbbilities are that land in Kobe will continue to rise in Kobe value, and the situattion of this land is such that it is likely to be wanted for other purposes. If we remain beyond three years, the buildings will need extensive repairs, and here again will be hesitation about laying out money where the land is held on short lease. It is doubtful whether we can find a suitable piece of ground that can be purchased; certainly not except at a high price. It is thought the owner of the present lot would be unwilling to sell. No.22 is very favorably located for our purposes. Were we back in the days when there were not the annoying distinctions between the property of the American Board, the W.B.M.,

the W.B.M.I., the W.B.P., etc., there would probably be no hesitation in saying that the work of the Japan Mission called for this use of No. 22. We do not know how willing you will find the American Board to put this valuable property at your disposal, but recommend that you endeavor to secure it. It has a large three story house, and there is a garden that will allow the erection of other buildings. One member of our Committee and one of the Building Committee looked over the premises very carefully and reported as follows;--

" 1. No. 22, house and lot, can be used with some alterations and additions for Kindergarten, for Training School, and for a home for the students of the Training School; but if so used, the present house could not also be used as a home for the foreign lady teachers.

" 2. Besides the utilization of the present house, it would be necessary to erect a large room for kindergarten use; also buildings for servants and outhouses.

" 3. If a house is needed for foreign ladies, there will still be land enough for the purpose.

" 4. With re-adjustment of servants' quarters, ample space for a mission godown can also be secured.

" Approximate cost; in part guess-work based on experience.

1.	For the purchase of the present Kindergarten buildings,	Yen 500
2.	For re-adjusting present premises, and re-erection and re-adjustment of Kindergarten buildings,	1,500
3.	For a new fence on three sides of the lot,	350
4.	For a retaining wall along south end of lot,	450
5.	For repairs and painting present house on No. 22,	300
6.	If a house is erected for two ladies,	4,000
	Total,	7,100

" # # # # It would probably be safer to say Yen 7,500 rather than 7,100 as the total cost of adjusting, re-erecting, and newly building."

It may be thought that this is a large expenditure. It is to be remembered, however, that this plan if carried out provides all that is

needed. Hitherto it has been necessary to pay our share of the rent of the Kindergarten (All will come now upon us, although we shall also have all that comes back from tuitions), to pay the rent of another building where the pupils of the Training School live, and to provide a house for Miss Howe. It is evident that there are great disadvantages in having the teachers separated from their work, and if a house is rented for them, they may be obliged, as Miss Howe was, to move from time to time. Rents are high, and it is often difficult to find a suitable house. The committee, as stated under " B ", cannot recommend that the teachers or the pupils of the Training School reside in the buildings of Kobe College, for it has long been felt that the quarters there are too straitened for the present occupants. Neither would it be wise for the teachers to live in the house occupied by Miss Barrows. The ladies now there have many callers, and the same will be true of teachers connected with the Training School; but the latter bring in an almost entirely different set of people, which would increase the confusion and nervous strain connected with such a household. In other ways the difference in work, in hours of work, etc. is such that most kindergartners would consider that they could do better work if living in a house of their own.

It should be added that the present location of the Kindergarten has become unsatisfactory, as it has been shut in by other buildings. A government school close to the south side overlooks the enclosure and takes away from the quiet.

The choice seems to lie between the following alternatives;--

1. The Kindergarten on rented ground where the rents are rising, in a cramped position, and with scanty sunlight; the pupils of the Training School in a rented building; the foreign ladies separated from their work and obliged to live in such a house as they may be able to find.

2. A convenient and sunny establishment providing in one place a home

for the teachers, rooms for the pupils of the Training School, and a Kindergarten; all upon land owned by the American Board.

It need not be said that we recommend the second of these alternatives.

F. You have previously received letters asking for these teachers. It seems advisable that one should be sent at the earliest possible moment At present no foreigner is teaching in the School, and some of the most important instruction is being given by the pastor of the Kobe Church. Though he is doing all that could be expected, it is evident that one with no previous knowledge of kindergartens is not the one to do the best work. If we are to keep up the institution, it ought at once to have an American kindergartner. A second teacher, who need not at once plunge into the work but take time for the study of the language, should come before summer. It would be well if both could be here permanently. They would find plenty to keep them busy; and the presence of two would obviate the necessity for a cessation of the regular work of the School when a furlough is taken, and would probably prevent a recurrence of the present unfortunate condition of affairs. If not for permanency, let one come for three years so that the other may have that time for study.

While much expense is involved in the plans here presented, the money will be well spent. The School has done a grand work. Its influence has been widely felt. Not only our own Mission but others also would deeply regret its discontinuance. Kindergartens under Christian influences can do a great work in this land; but in order for them to accomplish it kindergartners trained under Christian influences are a necessity. This is evident to any one who considers the circumstances. Let it then be understood as thoroughly as though pages were written upon the subject that the committee (and it certainly is in agreement

with the sentiment of the whole Mission) feels that the Training School must not be given up and that it must have the teachers and the buildings that are required for effective work.

For the Kindergarten Committee, { (Signed) Otis Cary
(Signed) D. W. Learned.

with the sentiment of the whole Mission) feels that the Training School must not be given up and that it must have the teachers and the buildings that are required for effective work.

For the Kindergarten Committee.

(Signed) Otis Gary

(Signed) D.W.Learned.

To the W.B.M.U. from the Kindergarten Committee
Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 7, 1903

Corr. re- Perry Memorial Relief Fund

REC'D APR 27 1904

Kōbe, Apl. 5. '04.

The Rev. J. L. Barton D.D., and
Brothers of the Prudential Committee,
Dear Friends:—

A word from our Mission with reference to our cablegram concerning the Perry Memorial Relief Fund. Messrs. Pettee and DeForest were fortunately at the meeting, the report of which we enclose.

The action taken has the sanction of the Emperor himself, which accounts for the enthusiasm of the Japanese. It also has the warm sympathy of our worthy United States Minister, Mr. Griscom, who sincerely desires that the movement may have large and enthusiastic success in the States. It was also cordially endorsed by representative missionaries who were present at the meeting.

As our Annual Meeting opened two days after this Tōkyō meeting, it was voted to send you the cablegram of

over forty words, similar cablegrams having been sent to other mission boards. At the suggestion of our Minister probably, the Foreign Office in Tōkyō kindly offered to send cablegrams ~~for~~ free to all mission boards in the States.

It is not the desire of our mission that you should raise money for this Fund in any such way as to invite any loss to gifts that would naturally go to the Board. But we hope you will take, if possible, as cordial an attitude to this humanitarian work as you have done for similar work in India and Turkey.

In this connection we gladly call your attention to the fact that the meeting was held under Christian auspices, in the YMCA Hall; that the distinguished speakers are statesmen of marked Christian sympathies; and that they gave very emphatic praise to the great value of missionaries and Anglo-saxon Christianity in the life of New Japan.

With thanksgivings to God for the privilege of working in Japan at this time, and for our connection with your great and influential Board,

Com. { J. H. DeForest
S. L. Gulick
J. H. Pettee

On Perry Memorial Relief Award
Kobe, April 15, 1904

Spl.
Rec'd MAR 27 1904

Kanda, Japan

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST AMERICAN TREATY.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

RELIEF FUND EAGERLY SUBSCRIBED.

Thursday's meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Kanda, in commemoration of the half centenary anniversary of the opening of the country by Commodore Perry, was successful beyond all expectation. The spacious hall was packed to overflowing, one side of the floor being occupied by a large party of American gentlemen and ladies. On the platform were their Excellencies Count Matsukata, Count Okuma, Count Inouye, and Mr. Griscom, the American Minister, Mr. Saburo Shimada, M.P., Bishop McKim, Bishop Moore, Mr. Ebara, M.P., Dr. De Forest and Mr. Honda, the two last-named gentlemen acting alternately as Chairman.

The meeting opened with a prayer by Mr. Honda. He was followed by Mr. Soroku Ebara, M.P., who in a brief speech alluded to the importance of the historic event in commemoration of which the meeting was held. Among other things he observed that, although Japan had for over two centuries been sleeping, it was not the slumber of a feeble and sickly people, but that it was the energy-giving slumber of a vigorous and healthy nation.

MR. SHIMADA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Saburo Shimada, M.P., said that the event which they were commemorating on the present occasion was pregnant with far-reaching meaning for the future not only of Japan but of Asia, and not only of Asia but of the world at large. The treaty which had been signed at the village of Yokohama half a century ago was a very simple document. It was not a treaty of commerce, but a treaty of unique character, whose principal concern was the relief of the shipwrecked and such other matters of a purely humanitarian nature. In this, the eminent American sailor entrusted with this difficult mission displayed a rare sagacity and a wonderful insight into the real character of the obstacles lying in the path of the Japanese Government of those days. Perry thus succeeded in opening the door of seclusion so long and so jealously kept by Japan. From this dated a series of memorable events of the utmost importance in the history of Japan,—the restoration of administrative powers to the Imperial Court, the abolition of feudalism, and those reforms which culminated in the establishment of a constitutional form of Government. During all these years of steady progress, Japan had always enjoyed the

of the United States. The trans-Pacific Republic by introducing Japan to the world,—continued the speaker,—had given Japan the proud position of being a harmoniser and middleman between the West and East. Japan had herself experienced a severe conflict of old and new ideas, and no doubt in her endeavours to introduce Western civilization to the rest of Asia a similar difficulty would have to be encountered. But Mr. Shimada felt sure that the wise Providence would help Japan in the discharge of her important mission as it had wonderfully helped her thus far. Then after going into some historical details about the conclusion of the memorable treaty of March 31, 1854, Mr. Shimada wished to call attention to an interesting incident to which Japan owed the advantage and pleasure of having the United States as her first and unassisted introducer to the world. Commodore Perry had been preceded by the Russian envoy, Poutiatine, whose overtures had been totally rejected by the Shogun's Government. Poutiatine subsequently met Perry at Nawa in Okinawa (Loo Choo), and Pontiatin suggested to Perry that joint pressure on the Japanese Government should be applied. This proposal was wisely rejected by the sagacious American officer, who was confident of succeeding where others had failed. Be the reason what it may why he decided not to act in common with the Russian, the result, said Mr. Shimada, was happy to Japan, who thus had the fortune of being ushered to the world by the justice-loving Republic of North America. The speaker then referred to the heavy debt of gratitude Japan owed to Townsend Harris, whose friendly counsels saved her from many pitfalls in the path of foreign intercourse, notably in the matter of the prohibition of the importation of opium. Another instance of Japan's indebtedness to America cited by Mr. Shimada was Oguri's mission to the States, which was sent over by the Shogunate Court in response to American advice in 1859. [The date was given by Mr. Shimada as 1860, but this is a mistake, as was pointed out by the next speaker, Count Okuma.] According to all accounts, it was certain that every attention and facility was accorded it. In illustration of how solicitous the Americans were for the comfort and pleasure of the party, Mr. Shimada stated that, according to the diary kept by Miyake, an official in the suite of the Envoy, the party were treated to a Japanese dinner at Washington! The speaker was happy to be able to say that the attention paid to the party was not thrown away, for it was from the mem-

—the late Count Katsu—who did much in organizing the Japanese Navy, and another and perhaps greater man—the late Mr. Fukuzawa—who did more than any other man in promoting the cause of education and the spread of liberal, enlightened ideas. Then coming to later times, Mr. Shimada called attention to the fact that American citizens were most prominent among those foreigners who assisted in the reorganization of the various branches of Japanese administration. He also referred to the sympathetic attitude invariably maintained by America in regard to the question of the abolition of extra-territoriality. Neither did he omit to mention with gratitude that it was America who led the other Powers in withdrawing their post offices from our treaty ports. Mr. Shimada then proceeded to ask the question —"Why is it that China, which has been in contact with the West much longer than we have, still lags behind us? Why is it that while China has been and is suffering from a serious religious trouble,—namely, conflicts between adherents of Christianity and non-converts,—Japan is quite free from such trouble?" Many causes doubtless conspired to this singular result. But on the present occasion, the speaker naturally confined himself to one, namely, the superior personal character of those who first represented Occidental civilization in the fields of religion and education. And many of these lofty-minded persons hailed from the great Republic on the other side of the Pacific. Who did not gratefully cherish the memories of men like Verbeck, Hepburn, William, Thompson, Griffith, Brown and Clarke? The Americans would doubtless say that they had only done their duty, but Mr. Shimada rightly insisted that the Japanese should, and did, all the same feel keenly thankful for the unceasing sympathy and assistance given them by the Americans. Lastly, the speaker referred to a peculiar bond of affinity that unites the Japanese with the Americans and the English, namely, the bond of common type of civilization. Japan, he said, had definitely identified herself with the Anglo-Saxon type of civilization, which was characterised by its love of freedom, equality, and progressive. This was in one sense the result of a geographical necessity. One of the very reasons of America's sending out Perry to knock at our door of seclusion had been the opening of the Pacific coast, which had brought America face to face with Japan across the sea. This geographical intimacy would be immensely increased on the completion of the Isthmian Canal. He concluded with the prophecy that the friendship that had so naturally and so auspiciously been cemented, and which had produced in the past such splendid results, would be fruitful of more splendid events in the future.

Viscount Okabe, on behalf of the Beiyu Kyokai, said a few words of congratulation befitting the occasion.

At this point much interest was aroused by the singing by the Americans present of the same hymn which Commodore Perry's party had sung in the Bay of Yedo fifty years ago.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH.

Count Okuma now rose, amidst loud and prolonged clapping of hands. After a few preliminary remarks, the noble speaker said that during 200 years or more of our history previous to the advent of the Tokugawa dynasty Japan had been a country of open doors. Our forefathers had always welcomed alien civilizations and alien races, the result being the growth of a people of mixed race and mixed civilization. Why then the seclusion of more than two centuries under the Tokugawa régime? Stern circumstances, said the illustrious speaker, compelled Japan to this unfortunate course. For a long period prior to the closing of her doors Japan had been in free and unfettered intercourse with various Western nations, especially with Spain and Portugal. That intercourse led to the introduction of a new religion, which made such rapid progress that tradition put the number of converts at several millions within a hundred years. The first religious propagandists were men of rare nobility of character. But they were soon followed by men of inferior quality. These began to meddle with politics. People began to suspect that the real object of missionary work was to conquer the country. The home governments at Lisbon and Madrid might possibly have been innocent of any evil designs, but their missionaries in the Far East behaved in such a manner that the rulers of Japan came to the conclusion that the object and presence of foreign missionaries was inimical to the peace and tranquillity of the country. At the time Japan adopted this policy, it so chanced that Europe was also grappling with a religious trouble. It was the harrassing period of the Thirty Years' War. Continuing, the Count observed that, regrettable as was the shutting of our doors, our isolation of 200 years was not altogether without advantages. Iyeyasu was a wonderful statesman. Mainly as the result of his foresight and prudence, the country enjoyed a profound peace for over two centuries—a peace which favoured the revival of letters, development of commerce, and in general a wonderful increase of national prosperity. Moreover during the seclusion of 216 years, Japan was not altogether out of touch with the West. The light of Western civilization was all this while penetrating Japan through the little port of Nagasaki, where the Dutch, alone of all Occidental nations, were permitted to reside and trade. The result was the spread of the knowledge of medicine, astronomy, botany and other branches of Western learning [illegible] the people long b[illegible] advent of Perry. Preparations had thus been steadily made during the period of seclusion for the reception with advantage of the full flood of Western civilization. As to the historical details about the conclusion of the first treaty with America, which definitely opened the country, and as to the subsequent relations between Japan and America, Count Okuma did not think it at all necessary for him to dwell at length, as the subject had already been exhaustively treated by the preceding speaker. All that remained for him was to supply what Mr. Shimada had omitted to touch or to expand what he had dismissed in a few pregnant words. It seemed to him that attention had long been directed in America to this country before Perry was sent. During 70 or 80 years before that mission left America, the Pacific coasts had been touched by more than 50 Japanese fishing craft washed away by storms. In contemplating at this distance of time the remarkable success with which Perry's mission was crowned, the Count thought it necessary to look at the personality of that eminent American officer. The success, he thought, was in a large measure due to his sagacity and his high sense of justice and freedom. It was fortunate for Japan that a man of his unique qualifications had been sent by the American Government, for otherwise Japan's awakening might possibly have been more or less deferred. Referring to the remarkable patience shown by another great American, Townsend Harris, in initiating the officials of the Shogunate Government into the elementary principles of international intercourse, his task, the Count said, demanded as much patience as an attempt of coaching a primary school boy for a university course would demand. The treaty arranged under the wise care of this man was terminable in ten years, a provision absent in later treaties, and in other respects it was the best treaty Japan ever concluded before the final Revision. Referring to the Oguri Mission to America, already alluded to by the previous speaker, Count Okuma stated that the extraordinary degree of attention shown them on the other side was proved by the fact that Congress at Washington voted $50,000 as expenses for entertaining them as national guests. One of the many beneficial results of this mission was the discovery which its members made of the importance of studying the English language. At that time Dutch was the only and prevalent European tongue cultivated in Japan. All this was changed immediately upon the return home of Oguri and his suite, who set about encouraging the study of English. The Count had no doubt that the adoption of English as our standard foreign language had wide reaching effects on the mental bias of the people and the character of national development. The opening of the country was followed by a very troublous period full of untoward events, but the good seeds brought home by that Oguri Mission bore their fruits. The second important Mission, which received almost as much attention in America and which was destined to bear equally good results, was that of the late Prince Iwakura. With him were men like Okubo, Kido and Ito, Among other instances of Japanese indebtedness to Americans, the speaker referred to the fact that during thirty-two out of the thirty-seven years of the present reign, our Foreign Office had always had the benefit of the able and loyal services of American Advisers. First to serve us in that capacity was Mr. Smith, a well-known international lawyer. It was during his tenure of office that the now historic seizure of the Peruvian ship carrying slaves and their release at Yokohama took place. He was succeeded by House and Le Gendre, and finally the Foreign Office was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Denison who after a distinguished service of 20 years still remained at his important post. That Americans had always been connected with Japan's foreign policy was, said the speaker, sufficiently interesting and significant to deserve mention on the present occasion. In the last war with China, Japan had reason to feel thankful for the sympathetic attitude of the American Representatives at Tokyo and Peking. Japan was now unfortunately entangled in war with a big Power. In this war she represented the aims and aspirations of the civilized world—more especially in connection with the maintenance of the principle of the open door. Japan had to draw her sword to sweep away a great obstacle in the path of the practically carrying out of that principle. Japan's success in this struggle would therefore be the success of the common policy of the commercial Powers.

RELIEF FUND PROPOSED AND ADOPTED.

The Chair hitherto occupied by Mr. Honda being now taken by Dr. De Forest, the latter introduced

The Rev. John McKim, who spoke as follows:—

"The event that we commemorate to-day is unique in the experience of individuals and of nations. A friendship forced at first upon an unwilling and suspicious people is now gratefully received and warmly reciprocated. The persistent pressure brought by Commodore Perry for admission to Japan gave outlet to regenerating forces which had been seething in the minds of Japanese patriots for several generations. It was a day on which a nation was born anew. It gave fruition to the hopes of thousands of the noblemen of old. An Empire standing for centuries in splendid isolation was received into the comity of nations, and while treasuring the glories of the past press forward to grasp the grandest possibilities of the future. Oriental by arbitrary lines of longitude, Japan is Occidental in her ideals and aspirations. Civil and religious freedom are guaranteed to every Japa-

ese subject under the constitution. All men are equal before the lay. We foreigners who have lived among you for many years, my Japanese friends, have watched with ever increasing respect and admiration your intelligent discrimination in selecting all of the good the world has to offer and which by adaptation and assimilation you have made your own. How can we Americans best commemorate in some tangible and practical form this fiftieth birthday of New Japan? Mr. Chairman, in this connection I have a proposition to offer. The Japanese people have already erected one monument in Perry's memory, a stone pillar on the lonely strip of beach at Kurihama. I propose that we Americans now perpetuate his great name in another manner. This time I would have it graved, not on a pillar of stone but on the hearts of two great peoples. The mention of the gallant sailor calls to mind the hundreds of thousands of sailors and soldiers of Japan who have been called from their home in the service of their country. And I can think of nothing more after the mind of the man whose deeds we commemorate to-day on this fiftieth anniversary than the starting here, and now, by the American citizens resident in Japan of a fund for the aid of the destitute families of Japanese soldiers and sailors, to be known as the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Minister of the Imperial Household for distribution under the command of His Imperial Majesty. Nor is it the purpose of this proposal in any way to compete or interfere with any other similar projects that have been already started, but to supplement them and to endeavour to reach sources that would not otherwise be touched. Japan's sailors and soldiers have gone to the front, many of them never to return. There are already in Tokyo alone eight hundred destitute families, with all means of support suddenly cut off, and there will be throughout the Empire many thousands in a similar position before the termination of the war. The inevitable distress already begins to stare us in the face, and I for one feel most strongly that it is our privilege as well as our duty, not only to stretch out a helping hand ourselves, but to call upon our fellow countrymen at home to assist us. Why not begin to-day to crystallize into practical and permanent form, and a form entirely consistent with our carefully preserved neutrality, the friendly feelings and charitable impulses which undoubtedly exist in the hearts of the American people? And lest I be misunderstood, I wish to add that charity is beyond the pale of politics, and therefore the proposition I now put forth has no significance whatever other than an appeal to those broad and powerful humanitarian sympathies that make of all nations of the earth one universal brotherhood."

This proposal was received by the whole party present with great and touching enthusiasm.

Count Okuma thanked the reverend gentleman for the sympathetic proposal made by him, and by way of expressing his gratitude for the sake of the poor families of our sailors and soldiers, he desired to be allowed the privilege of putting his own name on the subscription list.

Mr. J. W. Copman, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, rising said:—

"Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Association, is prevented on account of sickness from being present. On his behalf I may say that the gentleman who have spoken have so clearly outlined the object under consideration that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it. I may say, however, I desire to say, in the name of the president of the Association that this movement will have our hearty support, and I may safely assure you that we will support the Perry Relief Fund with a subscription of 10,000 *yen* from individual members. I have great pleasure in subscribing 2,000 *yen*. I see some of my associates here, and I call upon them to add their little mite to mine."

This call met an immediate and enthusiastic response. Altogether the subscriptions promised on the spot amounted to 63,811.86 *yen*. Among the principal subscribers were Baron Hisaya Iwasaki 10,000 *yen*, Baron Mitsui 10,000 *yen*, Mr. Masuda representing the Bussan Kaisha 10,000 *yen*, Prince Shimazu 5,000 *yen*, Prince Mori 5,000 *yen*, Mr. Griscom 1,000 *yen*, Count Okuma 1,000 *yen*, Mr. B. C. Howard 1,000 *yen*, Count Matsukata 1,000 *yen*, Mr. Murai 1,000 *yen*, Mr. Frazar, 1,000 *yen*, Mr. Mendelson 500 *yen*, Mr. R. H. Davis 500 *yen*, Mr. Akaboshi 1,000 *yen*, Mr. Birch 500 *yen*, Mr. Frederick Palmer 500 *yen* (300 on behalf of *Collier's Weekly* and 200 for himself), Mr. R. Kondo 500 *yen*, Mr. M. Kato 500 *yen*, and Mr. S. Matsuo 500 *yen*. The full list will be published in our next issue.

Prof. J. T. Swift, of the Higher Normal School, said:—

"It is evident that the cause that has been put before us lies very near to the hearts of the two peoples. It is the cause of the fatherless; it is a strong cause. It needs to have opportunity to spread far beyond the limits of those represented by this assembly. I move, therefore, that this meeting instruct the Chairman to appoint a Committee with power to take such steps as shall serve and extend this movement for the fatherless in Japan in celebration of this fiftieth anniversary of our international friendship."

Baron Hisaya Iwasaki seconded the motion. It being unanimously passed, the following gentlemen were appointed as Committee:—

Mr. N. F. Smith.
Mr. J. W. Copman.
Mr. B. C. Howard.
Mr. D. H. Blake.
Prof. J. D. Swift.
Mr. V. W. Helm.
Mr. Juichi Soyeda.
Mr. Aisuke Kabayama.

The Rev. Mr. Imbrie said:—

"I take it for granted that a committee will be appointed to extend this movement to the United States. Many here present are connected with mission boards in the United States. Such boards should be asked to co-operate with the American branch of the Committee."

Mr. G. M. Fisher, Secretary of the International Committee of Y.M.C.A., said:—

"I expect to sail for America soon and to attend the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, and I shall most heartily recommend this Perry Memorial Relief Fund to the generosity of the business men represented in that convention. I am sure it ought to receive the hearty support of the men constituting the Association throughout America."

Bishop D. H. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said:—

"This speaker touched my heart, for I also am on my way to America to appear before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With my little contribution of 50 *yen* (I wish it were 50,000) I promise you to do my utmost to spread this enthusiasm of benevolence through that conference, representing as it does one million members."

Rev. H. H. Guy said:—

"I am sure the people I represent will be very glad to help."

Prof. E. W. Clement said:—

"I represent a family of six. (You will pardon the personal reference.) My first child was born here. In behalf of the family of six that is so closely related to this land, I would like to subscribe 30 *yen*."

After the American national anthem had been played, Count Matsukata proposed three cheers for the President of the United States, which was heartily responded to.

After the *Kimi ga yo* was sung, H. E. Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, Minister of the United States, said:—

"Count Matsukata has done us the honor of proposing three *banzai* for the President of the United States. I now propose that we give three rousing cheers for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

Mr. Griscom led in the three cheers and a tiger.

It was six o'clock when the meeting dispersed, with in most cases lighter pockets than they came, but with the pleasing sense of having assisted at a worthy cause of humanity.

Comm. re- finances

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Rec'd MAY 18 1904

Matsuyama, Japan: April 12th. 1904.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.

Congregational House, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We were appointed at our Mission Meeting just held to write to you on two matters relating to finances:-

You will remember that last July the Mission voted to approve the general principle of graded salaries, and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan and a scale. The committee expended much time and thought on the subject. Its report to the Mission Meeting was most carefully considered and with slight modifications was at last unanimously adopted, though one or two perhaps did not vote.

The plan first considered by the committee was to begin the scale at a sum less than the present allowance. But in view of the rapidly advancing cost of living during the past three to four years and the sharp advance of all prices since the war broke out and the utter improbability of any material fall in prices after the war is over, it was felt both by the committee and on careful discussion by the Mission that the very lowest step in the scale should not be less than $1150. We would advance the allowance each five years by $50 until the maximum of $1300 has been reached. When the missionary shall have reached the age of seventy years a drop of $50 is provided for and a

a second drop at seventy five years of age.

In regard to the single men the scale adopted begins at $725 and advances every five years by steps of $25 to a maximum of $800, dropping again at 70 and 75 years by $25 each.

I may add that in reckoning the periods all furloughs are excluded, thus counting only actual service on the field.

The real reason for our finally having adopted so unanimously this system of graded allowances is that on careful study it has become clear to us all that lengthening service brings increased social relations and correspondingly increased expenses. Should the principle of a single fixed sum for all be adhered to, the amount on which we should decide in order to meet the needs adequately of the older portion of our Mission would be distinctly more than is needed by the younger portion. It seems to us more economical for the Board to pay allowances more nearly in accord with the actual needs of the various grades than to pay to all an allowance needed only by those who have rendered the longer service. And on the other hand it does not seem right to say to the older and more experienced members of the Mission whose social relations are naturally ~~the~~ and inevitably the widest that they must confine their social connections and their living expenses to the scale of those who have just arrived on the field or are devoting their main efforts to the study of the language.

Yours very sincerely, D.W. Edgerton
Sidney L. Gulick

The present allowance of $1150 is considerably less compared with the actual cost of living than the allowance of $1000 was a few years ago. In case the Prudential Committee is unwilling to ~~pay~~ adopt a system of graded allowances, the Mission will be compelled to ask for a sum, probably not less than $1250 per family, and even that will not adequately meet the needs of some. It seems to us that we have proposed a very conservative scale, and we sincerely hope the Prudential Committee will have no hesitancy in approving and authorizing it.

The second resolution concerning which we are to write you is that asking the Prudential Committee to grant as a special for this year an additional sum of $50 to each family. We exceedingly regret making this request for an increase of our salaries during the current year, a thing we have never before done. But we would call your attention to the fact that last July we already felt ~~felt~~ the insufficiency of the present allowance, and asked the Prudential Committee to grant the older members of the Mission an additional sum of $50 for this year, pending a matured plan for a graded system of allowances. That request was made before we had any thought of the increased expenses due to war conditions. This consideration will make clear the moderation of our present request. By way of illustration we may say that Government taxes on all sorts of things are increased 20, 30 and even 40 per cent. The income tax is advanced 70 per cent.. Our request for $50 is the very least sum we can ask for.

Trusting that both our requests will receive your serious consideration and early approval, we are,

Yours very sincerely

D.W. Learned
Sidney L. Gulick

P.S. Of course, if the Prudential Committee could see its way to the acceptance of the graded system for the current year, we would all feel great satisfaction.

Sidney L. Gulick

Watercourse
Apr 12 - 1904

Com. re-need of W.B.M.I. deputation

Copy

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Rec'd APR 24 1905

Kyoto, Japan, April 3, 1905.

Miss M. D. Wingate, Secretary of W.B.M.I.

Dear Miss Wingate,

At a meeting of the Kobe College Committee it was voted to request the W.B.M.I. to send two representatives to Japan who should remain here sufficiently long (two or three months) to study the problems connected with the Kobe College and thus be able to make recommendations to the W.B.M.I. and to the Mission.

The chief problems are what kind of an institution is desirable and what should be its location. At the meeting of the Committee the foreign teachers were present and favored us with a presentation of their views. These revolved primarily about the question of removal. You have probably been already informed that the lot of land adjoining the present premises is held at a price much more than the money that has already been raised for land and buildings. We suppose that all here would consider the lot as worth at least seventy or eighty thousand yen (thirty-five or forty thousand dollars), and the owner is talking a much higher figure. It will therefore be seen that if it is to be bought and needed buildings are to be erected, we must ask that a large sum should be raised for this purpose. This has renewed the discussion of the advisability of removing to a place where land is much cheaper. A few years ago several members of the Mission advocated a removal; but the teachers in the College were then opposed to a change. Now the opinion among them differs. The arguments advanced by them on each side, with the addition of a few that were brought out in the discussions of the Committee, are as follows.

I. In favor of removal.

A new chapel and recitation rooms are needed. The accommodations for library, gymnasium, and offices are inadequate. It is apparent to all that the home for foreign teachers must be rebuilt in the immediate future. More than fifty per cent of the present students are day

scholars, and this is largely due to lack of dormitory accommodations. The influence of the school is thus to a great extent weakened. Another dormitory would make our work much more effective. We are behind many of the Japanese schools in the attention given to physical exercise. There must be room for tennis, basket ball, and other exercise; for this the present ground is insufficient. The adjoining lot, if purchased, would not be a sufficient addition; and considering its high value, the money which must be spent to obtain it could be put to better advantage in equipment. Casual visitors looking at the present grounds would suppose that they afforded considerable space for enlargement, but such is the shape of the lot and its irregular surface that all attempts to plan for erecting suitable buildings upon it have been unsuccessful. The adjoining lot suffers the same disadvantages. Large sums would be required for grading, and even then, a large part would be wasted so far as actual uses of the school are concerned.

At present the money available for purchase of land and erection of buildings is 70,000 yen. The present site would at the lowest estimate sell for 100,000 yen. By careful planning, the resulting 170,000 yen would suffice to buy land where it is cheaper and to erect buildings that would meet the needs for many years to come. If we build on the present site, the danger of fire and the fact of being in a city where a finer class of buildings is being erected would demand that much more expensive materials should be used and that architectural beauty should be considered; whereas with more land, such as we could have where it is cheaper, the buildings could be separated and thus built of cheaper material. It is more for the advantage of the school to have spacious grounds with commodious, well-equipped buildings than to remain in the city in crowded quarters. We should seize the present opportunity to make Kobe College the leading institution in this region for the higher education of women. It is believed that ere long a woman's university will be established in this part of the country.

Our school with modified curriculum and adequate buildings would enable us to meet the growing demand for such an institution. It has been thought that the graduates of the school would be opposed to a change of location; but those who have been questioned say they would not object, and some of them say it is desirable to have the change made.

II. Against removal.

If the school is to expand so as to have three or four hundred pupils, a removal seems inevitable. It is better, however, to keep to the present number of about two hundred and fifty. The small Christian college where there can be a strong bond of union among the pupils and where the personal influence of the teachers can be great is desirable. We are at present limiting the number of pupils by holding to a strict standard of entrance, with advantage to the school in the quality of pupils.

It is true that it will be very difficult comfortably to accommodate even two hundred and fifty pupils on our present site unless we can procure more land. The impossibility of doing that is not yet demonstrated. With so large a sum of money in hand we may hope to purchase land in the immediate vicinity, even if we cannot get the adjoining lot which is most desirable.

A school that for thirty years has been growing on the same spot and has there become well known throughout the land cannot change its location without serious loss. There would be no advantage in a change unless we moved outside of city limits. This would seem to involve a change of name. With change of place and name the school would lose its identity with the institution that has gained the reputation.

Going out of the city, the difficulty of communication would be felt, not only in the going and coming of teachers and pupils, but in the purchase of supplies, the moving of freight and baggage, the calling of workmen, and the employment of dentists and physicians. Even if

near a railroad station, there would be extra expense and trouble.

Going out of the city, provision must be made for teachers to live on the place, or an addition made to the salaries to provide for travel on steam or electric roads. This would affect at least five married teachers as the faculty now stands. Absence of police supervision and distance from city fire companies would much increase anxiety and real danger from thieves and fires; in the latter respect counterbalancing the advantage gained from isolated buildings.

The isolation of pupils from the family, social, and religious life of a normal community would be regrettable. For many pupils, their school life in Kobe gives the only opportunity to know anything of the life of a Christian community. They receive lessons by seeing the churches and Christian families, which afterwards they carry back to their own towns.

The school is now advertised by hosts of visitors, both Japanese and foreign, many of whom would never see the school if it were not in a central location.

Some of the locations proposed are in the vicinity of boys' schools, or such schools would lie between the location and Kobe. This would increase difficulties connected with the going back and forth of day pupils and would make it impossible to allow boarders the present amount of permissions to visit their homes or their friends in the city.

--- The above shows the chief arguments that were advanced. For the most part the exact words of the teachers are used, but in an abbreviated form. We do not attempt to decide as to the comparative weight of the arguments, but only to show what they are in order that you may better understand the difficulty of the problems. You will see that the question whether we should plan for a large university or a small college is not very fully discussed, although it is really more funda-

mental than that of change of location; since there seems to be agreement that a large institution requires removal. On the other hand, a comparatively small institution does not decide the question of removal, since some who prefer it still think that it would better be elsewhere than on the present site. On such questions it is very desirable that we have the views of those who can consider them with interest but from the outside. Moreover, the problems are in part financial, and the question arises whether the W.B.M.I. is in favor of trying to raise the large sum that will be needed for purchasing land in Kobe or that sometime in the future may be needed if the plan of a university seems advisable.

In view of all these things we feel justified in urging that representatives of the Board come to consider the problems on the ground and that they remain sufficiently long to get a clear view of all that is involved.

Our annual meeting of the Mission commences May 25. It would be a great advantage to us if we knew whether our request could be granted. We should therefore be glad for a telegram, and for this purpose add a code.

" Coming," A delegation will be sent.

" Probably," A delegation will probably be sent.

" Negative," We are not likely to send a delegation.

For the Committee,

(Signed) Otis Cary, Chairman.

D.W. Learned, Secretary.

Com. re-need of men or funds

Rec'd JUN 25 1906

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Kyoto , Japan, June 4, 1906.

Ans'd JUL 16 1906

Rev. J.L.Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

At the recent annual meeting of the mission we were directed to write on behalf of the mission in reply to your inquiry of last November as to whether we regarded it as more important that the men or the funds of the mission be kept up.

It seems to us impossible to give an absolute answer to this inquiry, for plainly it would be absurd either to keep up the full force of the mission and let the funds for work be reduced to little or nothing, or to keep up the grant of money and leave few or none to use it. But if we look only at the immediate future, which is no doubt what your inquiry referred to, we should say (in harmony with the spirit of the action taken by the mission last year) that if either of the families now at homeshould be unable to come back to Japan it would seem to us better to leave the vacancy unfilled than to send a new family at the expense of a reduction of the grant for general work. Probably we should say the same if for any reason one of the families now on the field should be constrained to leave the work.

But on the other hand, if one or two families should be taken from our present number, it would probably be our desire to have some reduction made in the appropriations rather than have the depletion of the mission go still farther. This, however, is a situation which we would rather not face in advance.

We wish to take this opportunity to urge that, if in any way possible, no reduction be made either in the force or the funds of

the mission. We do this especially because the fact that the dependent churches have been passed over to the Japanese Missionary Society may perhaps give the impression to some that we can bear a reduction without inconvenience.

We would say first that it must be remembered that for the next two years we still have to make a very considerable grant to that Society; that the financial independence of the Kumiai body is still a thing of hope and promise rather than of reality.

But even after these grants-in-aid have ceased we plead there is still going to be need of all that we have been receiving (and we would ask for more if there were any reason to hope that the Committee would be able to give it to us).

The estimates for general work for next year amount to ¥14,784. These have been worked out with great care and are not made in the air, but are requests for work which either we already have in hand or which is close at hand and would be taken up at once if we had the means. Almost the whole of it is for work already undertaken, work which will be pinched and will suffer keenly if we receive only the usual ¥12,000.

It is a grand thing that the Kumiai churches, as a body, are soon likely to become financially independent, and we are profoundly grateful for it, but what are ninety churches among 46,000,000 people? The population of this land is now larger than that of the United States was when we two came to Japan; compare these ninety churches with the four thousand Congregational churches which were then in that country. To our mind the question for the Congregationalists is not so much whether the Kumiai churches (whether nine or nineteen or ninety)

are independent, as whether the Congregational churches of the United States have fulfilled their duty towards Japan; and we hold that they have not begun to do so.

Take such a city as Osaka, where the Kumiai churches are strongest. We take great pleasure in those four independent churches, and they are doing a fine work, but for the last twenty years they have not opened one new place of work; they are growing in numbers and resources to some extent, but they are not doing a thing to extend Christian work beyond their own limits in that great and rapidly growing city of nearly a million people. The only new work which has been undertaken in all this time (by Congregationalists) is the mission chapel, which is located in a rapidly growing section of the city, but which is pinched in its work by the great lack of funds to carry it on.

Here in this great city of Kyoto, which we so long had to ourselves, we rejoice in the three independent churches, but surely three churches is a small number for a city of 350,000 people, and yet the only work of extension is that which the station is doing.

On the other hand take such backward fields as Niigata and Tottori and Miyazaki, which we have almost or quite to ourselves; our work there is painfully hampered because we have so small resources to carry it on with.

By an exercise of daring faith the mission has just decided to reopen Tottori station in response to the prayers and tears of the lonely Christians along that ~~lonely~~ Northern coast. Where the money is coming from properly to sustain that work in addition to the mission's other

Corr. re $500. appropriation for Mr. Grover's substitute

Rec'd OCT 22 1906

liabilities it is impossible to predict. But the call was so urgent that the mission felt impelled to heed it.

We have just been over the apportionment of the funds for this present year, and it is only with the greatest care, and at the cost of much real suffering that we succeed in making the money go around. We have struck off practically all new ventures, and cut the work in hand down to the lowest possible figure. Any further reduction would be lamentable indeed.

We earnestly pray that the Committee will grant our full request for next year. We believe there is no field where a wise use of money and men will bring larger results during the next few years. This is the telling time in which to help and to mould Japan. The opportunity will not long abide. It is here today. We beg you to believe us and to act accordingly.

On behalf of the mission,

Yours truly

J. H. Pettee Chairman

D. W. Learned Secretary

Com. re $500. appropriation for Mr. Grover's substitute

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Rec'd OCT 22 1906

Ans'd DEC 17 1906

Kyoto, Japan,

Sept. 26, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In support of the request presented by the C.A.I. that a special appropriation of $500.- be allowed for next year to provide a substitute for Mr. Grover during his year of absence, we wish to emphasize the following.

The centre of Doshisha's peculiar educational efficiency is the work in English. An even temporary weakening there effects the whole School. Especially is this true in the Higher Department which we are now trying to develop. Mr. Grover has given himself to that Department; and his temporary absence without a substitute at the present time, when it needs all possible aid, would be a serious injury. It is necessary for the School that his work be done; and it is almost impossible that it should be done by those here.

We recognize that to pay the salary and travel expenses of a substitute for one year would be a serious undertaking, and we do not ask it; but we have reason to believe that from among the Y.M.C.A. teachers or those who from Yale and Princeton occasionally come out for a short time at their own expense, upon the assurance of living expenses while here, we could secure one to take the necessary work, provided we could offer a salary of $500.- That salary would only cover the absolute living expense, and no less could be offered.

The refusal of this request would mean not only a weakening of the School, but also an added burden which ought not to be

Kyoto, Japan

D. H. Learned

June 4-1906.

placed upon the teachers who remain,- in as much as they would of necessity be compelled, in a measure at least, to make up the deficiency, and the expense of that kind of labor is more than money.

Were Mr. Grover's place to become permanently vacant, we should feel abundantly justified in urging the immediate appointment of a successor; and his absence for one year makes, for that length of time, a need exactly as pressing. Educational work differs from that of the more general field in that a school curriculum cannot be reduced or modified to meet the vacation necessities of its teachers. The whole work must be done, and done regularly.

Trusting that the request for the appropriation, additional to the regular appropriation for the work of the Mission, may receive favorable consideration,

Sincerely yours,

Otis Cary.
Frank A. Lombard

for the Kyoto Station of the
Japan Mission.

Committee upon petition
of Geo. Fox for authority for
the Quakers.

Feb. 26-1806.

Rec'd JUL 15 1907
Ans'd JUL 15 1907

Com. re- Doshisha Girls' School

152

KYOTO, JUNE 18, 1907.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC.

Dear Friends,-

The undersigned have been appointed by the Japan Mission to write to you concerning the Doshisha Girl's School and the action of the Mission concerning it.

We are glad to report, first of all, that Rev. Tasuku Harada has been unanimously elected both as President and as Principal of the Doshisha and inaugurated as such. He is a graduate of the Doshisha, from both the Collegiate and Theological Departments, having studied here nearly eight years. He has also been, for the last twelve years, pastor at different times of three large churches in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kobe. He was for several years President of the Japan Christian Endeavor Society and represented it in one of the great Conventions in ~~America~~ England. He represented the Japanese Churches at London in the International Congregational Council, and also visited India as a representative of the Y.M.C.A. going with Dr. Motoda and speaking in its principal cities.

All classes and parties among the friends of the Doshisha united in the election of Mr. Harada and are cordially supporting him in the administration of the school.

The Girl's' Department has on its roll two hundred and eight pupils, of whom seventy are boarders. The alumni of the Doshisha are trying to raise ten thousand yen yearly for the next few years to help toward the running expenses of the whole institution, including the Girl's' Department, until additional endowment can be secured.

The prospects of the Doshisha are brighter than they have been at any time since President Neesima's death.

President Harada has entered upon his work with enthusiasm and is planning wisely for the development of the institution. With rare tact

and patience he is removing and remedying the difficulties which the mistakes of the former administration had created in the Girl's' Department. An earnest Christian woman of experience, and almost ideally fitted for the position, has taken the place of matron. The principal teacher who was disgharged under the old administration has been recalled and the resignation of the Dean is in the hands of the Board of Directors, his retirement awaiting only the finding of a suitable successor.

The trouble of last year in the Girl's' Department has arisen thru the mismanagement of the former Principal. We are looking now for efficiency and success in the management as well as for an increase in numbers.

The Girl's' Department is already too cramped for room to do its best work. The other departments of the Doshisha have five large brick and stone buildings and twelve dormitories with accommodations for six hundred young men but the Girl's School has only one main building, put up in semi-Japanese style in a cheap fashion thirty years ago, and five small buildings which have been erected or moved upon the ground since. We have been glad to hear that the ladies of your Board have had it in their thoughts and plans to raise money for a new building which will be a credit to the school. Your delay in raising this money till the recent difficulties in the management should have reached an amicable settlement was wise. We are glad to report now that with the new regime such settlement has been made as rapidly as possible. As a step in this direction, in order to prevent any question from arising in the future as to the position of the representatives of the Womans' Board in this school, after careful consideration of the problems of the past, Kyoto Station voted unanimously to present the following to the Standing Committee of the Doshisha thru Pres. Harada,-

"The friends of the Doshisha who are maintaining the foreign teachers

in the Girl's School do not ask for them any such authority as would interfere with the rightful authority of the President and the Dean, or any authority or opportunity of influence more than is given to the regular Japanese lady teachers, but they believe it to be for the good of the school and essential for the best work of these ladies, that, as in the past, all ladies appointed as regular teachers in the school (I) be included in a Faculty having regular meetings and consulted by the President or Dean on all important matters of school administration and (2) have free and unrestricted opportunity of intercourse with the pupils in the dormitories to give them aid, comfort, and counsel."

This was cordially accepted by the above named committee, translated into Japanese, and made a part of the recorded business of that committee.

In view of this action by the Standing Committee our Mission also voted at its annual meeting just held, as follows,-Resolved, that, in view of the recent growth of the Doshisha Girl's' School, the great opportunity before it, and the inadequacy of the present equipment (I) The Woman's Board of the Pacific be requested to raise ten thousand dollars for the main building of the school, on condition that five thousand yen be raised by the Japanese friends of the school for buildings or endowment by Dec. 31, 1908; (2) The Woman's Board of the Pacific be also requested to raise twenty-five hundred dollars for the purchase from the American Board of its rights, as defined by the settlement made in 1899 in regard to the nine houses in Kyoto, in the adjoining property, to be used as a residence for ladies connected with the Woman's Board.

Explanations of these resolutions seem to be called for,-

Were the Girl's' School to be limited to its present size and equipment the above resolutions would be needless. There is every reason, however, to anticipate a large growth in the near future if provision is

made for it. Higher Christian education for girls is increasingly demanded by parents. The Doshisha wishes to foster as well as to meet this demand. This however requires radical measures in enlargement of the plant. Nothing less than a new, large, central building will meet the needs.

With regard to the first resolution and the need of a new building we think you will have little question and we will accordingly not take time to further urge it.

The second resolution, however, demands a detailed and rather complicated explanation. As you will note, it proposes the surrender of the present ladies' home and the provision of a substitute. The reasons for this proposal are in general these,- The school needs more gwound space. Now it so happens that immediately adjoining the Girl's School is a compound belonging to the Doshisha but reserved for the use of American Board missionaries. The present propostion is that the use of this house and lot be acquired by the Womens Board of the Pacific, thus increasing the working plant of the school.

At this point it seems necessary to digress from our main subject, for a moment, to explain by a historical statement the legal status of this property.

When we entered Kyoto thirty-two years ago, and up to five years ago, it was impossible for missionaries of the American Board to hold real estate outside of the treaty ports in Japan. All the property of the Doshisha and all the houses, nine in number, built for the residence of the missionaries, were accordingly held in the name of the Doshisha as its legal property. When the reaction and trouble in Doshisha came twelve years ago the status of these house was one of the difficult problems involved; in 1899 the question was settled at the same time that the Constitution was restored, the terms of the settlement being as follows,-

"Resolved by the trustees of Doshisha that the full title to the said nine properties in the city of Kyoto is held by them subject to the right of the missionaries to have the full use of them, rent free, for the period of thirty years from date, said American Board paying all taxes, properly assessed, and the cost of repairs and other expenses incurred by them during said period, it being understood that after the expiration of said period the trustees of Doshisha shall have the right, at their election, to take over the properties fully as a part of the endowment of the institution, subject only to the trust of its constitution."

If missionaries of the American Board teach in the Doshisha after the expiration of the thirty years they will doubtless be given free use of these houses as now. The above property, adjacent to the Girl's School, is one of the nine in question.

Returning now to our main question, the proposition is that the Woman's Board of the Pacific buy from the American Board its rights in this property, that the wall between it and the school be removed, and that this house become the home for the foreign lady teachers. Such an arrangement will allow of a complete re-ajustment of the Girls' School Buildings which should be made when the proposed new building is erected.

It might be thought that the American Board should freely present the use of this property to the Woman's Board and to the school. Were there no expectation of its need by the American Board in the near future this would doubtless be proposed and was indeed the proposal of Mr. Harada. But the house will probably be needed before long for a missionary family. In such case, if it has been taken for the school and its ladies, the American Board would be obliged to erect a new house elsewhere. It seems but suitable, therefore, to the Kyoto Station, to ask the Woman's Board of the Pacific to buy from the American Board its rights in this house.

house. The amount asked, twenty-five hundred, is much less than would be required for a new house for a family.

To ensure freedom from all misunderstandings in regard to these requests one or two additional statements should perhaps be made. The definition given above of the relation of the foreign ladies to the school is not regarded by the station, or by the Standing Committee of the Doshisha trustees, as in any way a change from the custom of recent years. Of course in the early years of the school the ladies had complete authority. As the school developed and especially as the Doshisha Trustees took increasing control after Dr. Neesima's death, the management of the Girls' Department came increasingly into their hands. During the period of the break between the Doshisha and the Mission when the missionaries had no relation with any part of the Doshisha and no ladies lived in the Girls's School the trustees had complete control. Upon the reconciliation (1899) the Womans Board of the Pacific was invited to co-operate again with the Girls' School upon the old basis but with an increased appropriation. A later administration, however, evidently forgot or ignored the terms of the re-established co-operation. Hence the difficulties of the past year. We think that the relations of the ladies to the school have now been so defined as to leave little room for future complication these relations being in accord with the actual practice of recent years excepting during the period of the last unfortunate administration.

Should the Woman's Board of the Pacific grant the request for funds, it will of course be understood that the Mission asks that it be a gift to the Doshisha for the Girls' Department. The full, final, and legal authority in and ownership of the Girls' School rests with the Doshisha Trustees. The Doshisha is in none of its departments what is ordinarily understood as a mission school, -i.e. a school owned and controlled by foreigners. It is an institution in which the American Board and the Woman's

Board co-operate with the Japanese,where the Boards' gifts will be welcomed,and one in which the givers may well feel a personal pride and interest. We trust the ladies of the Womans Board of the Pacific will feel satisfied with the above statements in regard to the ownership and control of the school and also the relations of the foreign teachers to it,and so will be ready not only to continue their co-operation but to help forward these aggressive plans for enlargement. Should they desire further light on the matter we shall be glad to give it.

The station and the Mission have unanimously endorsed this plan,and if it meets your approval and these funds can be secured we feel that it will give the Girls' School such a foundation as will ensure its further enlargement in the near future by its Japanese friends,so that it will be and remain a source of great satisfaction to those who have thus helped it,as its graduates go out in the future,as they have in the years of the past,to be centers of light and workers for Christ in Christian homes and schools all over the land.

We realize that in presenting these requests we are asking large things,yet we have still two other needs of importance to present.

The Standing Committee of the Doshisha desires that two additional American teachers,one for English and the other for Music,be added to the faculty of the Girls' Department. Miss Grace Learned, living with her parents here in Kyoto,is ready to become an employee of the Board. The Trustees wish to secure her services. The Mission asks the Womans Board of the Pacific to provide five hundred dollars for her salary.

We have just heard that Miss Florence Allchin,now in Boston,a graduate of Symond's College,desires to consecrate her musical talent to missionary service in Japan. Altho she will have two other invitations to similar positions in Japan it is very desirable to have her in the

Doshisha Girls' School. In case she should apply to the Board for ~~app~~ appointment the Mission asks the Women's Board of the Pacific to assume her support, and thus thru these two new teachers, both daughters of the Mission, to take a larger share in the work and the Christian influence of the Girls' School.

Hoping for a favorable response to these various and large appeals,

We are

Very sincerely yours,

J. D. Davis.

Sidney L. Gulick

Ellen Emerson Cary.

May Florence Denton.

Orig. - Rec'd No. 3.

Re Request for Doshisha - Girls' School

Tyota -

June 18, 1904.

Com.-re-appointment of D. I. Grover

153

Rec'd AUG 12 1907
Ans'd AUG 14 1907
Ans'd AUG 28 1907

Kyoto, Japan,

July 15, 1907.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
for the Prudential Committee:

Dear Dr. Barton;,

We have been asked by the Mission to write to you concerning the appointment to the Mission of Mr. D. I. Grover, for work in Doshisha.

In 1904 Mr. Grover was sent out on a three years' engagement for English work in the school. He has filled the position with satisfaction to all concerned, and has become so much interested that he wishes to give his life to missionary work and to continue in the school in response to the invitation of its Board of Directors.

Mr. Grover's appointment was asked by the Mission at its annual meeting a year ago last May. He sent in his application soon after, and was encouraged to hope that the appointment would be made.

Upon the expiration of his three years' service, he has now returned home; and, if he is to come again to Japan, it is very important that he spend his vacation year in special study with reference to his work here. He has made his plans for this study, although the year must be taken at his own expense, perhaps upon borrowed money. If he were not expecting to return to Japan, he would not spend the year in study, but engage in other work. Thus, on the personal side, it will be a very serious loss and hardship not to have the question settled at once.

The personal question is,however, of small importance as compared to the loss to the school if Mr.Grover is not allowed to return to his work here. The Doshisha is in a most encouraging condition now,especially since all parties are heartily united in Mr.Harada as President. The enrolment is larger than at any time since Mr.Neesima's death;and the alumni and friends of the school are making a strenuous effort to meet increased current expenses until additional endowment shall be secured. The Higher or Collegiate Department is filling up;and the whole situation calls for the full staff of foreign teachers. To meet this need,the Board authorized the employment of a substitute for Mr.Grover during this his year of absence in America. The need of a teacher in his position is imperative. The failure to appoint Mr.Grover will necessitate securing another man,if the school is to be made a success in the College Department. It will be a great loss to have even a temporary vacancy. It will be a great risk and loss to bring in a new and untried man to take the place of one who has had three years of experience,and has demonstrated his fitness for the position.

The expense of sending Mr.Grover to Japan,and his annual salary,will not begin until August and September,1908,so that it will not come into the present fiscal year of the Board. Yet to delay the appointment until the time approaches is probably to lose Mr.Grover to the work,and surely to cause him serious difficulty.

Under all these circumstances,we most earnestly request that, for Mr.Grover's sake,and especially in view of the very great need in the school for such a teacher as Mr.Grover has proved

himself to be, you make the appointment at once, to take effect a year hence, so that Mr. Grover may go ahead with his needed year of study, and the school may rest in the assurance that this important position is filled.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. Davis.

Frank A. Lombard, —

for the Japan Mission of the

American Board.

Rev. F. A. Lombard

Kyoto, Japan. July 15. 1907

OCT 21 1907

Com. re-appropriation for evangelistic work for 1908

Sept-1907

The Evangelistic Situation in Japan and its Needs.

The undersigned were appointed by the Japan Mission of the American Board to prepare a statement of the loss to our direct evangelistic work should the appropriation for the coming year be cut down to the same amount as for the current year.

After a careful examination of the conditions in the twelve stations of the mission, we report as follows:—

The nation was sobered by the great war with Russia. The work of the Y. M. C. A. in Manchuria made an impression favorable to Christianity upon half a million soldiers who have returned to their homes. The Emperor's gifts to this work and to other Christian institutions have made a powerful impression upon the people. The great Student Conference in Tokyo, where delegates from twenty-five different countries met, and the evangelistic campaign which followed, have powerfully commended Christianity. The zealous work of scores of self-supporting churches is rapidly spreading Christian truth among the people. Resulting from the work of the fifty Y. M. C. A's. and of the faithful American teachers of English recommended by the International Committee in New York, little bands of Christians are found in many of the government schools. The enthusiastic reception everywhere given to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has called attention to Christianity in a wonderful manner. In consequence of these influences, the people are more ready to listen to the Gospel than ever

before. Young men from interior towns and villages have become Christians in many of the schools, and the way is open for work to be begun in their country homes. The leaders of the nation and thoughtful men everywhere are feeling the need of a new moral basis, and many of them are looking to Christianity to furnish that basis. The nation is ready to be evangelized as never before. Such is the opportunity.

How Are We Meeting It?

There are fifty self-supporting Kumiai churches. Last year they took over from the mission the responsibility for forty dependent churches, receiving from the mission an annually diminishing grant-in-aid. The Kumiai churches are, accordingly, so fully occupied with this work that they can take up nothing new.

The mission has for the past ten years received a lump sum of twelve thousand dollars annually for its general work. About six thousand dollars of this sum is needed for various fixed accounts such as the theological school, publications, etc., leaving but six thousand dollars for the entire aggressive evangelistic work of our twelve stations. Although, as just stated, some forty dependent churches were passed over to the Kumiai churches last year, the financial relief of this to the mission is still slight, since it must still pay its grant-in-aid, and also because the remainder of the evangelistic work is increasingly expensive on account of the general rise in the cost of living, necessitating higher rentals as well as higher salaries. Although the mission is ready therefore to undertake

considerable advance in evangelistic work, it finds itself unable to enter any of the many open doors. There are new places calling for an evangelist and offering to pay half of his salary if one can be sent. Missionary touring must be curtailed. Hoping that funds would be forthcoming, work was begun this spring among the thousands of students in the University and other government schools in Kyoto. This work must close at the end of the year unless a larger sum is granted for our evangelistic work next year than has been given us in the recent past.

It is safe to say that the evangelistic efficiency of the Mission would be doubled were five thousand dollars added to the regular appropriation made it for general work.

We close this brief appeal with a question. What same business firm would maintain a branch at a cost of fifty thousand dollars annually and withold the additional three thousand dollars needed to double its evangelistic efficiency?

<u>Shall we not have this increase?</u>

(Signed)

Sidney L. Gulick.
J. D. Davis.

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WEB

rec'd MAR 4 1908 Com - re grant of $750. for substitute for Mr. Dunning

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Kyoto, Japan.
February 7, 1908.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board,-

The undersigned have been asked by Kyoto Station to write in explanation and endorsement of the accompanying request from the Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission that a Special Grant of $750- be made for a substitute for Mr. Dunning during the year of his absence from Kyoto.

Mr. Dunning leaves Kyoto in March, 1908, and, taking his family to America, returns to Japan for a year of uninterrupted language study, in lieu of his vacation, that he may the better fit himself for his future work in Doshisha. During his absence his position must be filled, as educational work in connection with an established school cannot be suspended or reduced, as may at times be done temporarily in other branches of mission activity.

The Academic Department of Doshisha, in which Mr. Dunning is engaged in teaching English, was never in a more flourishing condition than it is today. During the last three years it has grown by leaps and bounds until the number of students admitted has been strictly limited. The main strength and attraction of the school is its English and upon this together with its Christian character, its marked superiority to all government schools depends. It is in this department of the school also, that the greatest influence is gained over the students while they are of the most susceptible age, so that it has become one of the richest evangelistic fields in the entire mission. The success of the English course in this department vitally affects all higher departments and must be assured.

In planning for the maintenance of the work during the time of Mr. Dunning's absence, the Station carefully considered the possibilities of

calling someone from the Mission to take the position temporarily; but this appeared impossible for various reasons. As the only solution, under the circumstances, the Station asked Mr. Lombard, now Dean of the College Department, to take charge of the work, and further passed the vote asking a special grant that the position might be filled from next September by some teacher secured upon the field from outside the Mission force.

This lays a heavy burden upon Mr. Lombard, especially during the coming spring term when he will be obliged to take over thirty hours a week of classroom work in addition to the supervision of the department and his official work as Dean of the College. This is a task absolutely impossible of continued execution and thus the request for a grant which will enable him to secure an assistant for the work of the Academy for the year beginning in September is imperative.

The sum of $750- is the usual salary of an unmarried missionary on the field and does not include any charge for travel as it is hoped that a teacher may be secured from among those in Japan, already somewhat experienced. Such a grant is similar to the grant of last year to provide a substitute for Mr. Grover and it should be stated here that Mr. Grover's return in September will not relieve the necessity of which we speak as he can take up only a little more than is now being carried on his substitute grant.

We realize the financial strain that is put upon the treasury of the Board, but believe that there are those in the Board's constituency who would willingly meet the special need if the situation was placed before them. The work is without question the most essential to the general success of the school of any performed by our American teachers.

We respectfully urge favorable consideration and would ask that a reply be given as soon as may be that steps may be taken to secure the

man.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. Davis,

Morton D. Dunning

Sidney L. Gulick

for the Kyoto Station of

the Japan Mission.

W. D. Dunning

S. L. Gulick

Kyoto Japan. Feb. 7-1908.

Re. 750 for substitute for

Mr. Dunning.

Boston

Transcript

Transcript building, Boston, Mass.

Return this form with the Kyoto station of

the Transcript.

APR 2 1908

Corr. re-employment of Rev. Malcom Dana

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京都
同志社事務學校
教頭室

Office of Dean.

DŌSHISHA COLLEGE.

Kyoto, Japan, March 1908.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board,

Gentlemen:-

Authorized by the C.A.I. of the Japan Mission, we the undersigned desire to explain and urge upon your consideration the accompanying request concerning the Rev. Malcom Dana of Maquoketa, Iowa.

Through Miss M.J. Barrows we have been informed of Mr. Dana's interest in Japan, and of his successful ministry in educational as well as in other lines. We have been given to understand that if a work were opened before him he might consider an invitation to Japan for a few years to be associated with the Mission but to be financially independent of the Board.

The recommendation given by Miss Barrows, supported by that from Mr. Lombard and Mr. Dunning, who knew Mr. Dana in Hartford Semknary, together with the opportunities and needs in our educational work, has led us to ask that you consider inviting Mr. Dana and, if acceptable to him, appointing him an Associate Member of the Japan Mission with a view to residence in Kyoto for such assistance as he may render the educational work of the Mission and especially the English Departments of Doshisha.

His illustrated Bible Studies could be used with much profit in the schools, in Kobe and Osaka as well as in Kyoto, and would doubtless secure a wider entrance into educational institutions. We speak in particular of the needs in Doshisha because by a

MAR 2 1908

Com. re-Instruments & Supplies

Office of Dean.

DOSHISHA COLLEGE.

Kyoto, Japan, March 190c.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board,

Gentlemen:-

Authorized by the J.A.I. of the Japan Mission, we the undersigned desire to explain and urge upon your consideration the accompanying request concerning the Rev. Aiden Dana of Hampden, Iowa.

Through Miss N.J. Arrows we have been informed of Mr. Dana's interest in Japan, and of his successful ministry in educational as well as in other lines. We have been given to understand that if a work were opened before him he might consider an invitation to Japan for a few years to be associated with the Mission but to be financially independent of the Board.

The recommendation given by Miss Arrows, supported by that from Mr. Lombard and Mr. Durring, who knew Mr. Dana in Hartford Seminary, together with the opportunities and needs in our educational work, has led us to ask that you consider inviting Mr. Dana and, if acceptable to him, appointing him an Associate Member of the Japan Mission with a view to residence in Kyoto for such assistance as he may render the educational work of the Mission and especially the English Departments of Doshisha.

His illustrated Bible Studies could be used with much profit in the schools, in Kobe and Osaka as well as in Kyoto, and would doubtless secure a wider entrance into educational institutions. We speak in particular of the needs in Doshisha because by a

recent request for a grant of $700.- we have made clear the necessity which is upon us for the next year. Within the probable period of Mr.Dana's residence another member of the station is likely to be on vacation,and another appeal for a special grant for a substitute teacher would thus be rendered unnecessary. It should be further said that the need for additional regular English teaching in Doshisha is rapidly increasing,and the probable necessity in the near future of asking for another teacher has already been considered in the school.

We believe that Mr.Dana could ably take the work of a substitute teacher;and,if he can be secured to reach the field by next Fall,we willingly withdraw the request for the special grant of $700.- with the suggestion that it might fittingly be allowed Mr.Dana for the outfit which he would require for furnishing the house placed at his disposition here. We appreciate Mr.Dana's generous spirit of service,and trust that it may be allowed to work in our aid,especially at this time of retrenchment in America and demanded expansion here.If,as we understand, Mr.Dana could be entirely self-supporting on the field,we would urgently request that in your invitation to him the travel expense of his family be offered rather than by an lack of cordiality to cause us to lose so valuable an assistant.

By the same mail we are writing to Mr.Dana urging his favorable consideration of the opportunity here;and we trust that nothing may prevent the working out of what at present appears to us so providential an arrangement. With this expression of our needs and desires,we gladly leave the matter to your judgment

recent request for a grant of $4,0.- we have made clear the necessity which is upon us for the next year. Within the probable period of Mr.Dara's residence another member of the station is likely to be on vacation,and another appeal for a special grant for a substitute teacher would thus be rendered unnecessary. It should be further said that the need for additional regular English teaching in Doahiaha is rapidly increasing,and the probable necessity in the near future of asking for another teacher has already been considered in the school.

We believe that Mr.Dara could easily take the work of a substitute teacher;and, if he can be secured to reach the field by next Fall,we willingly withdraw the request for the special grant of $4,0.- with the suggestion that it might fittingly be allowed Mr.Dara for the outfit which he would require for furnishing the house placed at his disposition here. We appreciate Mr.Dara's generous spirit of service,and trust that it may be allowed to work in our aid,especially at this time of retrenchment in America and demanded expansion here.If,as we understand, Mr.Dara could be entirely self-supporting on the field,we would urgently request that in your invitation to him the travel expense of his family be offered rather than by an lack of cordiality to cause us to lose so valuable an assistant.

By the same mail we are writing to Mr.Dara urging his favorable consideration of the opportunity here;and we trust that nothing may prevent the working out of what at present appears to us so providential an arrangement. With this expression of our needs and desires,we gladly leave the matter to your judgment

informed, as ours cannot be, concerning the advisability of the plan.

Respectfully yours,

Frank A. Lombard
Sidney L. Gulick

for the Japan Mission of the
American Board.

D. W. Learned
Secretary

F. A. Lombard

S. L. Gulick

Kyoto. Japan. Mar. 1908.

Re. Rev. Malcolm Dana.

JUN 30 1908

Com. re-use of Evangelistic Loan Fund

Arima. Japan June 3. 1908

To the Prudential Committee of the A.B.C.F.M.

Boston Mass.

At the Annual meeting of the Board's Japan Mission, just closed the following resolution was passed.

"Resolved:- That, whereas the general rule regulating the use of the 'Evangelistic ~~and~~ Loan Fund.' [to aid in building churches] restricts its use to 'Cities where Missionaries reside;

Nevertheless, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the church in Miyakonojo, in the Miyazaki field, we make this place an exception to the general rule, upon approval of the Prudential Committee."

We, the undersigned were appointed a committee to write to you in regard to this matter.

Miyakonojo is the largest and livest City in the Miyazaki field, and is to be made more so by becoming the Military center of that region and the establishment there, during this year, of a garrison of about 3000 soldiers, besides the natural increase of a live town stimulated by this addition of the garrison.

From the first the church there had been meeting in rented rooms, experiencing all the inconveniences that this involved. One result of the natural and prospective sudden large increase of the population, was a rapid rise in rents from the middle of last year.

Besides this it became almost impossible to secure a house at all suitable for church uses. During the year the Church had had to move six or seven times. Which was not at all conducive to the prosperity of the church and Sunday School, or stimulating to the courage and zeal of the church members. These and other seemingly insurmountable obstacles made the necessity for a Church building very evident, if the church was to make any progress or maintain the hopefulness and courage of its members, most of whom were new Christians, or meet in any degree the great and increasing opportunities of that town.

Not only were rents rising rapidly, and the difficulties of securing a meeting place increasing; but the price of building lots was also rapidly rising; and postponement, even for a few months, meant greatly increased cost of a church lot.

And not only this; present and especially prospective large building operations made a very rapidly advancing cost of lumber and labor.

To postpone building a home for the church till money for it could be gathered, even for a few months, meant great increase of the obstacles to progress, besides greatly added cost both of a lot and the church building. A church building would remove these hindrances and give a suitable place in which the church could do its work in that city and

would give new hope and inspiration and success to the work of the church members, besides saving rent and the higher cost of building a little later.

So after considering all things the church finally decided to borrow most of the money necessary to build with, and the missionary, who has been ~~strong~~ closely identified with the church, became responsible for the borrowed money and shared personally in the oversight of the building operations.

Two years and a half ago this church was left pastorless and discouraged, with its numbers reduced to a half dozen or so resident members; And for a year and a half the town-ing missionary had the pastoral responsibility of the church, making prolonged monthly visits there, conducting Sabbath services and doing all necessary calling and other pastoral work, and becoming intimately acquainted with the people and thoroughly identified with the work there. During last year a pastor was secured, — the man who had been the missionary's assistant. But the visits have been scarcely less frequent and long since then, for the importance of the place and demands of the work required it, (when not away in training work) and though the missionary has lived in Miyazaki; yet his relations, and identification with the Miyakonojo church and people have long been, and still are, much closer than with the church in Miyazaki, and are likely to continue so, though actual residence there seems impracticable at present; though this is strongly

by the christians and others in Miyakonojo, and may seem possible later.

Application has made some time ago to the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission for a loan of a part of the money from the Church Building Loan Fund to aid in building this church. But the clause restricting its use to "cities where the mission ones reside" seemed to forbid the loan till mission action could be secured; and the above resolution is the action taken, still leaving the general rule as it is, and emphasizing its importance still further by asking the sanction of the Prudential Committee to the resolution making Miyakonojo an exception to the general rule, especially in view of the close relation of the missionary to that church.

May we hear from you as soon as convenient to you.

Very Cordially Yours

E. M. Warren,

Cyrus A. Clark.

P.S. Mr. & Mrs. Hicks were present at the Mission meeting and gave us much light and help there, as elsewhere in their visit in Japan; such visits are greatly helpful to us and must be to you also. We hope that they may be frequent.

Mission work may be said to fairly begun, but scarcely more than this, three fourths of the people have not yet heard a word of the Gospel though well prepared to hear and believe. This harvest time calls for increased funds and laborers, no advance can be made in our work, and great advance is imperatively demanded. "Sorely crippled" doesn't begin to tell our troubles, as your workers.

C. A. Clark

Arima - Japan - June 8 - 1908.

JUL 7 1908

Com. re- grant of $1500. for general work

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JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, June 9th 1908

Rev. James L.Barton, D.D. For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Dr. Barton,

The undersigned were appointed by the recent annual meeting of the Japan Mission to present and explain the vote "That we ask the Prudential Committee to grant $1500. for General Work for the balance of this year, thus making up the usual recent grant of $12,000."

You will recall that for some six to eight years the Prudential Committee has made the Japan mission the grant of a lump sum for our general work of $12,000. and that this year the Prudential Committee reduced this sum to $9,500. but later made an additional grant of $1000. thus bringing this year's grant to $10,500. We fear that this reduction was made under a deep misapprehension on the part of the Prudential Committee in regard to the situation. It is true that the care of some 39 dependent churches was passed over by the mission to the Japanese Missionary Society two and a half years ago. This transfer has not, however, relieved our financial burdens to any great extent. There are two reasons for this: (1) because according to the arrangement we have to pay a substantial subsidy to the Japanese Missionary Society, $1556.50 last year and $1200. this year, in aid of these churches; (2) because expenses have been increasing rapidly in every line. Furthermore altho the mission passed over to the Japanese Missionary Society 39 dependent, tho relatively self-supporting, churches, it has still in its care 41 semi-organized churches and preaching places most of which can as yet do little toward self support, and are therefore relatively expensive. These with the touring of the missionaries in charge cost the mission last year $6,663.04. And still further, from this same general fund is paid all expenses for inter-station touring, for the Theological School ($1498.02. paid last year), for publications, for Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Agent, and all miscellaneous expenses such as committee and mission meeting travel, moving of missionaries etc. for which last year the expenditure was $3,374.92. Most of these items are of such a nature that they cannot be reduced. The result is that in case of reduction, it has to be made very largely in the evangelistic work. A reduction of $1500 may not seem very drastic when taken out of $12,000. As a matter of fact however it is a reduction of $1500 out of $6663.04. But even this does not state the full case. You will remember that, to meet the growing needs for English teaching in the Doshisha, owing to Mr. Dunning's absence, and extra

JUL 7 1908

Comm. re appropriation for general work

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

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JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

grant was asked for early in this year. The reply made by the Prudential Committee was that we might take for this purpose so much of the extra $1000. granted later as we thought wise. This we think is the first time that the needs of the Doshisha have had to be met out of the General Fund. We were loth indeed to take from the reduced evangelistic fund even a small amount, yet the exigencies of the situation seemed to demand it. The amount finally settled on for helping the Doshisha was $250. The $1500. reduction therefore is in reality $1750. Being made as it is out of the evangelistic work which cost last year $6663. the reduction is virtually 25 %.

We have accordingly been reduced to great straits. Painful and costly retrenchment in every one of our stations has been necessitated. Not only are we unable to enter open doors and forced to decline pressing invitations, but with our own hands we have been compelled to close doors that had already been entered. In some stations the appropriation would not only not allow a single mile of touring but would not even pay the regular salary of evangelists who have given their lives to Christian work. Some stations have indeed not yet carried their retrenchment to completion, hoping that before the year closes relief may be granted. But even so it is not too much to say that evangelists have been discharged, chapels closed, Sunday schools given up, touring diminished and personal work lessened.

We would also emphasize the fact that living and travelling expenses have been advancing of late by leaps and bounds. General expenses are one-fifth or one-fourth more than three or four years ago. This means increase not only in cost of touring, but in the salaries of evangelists and in all forms of work. This increase of cost has meant a steady reduction in the efficiency of our appropriation. The reduction ordered from Boston for this year accordingly means much more than it would have some years ago.

Hitherto each summer it has been the custom of the stations to give employment and thus support and also opportunity for valuable experience to our theological students. This is impossible this year. What the students will do this summer is still a problem. Some of them will, we fear, suffer not a little, as well as lose this important side of their training.

We sympathize deeply with the Prudential Committee in its exceedingly difficult position; we realize, in a measure at least, its numberless pressing calls and perplexing duties. Yet we fear that it has failed to appreciate the situation in Japan. If the facts of our work could

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, June 8th 190

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JUL 16 1908

Special com. re English teacher for Okayama

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

Dear Dr.Greene,-

be adequately represented to the churches it does seem as tho a response would be secured which would enable you to restore the grant for General Work to its regular amount. Please bear in mind that this letter has reference only to the request of the mission for a supplementary grant for this year. Other letters will present the need for the regular estimates for next year. We pray that you may be able to secure for us this extra grant, and at the earliest feasible date, in order that we may at least maintain the work we already have in hand.

Yours sincerely

Sidney L. Gulick.
James H. Pettee.

You will notice that the committees are the same, with the addition of Mr.Dunning, as being most vitally concerned in securing an additional teacher of English, to assist in the Academy and to take work in the College preparatory. Mr.Dunning has not yet returned to Japan, so we prepare the enclosed presentation of the case for you to forward to Boston with your approval, if you can give it, and with any possible added influence. Mr.Dunning will write for himself upon reaching Japan.

Our thought is very freely expressed in this letter to the Prudential Committee. The experience of the past few years which, we trust, without serious damage to the school, is showing that men ought not to carry double work through long periods. It really cannot be done. This in addition to the fact that regular work has even now reached a point where the force needs to be increased in order to secure the best results.

The Ministry within the school is so great in its possibilities that we feel fully justified in asking for a man of the right

James H. Pettee
Okayama-Japan-June 9 1908

JUL 16 1908

Special com. re-
English teacher for Doshisha

Doshisha, Kyoto,

June 15, 1908.

Dear Dr. Greene,-

At its Annual Meeting, the Mission, in addition to the vote relative to pressing the need for Doshisha endowment, voted:- (1) to ask the Prudential Committee to appoint to the Mission a teacher for English Teaching in Doshisha from Sept. 1909 (2) to appoint Messrs Davis, Greene, Lombard and Dunning a committee to urge the same.

You will notice that the committees are the same, with the addition of Mr. Dunning, as being one most vitally interested in securing an additional teacher of English, to assist in the Academy and to take work in the College preparatory. Mr. Dunning has not yet returned to Japan, so we prepare the enclosed presentation of the case for you to forward to Boston with your approval, if you can give it, and with any possible added influence. Mr. Dunning will write for himself upon reaching Japan.

Our thought is very freely expressed in this letter to the Prudential Committee. The experience of the past few years while, we trust, without serious damage to the school, is showing that men ought not to carry double work through long periods. It really cannot be done. This in addition to the fact that regular work has even now reached a point where the force needs to be increased in order to secure the best results.

The Ministry within the school is so great in its possibilities that we feel fully justified in asking for a man of the right

Doshisha, Kyoto,

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spirit who is yet not a theologically trained man but a genuine teacher willing to put himself into that kind of work.

We surely do not need to say more to you on this subject, for you are just as much interested in the conditions here as we can possibly be.

Sincerely,

J. D. Davis,

Frank R. Lombard

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F. A. Lombard
to Dr. Greene

Kyoto-Japan June 15-1908

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F. A. Lombard

Frank A. Lombard

Rec'd JUL 16 1908

Com. re-need of English teacher for Doshisha 160

Kyoto, Japan,

June 1-, 1908.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board:

Gentlemen,-

Appointed by the Japan Mission of the American Board to support the request for an additional teacher "for English teaching in Doshisha from September, 1908", we desire to present the following statement.

The Situation:-

There are three American teachers who, when on the field, give their time to work in Doshisha, apart from the Theological and Girls' Departments:

Mr. Dunning - Head Master of English in the Academy.

Mr. Grover - Professor of English and Literature in the College

Mr. Lombard - Dean of the College, Prof. of Literature and Pedagogy.

There are in the Academy 535 students taking a five year course. The maximum limit of 600 will be reached next spring. Of necessity, to meet legal requirements, the five classes are grouped in divisions of not more than fifty students each. Already there are 13 such divisions to provide for as follows: 1st year 3, 2nd year 3, 3rd year 3, 4th year 2, 5th year 2. The minimum need of American teaching in these classes is not less than 3o hours a week.

In the College there are 50 students in a three year course, calling for 38 hours of varied teaching from American teachers each week. This course will soon become a five year course with

a sure increase of students and an inevitable increase of teaching needed from American teachers.

Administrative work with the teaching of advanced classes in Pedagogy, Biblical Literature, Moral Philosophy, and English Classics, more than occupied Mr. Lombard's time. Mr. Grover already has his work marked out in the College; and, with the extended course, he will find more than he can do. In the past he has been able to assist slightly in the Academy. That will no longer be possible. On the contrary he will need some assistance. The teacher of English in the Academy is expected to take 20 hours a week; and this Mr. Dunning has done; but there now remains 10 hours and more, besides the extra needed in the College. All of this on low estimate.

Furthermore, present conditions during the furlough of any one of the three teachers makes an absolutely impossible situation which can be relieved only in part by the work of temporary substitute teachers.

The Value of the Work:

(1) There is no position in the command of the entire Mission that affords a greater opportunity for direct and telling evangelistic effort than this with boys during their most impressionable years.

(2) Doshisha is recognized as the heart of the Kumi-ai Christian activity in Japan. Its success means the forward movement of that branch of the church. Its weakening means a more than corresponding weakening of the Christian forces of the Empire. The strength of Doshisha, upon which its success depends, lies in its Christian culture and its English training. In no

other particular does it, or can it at present without increased endowment, compete successfully with the government schools. To maintain its position, to do its Christian work, its English Department must be generously sustained.

Results of no Reenforcements:

(1) The over-work of the present force of teachers. During the seven years of Mr. Lombard's connection with Doshisha his average of teaching, in addition to executive work during much of the period, has considerably exceeded 20 hours a week; and, during the furlough of various associates his schedule has run, as in the present term, as high as 34 hours a week. This cannot continue; and hence,

(2) the abdication of important official positions, and the instruction of advanced classes, that the necessities of the school's life may be met. The work of the Dean, the teaching of Moral Philosophy, Biblical Literature, and Pedagogy, can, in a fashion, be taken by Japanese professors; but they are forms of vital and far-reaching influence which ought not to be set aside at present. Yet it may be necessary to set them aside that a service which no Japanese teacher can pretent to give may be rendered to the school.

(3) the strange sight of a school cursed by its own prosperity, the increase of classes making impossible, with the small force of teachers, the maintenance of the high standard of training which secured the prosperity.

(4) the natural reaction following a lowering of the standard and a great loss in the influence of the school.

Our Request:

We therefore ask for the appointment of another teacher for the English work to assist Mr.Dunning in the 30 hours of Academy teaching,and in the College with the entering classes.

We ask that he be appointed from September,1909, believing that to be the earliest date he can be secured (in view of your present problems) and that it is far enough in advance to make it possible for you to grant the request.

If he can be sent earlier, He Is Needed Now!

We desire a man of devoted Christian character and college training,but not from the seminaries,as whatever special equipment he may have may well be along teaching lines.

We suggest an appointment for three years,with the hope that if he prove able,the appointment,as in the case of Mr.Grover and Mr.Lombard,may be made permanent.

We would remind you that the salary for teachers at the lowest figure must be$850.; as was found necessary two years ago in the case of Mr.Grover.

We would further say that this request from the Mission is also a request from the Directors of Doshisha,the action having been taken in response to an appeal from the officers of the school.

In General:

The prospects for Doshisha are growing brighter each year. The tone of the school has steadily improved,without a break at any period,since 1899,and the present condition is personally known to some of you. The faculty are of increasingly high character. The Japanese friends of the school are gathering to its

support. The relations between the Japanese and American officers and teachers could not be more satisfactory. Here in particular the question of co-operation in Christian activity is settled, and the co-operation which is so desired should be increasingly entered upon.

The need for help in the English teaching has been so great this term that Dr. Davis has felt constrained to give almost his whole time to teaching English which a young man could do, and thus set him free for evangelistic work in the Japanese language, which waits on every hand to be done.

Very Respectfully Yours,

J. D. Davis,

Frank G. Lombard —

D. C. Greene.

P.S. Mr. Cummings, being now absent from Japan, will as a member of this committee write later.

I most heartily endorse this letter. The need of a man such as is described cannot be too strongly emphasized. D. C. Greene

F. A. Lombard
D. C. Greene

Kyoto, Japan
June 15-1908.

Copy sent Commission here.

Finding was about forty years
before a member of the committee would have
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D. C. Greene

D. C. Greene

Frank S. Lombard

JUL 30 1908

Com. re: increase in salaries

161

Kyoto, Japan,

July 1, 1908.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board:

Gentlemen,-

Appointed by the Japan Mission of the American Board to explain to you and support its action requesting for its families a minimum salary of $1350.--, the undersigned desire to call your attention to the following facts.

(1) Increase of Salary since 1869.

1869-1891 salary for family	$1,000.	
1891-1897	$1,050.	
1898	$1,000.	
1899-1903	$1,100.	
1904-1908	$1,200.	with recent increase of $50. after term of service.

This shows an increase of $200., in minimum salary, during a period of 39 years.

(2) Increase in Living Expenses during the same period.

(A) Necessities procurable on the field have more than trebled.

The following table is merely illustrative.

1878	1898	1908
Beef		
.14	.20	.40 - .42
Rice		
.05		.20 - .22
Sugar		
.08 1/2		.20 - .25

JUL 30 1908

Kyoto, Japan,

July 1, 1908.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board:

Gentlemen,-

Appointed by the Japan Mission of the American Board to explain to you and support its action requesting for its families a minimum salary of $1500.--, the undersigned desire to call your attention to the following facts.

(1) Increase of Salary since 1889.

1889-1891 salary for family	$1,000.
1891-1899	$1,050.
1899	$1,000.
1899-1903	$1,100.
1904-1908	$1,200. with recent increase of $50. after term of service.

This shows an increase of $200. in minimum salary during a period of 19 years.

(2) Increase in living expenses during the same period.

(A) Necessities procurable on the field have more than trebled.

The following table is merely illustrative.

1898	1898	1908
Beef		
.14	.20	.40 - 1/2
Rice		
.05		.20 - 1/2
Sugar		
.01 1/2		.20 - 1/8

	1878	1898	1908	
Oil	2.90		4.38	4.50
Charcoal	.26		.70	1.10
Wood		1.30	2.10	
Coal		5.	10.	
Lumber		15.	30.	
Laborers (per day)		.25	.65	
Carpenters		.40	.5 - 1.00	
Servants		10.	18. - 22.	
Buruma	.65		.20 - 30	

Of these items it should be said that they have been taken at random and they by no means represent the maximum of increase, especially as noticed in some stations. Concerning the fuel bill alone, we will add the statement that $150. and $300. with difficulty suffice to meet the actual necessities of some households, at present prices.

(B) Necessities imported. To the increase which you will yourselves notice in the price of goods in America is, for us, to be added the cost of transportation and an increase in custom

duties of from 40 to 60 percent, especially high upon food stuff.

(3) The Money Demands upon the Missionary as a member of Society.

While the previous statements concern the absolute necessities of life, the necessities of position have increased in like manner. Whereas in earlier days, the resident foreigner, being so unlike the people amid whom he lived, was not judged, and might deny himself many things without injury to his work from personal appearance, it is no longer so. The Japanese themselves are more and more adopting European customs, and they demand that one in place of influence shall be creditable in personal appearance. The proper presentation and representation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ demands a rspectably honorable garb, and manner of living.

(In this connection we would call attention to the fact that the Northern Station - in the Hokkaido - with its long severe winter, requiring fires during all but three months in the year, requires also the wearing of heavy clothing and shoes which greatly increase the family expenses.)

Furthermore, the missionary no longer lives as one apart from the life of the community. He has won an influential place as a member of society. He must pay the penalty, the price of success, by bearing his part in the activities of that society, by entertaining, by contributing, by co-pperating in all good activities. We have learned that it was a surprise to certain travelling friends that missionaries should be called upon for charitable aid and co-operation in the worthy activities of the community. We venture to say that the demands upon us are as great in this line

as upon any in America, with the same income; and this is as it should be.

(4) Expense of Education, direct and indirect.

The children of our homes have no school privileges with free text books etc. The expense here is not inconsiderable. The mothers are the teachers, and thus are unable to "save money" by doing their own house work, were it otherwise desirable that they should.

(5) Resulting conditions.

(A) Whereas formerly members of the Japan Mission could, with care, lay by from year to year, they must now in most cases eke out present salaries from private sources.

(B) They are in many cases actually weakened in health and power for service by deprivation and enforced economy.

(C) Some households, according to location, are obliged to forego vacations because of the slightly increased expense thereby to be incurred.

(D) The nervous strain attendant upon such close calculation, resulting only in failure to make both ends meet, is a further source of lessened efficiency and a burden added to those already meeting the nervously trying conditions of this land.

Our Request.

We therefore request that the minimum salary for each mission family (man and wife) be not less than $1350.- We feel that this request is more than justified, that it is imperative, rising from conditions that demand consideration and admit of no delay.

It is with deep regret that we note the absence of Sec,y Hicks from the session of the Annual Meeting when the subject was under consideration. Had he been present,he could inform you of that which cannot well be portrayed by letter,- the great reluctance with which the question was taken up and considered. The action,however,was perfectly unanimous under compelling conditions, and the conference brought out unexpected confessions that justify the inference that the majority of the Mission are not able to live within their present salaries,but are drawing upon what has been laid aside for age, or depending upon the gifts of friends , or running into debt.

Brethren and friends,- to speak among ourselves and to write to you of such matters as poor clothes and small economies in food,in entertainment,in manner of life among the people,that cripple work,is not pleasant. We would deny the facts if we could;and no argument is needed to assure you that it is for the sake of the Work and efficiency therein,that we do speak and write. We know that the Board will not,with intent,force its missionaries to depend on gifts or charity or economy that saves the "Lord's money at the expense of the Lord's servants",and adds to the nervous strain of this trying country;and we are confident that this request will be received as it is made,in all seriousness, and speedy assistance rendered.

Comparisons.

We wish to have our request considered upon its own merits; and we base no argument upon what others have or have not;but

the following facts may have a bearing as showing the facts and how they are considered by others.

Y.M.C.A.Secretaries,though beginning on a salary of $1,200.; have a graduated advance that makes the average higher;and in addition,all vacation travel and 1/2 the summer house-rent is provided. Pensions for secretaries and for their widows,and the question of retiring grants are receiving careful consideration.

The United Brethren Mission recently thought that its members could get along on what the American Board workers had;but a leading member writes me " we are worried about the future".

The American Episcopal Mission provides a graded salary as follows:

$1250. per family for first three years
$1500. from 4th to 10th year
$1750. thereafter.

In this mission,to be sure, children's allowances do not begin till the sixth year; but annual vacation expences of $50. are allowed; and while in America the full salary is given together with $50. per month in case a house has to be rented.

In addition to this generous provision,the present conditions have led to an increase of 25 o/o for this year.(No assurance of its permanance being given)

The Baptist Mission,though still paying small salaries, has recognised the necessity and added 20 o/o to salaries already increased by $200. last year.

Illustrations might be multiplied.

The salaries paid teachers (Japanese)in primary schools has in

twenty years trebled in many towns; and in some towns the salaries of court officials has been multiplied five times.

In conclusion we would ask you to consider this request as worthy of all possible attention, and to inquire of our constituency whether it be true economy or equal co-operation to require (for at present it is compelling) the missionaries of the Board to give more than themselves to the common work. The spirit doubtless is willing but the flesh is weak.

Yours with appreciation of the many problems that rest upon you, and some realisation of the task which is yours to make the Christians of the home churches see things as they are,

we are, respectfully yours, in behalf of the Japan Mission of the American Board.

Frank Ohanson Lombard
Samuel C. Bartlett
Edward Scribner Cobb

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Yours with appreciation of the many problems that rest upon you, and some realization of the task which is yours to make the claims of the home churches see things as they are.

We are, respectfully yours, in behalf of the Indian Mission of the American Board.

Chas. Cartlett
E. S. Cobb

Report-Salaries July 1-1908.

Committee Co-Increase in salaries-

Rec'd on Appeal
1909

Frank Chinn Ford and
Samuel C. Forsyth
Chinese Christian Coll

Rec'd AUG 10 1908 Com - re - ladies' Salaries

(A copy of this letter is sent to Dr.Barton and to the Secretary of each of the Three Woman's Boards of Missions.)

To the Secretaries of the Woman's Boards of Missions;

ack 10-

Dear Friends;

The undersigned were appointed by the Mission at its recent Annual Meeting, a Committee to write to the Woman's Boards in reference to the salaries of the ladies of the Mission.

There has been only a slight increase of salaries of the ladies of the Mission during the last twenty years while living expenses have nearly doubled. Owing to the war tax on some staple articles, like sugar, and to the heavy duty on others, like 40% on flour which used to be free, the prices of some things have doubled, or nearly so, in the last ten years.

The following show the increase in the last ten years on some things.

	1898	1908		1898	1908
Beef	.20	.40	Sugar	.12	.20
Charcoal	.35	.70	Coal	5.00	10.00
Wood	1.30	2.10	Ker.oil	2.95	4.38
Lumber	15.00	30.00	Day Lab.	.25	.65
Carpenters	.40	.85	Servants	10.00	18.00

The duty on imported food stuffs has recently been increased from the old uniform rate of 5% to from 40% to 60%.

The increase in prices is hard all round, but especially so on those ladies who live alone; for by them all the expenses of a home must be paid from the one salary. For instance:

Four ladies together represent	$2500.00 salaries.
Add Household grant,	$100.00
	$2600.00

Cost of board, per month, where several live together, for each about $20.00

Twelve months board for one would be	$240.00
twelve months board for four would be	$960.00

$2600.00 less $960.00 equals $1640.00, or $410.00 balance for each one.

Where one lady lives alone; salary $625.00; household grant $100.00 — $725.00

Cost of living for one, at a low estimate, (one month) $37.50.
For twelve months, $450.00

$725.00 less $450.00 equals $275.00, balance as compared with $410.00.

In the cases of those living alone, expenses differ greatly. In cities like Kobe or Kyoto, the expense comes heavy and the trying to make ends meet not only curtails one's benevolence, and one's ability to lay aside anything (in fact, makes it impossible), but actually makes debt the ordinary state of affairs.

The Mission asked, a year ago, that the salary be raised from $600.00 to

$650.00, but an increase of only $25.00 was granted. They ask again this year that it be made $650.00. The Committee feel that this is too little, but we feel that this increase is imperative. An allowance of $100.00 was also asked last year for a "House Grant", to help to equalize the expenses of a lady living alone, as several do, when the expenses for fuel, cook, etc., etc., are very high and must be borne by one person.

The response to this request was not uniform; for instance; one Woman's Board granted $100.00, and another one only $50.00.

We ask that this grant be made uniform by all the Boards, $100.00 for each house; and even with this and the salary of $650.00, some of the ladies who are keeping up an establishment alone, will find it very hard to "make ends meet." We feel that nothing less than the above which the Mission unanimously asked at its last Annual Meeting, in May, will enable the ladies of the Mission to live in comfort and do the work which is pressing upon them. We feel sure that more than we have asked, if it could be granted, would add to the efficiency of some who are pressed in this work.

We wish also to call attention to the fact that other Missions, in Japan, are recognizing the need of increase in salaries on account of the rapid rise in prices. For example, the Amer. Episcopal Mission. although their salaries are among the highest in Japan, had a "bonus" of 25% added to their salaries this year.

The Baptist Mission had their salaries increased $200.00 last year, and 20% was added again this year.

Very Sincerely Yours, in behalf of the Japan Mission,

Annie L. Howe

J. D. Davis,

Committee.

Kobe and Kyoto, July, 1908.

OCT 24 1908

Com. re- appeal for educational + evangelistic work

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 24th 1908.

The Rev. Jas. L. Barton D.D.,
For. Secy. A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The enclosed "Open Letter," of which we send quite a number of copies, explains itself. We know well that the Prudential Committee would gladly appropriate for our use enough to meet all our requests, did the churches supply it with the needed funds. We wish to do what we can in arousing the churches and have thought the present method not inappropriate. We wish however, to say that this letter is also to the Prudential Committee - we hope a copy will be given to each member of the committee and that our appeal for at least $12,000. for our general fund and if possible $15,000. will be granted.

A reason for urging this enlarged fund which we have not presented in our "Open Letter" is one that is not pleasant to mention or contemplate. When the Japanese Missionary Society took over from the Mission the care of the thirty-nine dependent churches the Kumiai leaders expected by

P.S. Dr. Davis tho' absent has authorized me to sign his name to this letter

Sidney L. Gulick

especial efforts to bring all these places to self-support within the period of the subsidy. That period closes with December of this year. Quite a number of the churches taken over have become self-supporting — for which we are all profoundly grateful. But it has become evident that quite a number will not become so in the allotted time. The Kumiai leaders realize that without the mission subsidy, relying wholly on native contributions, it will not be possible to continue full support of all the remaining dependent churches. In consequence of these facts, plans are on foot for dropping entirely some of ~~these~~ places. In other cases, the plan is that a married man, with wife and children, shall be discharged, and an unmarried and therefore economical man be put into his place. It is highly important that in these trying times of adjustment, the Mission shall be able to carry on its portion of the work with a steady hand — ready to employ efficient but expensive men — expensive because old enough to have wives & children.

Praying the Lord of the Harvest that He will put the means into your hands for satisfying all the needs of all the mission fields, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,

The Mission Com.

J. H. Davis (Chr.)
S. L. Gulick
C. Burnell Olds

Copy of Decree
R. L. Gulick
Supt.
Sept. 24-1908

Upon motion of Mr. Carter
Mr. Gulick
Mr. Hoffman

The Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mission held on the 8th day of Sept. 1908 were read and approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Carter
Mr. Gulick
Mr. Hoffman

The following Resolution was adopted.

Resolved that the Board of Trustees of the Mission hereby ratify the action of the Executive Committee in the purchase of Chinese property in Honolulu, and authorize the Executive Committee to take such steps as may be necessary to put the same in good condition for occupancy

CT 24 1908

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AN OPEN LETTER

TO

THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF THE A.B.C.F.M.

AND

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At its recent Annual Meeting, held at Arima in June, 1908, the Japan Mission of the American Board appointed the undersigned to serve as a committee "to present again to the Board and Churches in America the unprecedented opportunity for Educational and Evangelistic work in Japan and among Japanese in Eastern Asia, together with the entire inadequacy of the forces now engaged in carrying it on," and also "to press upon the Prudential Committee the necessity of granting the estimates for general work in full; and in view of the fact that this sum provides for none of the urgently needed new work, it be if possible, increased to $15,000." This letter accordingly, falls into two sections, that concerning Re-inforcements, and that concerning our Estimates.

I.—**The unprecedented opportunity for Educational and Evangelistic Work and the consequent need of Re-inforcements.**

A. **Educational.** Provision for higher education of the youth of Japan is quite inadequate, and increasingly so. For several years, applicants for admission to the Middle, Higher, and Commercial schools have considerably exceeded the accommodation. This spring the number of those who applied and failed for lack of room was, throughout the country, some thirty thousand. In many cases the applicants number three or four times those admitted. The Higher Commercial schools of Kobe, Kagoshima, and Tokyo report that although they

advertised that they could each admit only about one hundred new students, yet over one thousand took the severe examinations at each school hoping to be the successful candidates. Competent observers agree that one of the causes for the widespread pessimism among the young people of Japan, resulting in frequent suicides, is the impossibility of carrying their education through to completion.

This situation is a powerful appeal for the wide establishment of higher Christian institutions of learning. The Mission does not, however, present these facts in order to urge this; it only urges the adequate equipment of those institutions we now have. They are already doing excellent work. It is increasingly recognized that the Dōshisha, and the five girls' schools connected with our body produce a type of manhood and womanhood which government schools cannot, in spite of their superior equipment of buildings, apparatus and teaching force. Nevertheless, it is true that the effectiveness of these schools would be vastly increased were our equipment comparable to that of the competing non-Christian schools. Indeed, is it not something to be deplored that the equipment of our Christian schools is as a rule distinctly inferior to that of non-Christian schools?

It is clear to careful students of the situation that the practical evangelization of Japan is to be largely accomplished through access to and influence upon her students. This is the strategic point. The immediate practical bearing of this paragraph is to urge the importance of responding to the requests of the Dōshisha with its eight hundred students, in its plans for growth and increased efficiency. We may refer in detail to the mission requests for an English teacher for Dōshisha from September, 1909; and for aid in securing soon the greatly needed enlarged endowment. No requests are made this year in regard to the needs of the Theological department. But nothing is clearer than the fact that the wide Christianization

of Japan depends upon the raising up of well trained and efficient workers. Japan is to be won for Christ by Japanese pastors and evangelists. The Dōshisha Theological Seminary with its forty students and five teachers, carrying on a five years' course of instruction is an excellent beginning. The amount of work required of the instructors, however, is already excessive, yet we must plan for a large increase. In the next five years we should expect the number of students to be doubled and even trebled. The theological faculty should be at least twice its present number. The sooner it is enlarged the better. Not only is the *Kumi-ai* Christian press urging this, but Pres. Harada has definitely presented to the Mission the need of making this enlargement in the near future.

The Dōshisha Summer School of Theology, held in July, 1908 and attended by one hundred and eighty-five pastors, evangelists, Sunday school teachers, deacons, theological and other students and laymen is an indication of the new movement and the new opportunities for specific Christian educational work.

~~B. Evangelistic.~~ *The "opportunity for evangelistic work in Japan and among the Japanese in Eastern Asia" is indeed unprecedented.* Never in modern times has there been so widespread and serious a desire for genuine religion. While the war made the nation realize that the affairs of men and nations are in the hands of the Almighty, the many disasters and disappointments since the war have been forcing home on the more thoughtful the conviction that only in personal character and genuine religion are to be found the sources of true national prosperity as well as the grounds for those hopes and motives which alone make life worth while and fruitful. The result is that along with wide-spread disappointment and dissatisfaction over the commercial, industrial, political, financial and educational situation is to be found an increasingly serious search for the deep realities of life.

Christian work is accordingly finding an unprecedented response among the thoughtful section of Japan. Christian conceptions are being widely advocated even in the non-Christian press and from Buddhist platforms. The opportunity for well prepared Christian workers, native and foreign, filled with the Spirit and equipped with modern knowledge is both wide and pressing. We cannot begin to meet the demands, much less to enter all of the open doors.

~~The above paragraph, however, states but one aspect of the situation.~~ The other aspect is the fact that ~~the vast majority of the nation is still as ignorant of Christ and His Gospel as they~~ were thirty years ago. Seriously considered ~~the situation is appalling.~~ All told, there are only about fifty thousand Protestant Christians. Of these a large proportion are young, both in years and in Christian experience, needing to be taught rather than able to teach. It is not impossible that there may be, as has been stated, a million men and women who are seeking more or less consciously to direct their lives according to the teachings of Jesus; and there may possibly be as many as five or even ten million who know in some dim way what Jesus taught. *But there still remain over thirty millions of Japanese who know little more of Christianity than its name.* Entire provinces, having over a million souls, have not a single self-supporting church. Large sections even in the heart of Japan, traversed by railways and highways, have neither churches, preaching places nor a single active Christian to proclaim "the Way, the Truth and the Life."

The one conspicuous result of thirty years of Christian work is, for the majority of the nation, the knowledge that Christianity is a good religion and one of the two great faiths of the world. Opposition to its propagation has largely passed away—but curiosity also has been largely satisfied.

Such is the opening—but what of the Christian forces? To be definite, we should ask, what are we Congregationalists

doing to meet our share of the responsibility? First, what is our share? It has been estimated that Congregationalists may be responsible for giving the Gospel to some nine millions of Japanese. For this, what are our forces? We have, at present, fifty-three self-supporting, independent churches, which, through their missionary society are carrying on work in about forty additional centers. In this *Kumi-ai* body, whose membership is about fourteen thousand, are seventy-nine pastors and evangelists, and nine Bible women. The Mission consists of twenty-four men and twenty-nine single ladies. It has under its care forty-one semi-organized churches, preaching places and Sunday schools, with a working force of twenty-two Japanese men and eight Bible women. This gives a total for our entire Congregational work of one hundred and thirty-four centers of evangelization with a total of only one hundred and seventy-one native and foreign workers, excluding wives. But what are these to nine million souls? Steps should at once be taken looking toward an early and large increase of our forces, especially of the Japanese workers. The doors are wide open—God's voice, in the facts of the situation, is calling loudly. The men and the means should be forthcoming to obey the call—to enter the open doors.

Now we do not urge that our missionary body be largely or suddenly increased. But we do ask that our carefully considered annual requests for re-inforcements be heeded. We ask this year for four new families and seven single ladies. What we most earnestly urge is that means be put at our disposal which shall enable us to do our most efficient work particularly in the line of raising up and employing Japanese workers.

The importance of this will be evident if attention be given to the relative numbers of foreign and Japanese workers. The proportion of *Kumi-ai* pastors and evangelists to ordained missionaries is as four to one, whereas if the single ladies and Bible

women are included, the proportion is about two to one. According to Dr. Barton's statement at the Fifteenth Conference of Foreign Missionary Boards, in other American Board fields the proportion of native workers to ordained missionaries is between twenty and thirty. The reason for the very low proportion in Japan is largely because of the wholly inadequate provision of funds for the general work.

II.—The Imperative Necessity of Granting our Mission Estimates in Full.

The facts already stated constitute a strong case for granting our estimates in full. Yet a statement of the way in which these are made and also a brief account of the financial situation, will still further strengthen our appeal.

The Mission each year makes its estimates for the following year, only after a most thorough examination of its actual work. In obedience to instructions from the Prudential Committee, for several years these estimates have been reduced to the lowest possible figure. They have not provided for any advance in any direction whatever. Although we have done this repeatedly, yet even so these estimates have never been granted in full. For the past eight or ten years we have been allowed a lump sum of only $12,000 for our general work, a sum considerably less than has seemed to us necessary even for the work actually in hand. In view of the great increase of all expenses the past four or five years, this fixed amount has necessitated a steady retrenchment and has seriously affected our entire work. For the current year, the grant for our general work was reduced to $10,500. Inasmuch however as this sum includes certain fixed expenses, such as the maintenance of the Dōshisha Theological School, the subsidy to the Japanese Missionary Society, etc., the entire reduction had to fall on the direct evangelistic work, amounting to about twenty-five *per cent.* It goes without saying that we have been cut to the quick. Evangelists have been dischagedı,

chapels closed, Sunday schools given up, touring diminished and personal work lessened. What a defeat to confess—in face of the open door and God's call to go forward!

The impression may perhaps have been gained that the mission's needs have largely diminished owing to its having passed over to the *Kumi-ai* Missionary Society the care of some thirty-nine dependent churches. Some seem even to infer that the day is close at hand when the Mission itself may be disbanded and the entire work turned over to the *Kumi-ai* churches. Such an impression overlooks important facts. It is indeed true that in January 1906 the Mission passed over these thirty-nine dependent churches to the care of the Japanese Missionary Society; but these churches constituted the very section of our work most advanced toward self-support and consequently calling for relatively small sums from us. Furthermore, in passing over these churches, the Mission arranged a diminishing retiring grant. For the last year (1907) it amounted to $1,556.50 and for the current year it is $1,413.00. It is true that with this year the period of the subsidy will cease. Nevertheless, it has become clear that the *Kumi-ai* Missionary Society will be unable to realize its hopes in caring for all these dependent churches; and that this will necessitate no small amount of help from the Mission. Furthermore, there still remain under Mission care forty-one semi-organized churches and preaching places—which for the very reason that they are relatively undeveloped are relatively expensive. These places, with the touring of the missionaries in charge, cost the Mission last year $6,663.04. The heavy retrenchments of this year have necessitated reduction of this important work.

Experience of many years shows that the Japanese churches do not start new centers of work. It is too expensive an undertaking. Each independent church is concerned to maintain itself and enlarge its own membership. The idea

of "swarming" or of starting and supporting a preaching place in some new section of the city with a view to its becoming an independent church, is a method of work still unknown to our independent churches.

It follows that aggressive work in new centers for the nine millions for whom Congregationalists are in a special sense responsible must for the present at least be undertaken by the Mission, if it is to be done at all. But if the Mission is to do this work, it must be provided with the needed funds.

Indeed, so strongly did the Mission feel the importance of this point that it instructed this Committee in writing to the Prudential Committee not only to urge the importance of granting our estimates in full, but to add that "in view of the fact that these estimates provide for none of the urgently needed new work, it be, if possible, increased to $15,000." It is probably not too much to say that *the efficiency of the mission would be more than doubled were $3,000 added to its fund for direct evangelistic work.*

Did space allow we should dwell at length upon the highly significant fact that many thousands of enterprising Japanese are entering Korea, Manchuria, Formosa and China. These individuals are peculiarly free from local prejudices and open to gospel influences—as well as subject to overwhelming temptations. Specific calls for work among these have been repeatedly though regretfully declined. Yet they constitute a call of no slight import.

Such in briefest outlines are the facts which throw light on the present situation. The opportunities for Christian educational and evangelistic work are truly unprecedented in Japan, making imperative large provision for the work here. We present them for your consideration; for this work is yours. *Yours is the responsibility* of saying whether it shall be done or not, whether open doors shall be entered or allowed to close. Shall we advance or retreat? Shall we confess to

the world that the Congregational churches of the United States have put their hand to the plow—but on the morn of a large harvest are halting unwilling to assume the burdens and the joys of reaping? To be concrete, shall we continue to dismiss even trained workers and cease raising up new ones? Shall we continue to close preaching places and Sunday schools?

Is it possible that Christian America which sells for solid gold a billion dollars worth of farm products to various nations of the world, cannot contribute the few hundred thousands needful to give them the Bread of Life in fairly abundant measure? Are we to have no funds to open work in new places among waiting millions? Must the Mission cease active evangelistic work while over thirty millions in Japan have never heard the Gospel, of whom at least nine millions must be regarded as those for whom we with you are peculiarly responsible?

Brethren these are serious questions. They are yours to answer.

Oh that the Church of the Living God may soon awake to its responsibilities and its privileges, and speak the word to us at the front to "Go Forward." We believe it will. In this faith we labor, hope and pray.

Committee of the Japan Mission of the American Board.

J. D. Davis,
C. B. Olds,
S. L. Gulick.

Ans O Jen Letter to Prud Com.

J. D. Davis

C. B. Olds

S. L. Gulick

Japan - Sept. 1908

H

NOV 28 1908

Com - re - grant of $2500 for Evangelistic Loan Fund

165

To the Prudential Committee of the A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Brethren;

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission, last May, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to write in explanation of the following vote of the Mission.

"That the Prudential Committee be asked to grant $2500 for the increase of the Evangelistic Loan Fund, and to approve the following:

That the use of the fund be limited to such churches and institutions as missionaries are personally connected with and responsible for, subject to the approval of the Mission.

That the terms of the loan, in each individual case, be determined, as hitherto, by the C.A.I."

The object of this fund is to enable weak churches and bands of Christians to secure an eligible site and erect a cheap building for church purposes. Without such a fund, it is almost impossible for new and weak churches to secure a church building. With such a fund, the money needed, in addition to what the Christians on the ground can raise, can be loaned, and the amount which they would have to pay for a rented building will repay the loan in a few years so that the money can be used over and over again. The Kujo church, in Osaka, the Komachi church, in Matsuyama, and the Miyakonojo church, in Hiuga, are the present beneficiaries of the fund which the Board granted for the purpose some years ago. ($2,500.)

In view of the many opportunities for the use of such a fund, the present fund is entirely inadequate, and we hope that it can be increased by the $2,500 now asked for.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Geo. Allchin
Sidney L. Gulick
J. D. Davis,
Committee.

J. D. Davis

Japan. Oct. 1908.

Re- Evangelistic Loan Fund.

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FEB 23 1909 Corr-re- English teacher for Doshisha 166

Kyoto, Japan,

January 28, 1909.

To the Secretaries of the American Board.

Gentlemen:-

The accompanying pages include copies (1) of the request of the Mission for an additional teacher of English for Doshisha as expressed by the Mission Committee appointed for that purpose in May, 1908, (2) of Mr. Lombard's letter to Mr. Bell upon receipt of the Board's refusal to grant the request, in which he informed the Board that he was asking Mr. Sleman to raise the money for the teacher desired, and in which he requested the Board to do nothing to prevent, (3) of Mr. Lombard's letter of request to Mr. Sleman, (4) of Mr. Sleman's encouraging reply, (5) of Dr. Patton's letter to Mr. Sleman which caused him to drop the matter, and (6) of Mr. Sleman's last letter to Mr. Lombard.

In addition to the material thus brought before you, we, the undersigned, need not rehearse the situation here but wish to correct some misunderstandings of the situation, made evident in Dr. Patton's letter, to state our view of the effect of this refusal and in particular to appeal again for a broader attitude of co-operation with us in the endeavor to secure for Doshisha special gifts from American friends.

(1) "The Mission has recently placed Mr. Cobb in the Doshisha to strengthen the staff of teachers while Mr. Dunning is studying the language." This is entirely a mistake. There was hope a year ago that he might render some assistance, but that was not found to be wise, and Mr. Cobb was invited to Kyoto with the express understanding that he should not be called upon for teaching in the

academy or college, for the present at least, and his ultimate work is considered to be in connection with the Theological Department. This letter is not the place in which to set forth the circumstances of Mr. Cobb's invitation to Kyoto at the time; but it is enough to say that his presence has no bearing whatever on the question at issue. "Then there is Mr. Lombard himself in the Doshisha, also Dr. Learned and Dr. Culick - -" Drs. Learned and Culick are both engaged exclusively, so far as teaching is concerned, upon their respective subjects in the Theological Department. "Dr. Davis puts in part of his time there". Dr. Davis also, for the most part, is engaged in the Theological Department when not on the field touring. This leaves the large force of teachers, apart for those in the Theological Department, reduced to Mr. Lombard, Mr. Grover and Mr. Dunning who is away from the school for 15 months for language study. Therefore the conclusion "I do not know of another college where so many of our American missionaries are engaged in teaching" is hardly substantiated by facts. The supposed fact should be the real fact, for it will be necessary to help Doshisha man this school beyond what is the case in schools of other lands, if we are to maintain an honorable position here, surrounded as we are on all sides by an education of a grade that compares with that of Europe and America.

(2) The present policy of non-reinforcement must, as we see it result (A) in the English language teaching in an Academy of 600 hundred students in 15 divisions being done by one man (Mr. Dunning upon his return in September) with no one to substitute, as far as the American faculty is concerned, (B) in the English

Language & Literature, the Biblical Literature, Moral Philosophy, and Pedagogy in a College in which English is the crowning feature and in which one department is designed in particular to train teachers of English for the government schools, being reduced to what can be done by two men, one of whom ought to be at work on the language and the other of whom will shortly need a furlough, (C) in the grade of Doshisha's scholarship being lowered when work of high grade is imperatively demanded, (D) in the possibly necessitated abandonment of one college department, (E) in causing the American Dean to feel that he cannot, unsupported, continue the responsibilities of the official position, (F) and, far beyond all else, in great injury to future efforts through the impression that the Board does not desire to encourage special gifts for the work of this institution.

We therefore earnestly beg a reconsideration of the entire situation that a different reply may be sent to Mr. Sleman and that he may be encouraged to assist the work. This we ask not alone or chiefly because of the present need, as set forth above, but because of its bearing on the future.

Gentlemen- are you going to support your workers in Doshisha in their endeavor to make friends of education realize that a great Christian School in Japan cannot be run with dimes and a handful of men, but must have dollars by the thousand and strong men in numbers to do its work in a situation like that in no other non-christian country? The ordinary channels of the Board's annual appropriations will never answer our growing needs; and, if you are not willing to endorse our effort to go beyond

them, we might as well cry defeat, as far as our part of the work is concerned. Consider the financial situation of the school, consider what it is accomplishing, consider it environment in a progressive land, and it will stand comparison with anything you can find, and your workers feel that, if they are modest in their demands upon the Board's regular appropriations, they have the right to expect the whole-hearted support of the Board as an institution and of its officers as individuals in the endeavor to supplement those appropriations by special gifts through the Board. The lack of that support is quickly noticed and will render all efforts useless, even as it will be very difficult in the future to interest one who evidently now feels that in the judgment of the Board enough is now being done for Doshisha.

Far beyond what you intend, your attitude, rather than any action, has cut, and we cannot believe that it has been intentional. We would like to know what to depend upon in the future, even as it would have been pleasanter to hear direct from you an objection to the effort to interest Mr Sleman than to have the information reach us in the way it has.

Respectfully yours,

D. W. Learned
J. D. Davis
Sidney L. Gulick
Edward S. Cobb
Frank Atkinson Lombard
Lee Grover

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For beyond what you intend your attitude, rather than any action, has suggested we cannot believe that it has been intentional. We would like to know what to depend upon in the future, even as it would have been pleasanter to hear direct from you an objection to the effort to interest Mr Sisman than to have the information reach us in the way it has.

Respectfully yours,

Jan 28 1900

Co-teacher for Doshisha

Mr. Sisman
Secretary
Sidney L. Gulick
Attorney at Law
Friendly Union Building
Helena

Com. re- grant of $3000 for general work

167

JUN 29 1909

Rev. J.L. Barton D.D.; Kyoto, June 2, 1909.

Dear Brother;

The undersigned were appointed a committee at our recent Annual Meeting to "urge that an additional grant of three thousand dollars be made for general work, in order that the Mission may enter upon such new work as is most imperatively pressing."

We must have twelve thousand dollars a year in order to carry on the work we have in hand. We have turned over to the Japanese Kumi-ai body a large part of the work we had in hand four years ago, the most advanced and less expensive churches under our care, and the rise in prices is so great that we are not able to enter upon new work to any large extent even if the twelve thousand dollars for evangelistic work is granted. With the remarkable awakening of Japan and readiness to hear the Gospel on every hand, and with thirty or forty millions here who have never heard it at all, shall your large Mission be prevented from beginning work in any new places so as to raise up other churches in the near future to turn over to the Kumi-ai body? With everything urging us to go forward, are we to stand still? Is our mission to have no part in carrying the Gospel to the millions here who have never heard? The restoration of the twelve thousand dollars and the granting of three thousand dollars additional for evangelistic work, would, in the opinion of the committee, double the evangelistic efficiency of the Mission. It seems to us that we must have at least the sum asked for if we are to do in any adequate manner our share of the work for these waiting millions in Japan.

As illustrations of the need of this grant, we may state that we have fifty theological students who should be sent out to do evangelistic work this summer. The Kumi-ai churches are struggling to bring the churches they have in hand to self support and are they helping to support these students in the school, and they can only

assist a very few of them to engage in this work this summer. We feel that such practical work during two or three months of the year is ~~more~~ as important ~~as that~~ as the training they get in the school.

We also need to open two or three preaching places here in the city for these fifty students to work in during term time if they are to have the practical training they need.

There are also places connected with nearly every station in the Mission where new work should be begun, and in some of them the people are ready to assume part of the expense at the beginning if we have anything in hand to supplement it.

It is our earnest hope and prayer that, as the result of the Men's Missionary Movement, and the spiritual uplift which is coming to so many of the churches in the homeland, the American Board can, in the near future, say to its workers in the great world-field, "GO FORWARD."

J. D. Davis.
Sidney L. Gulick
C. Burnell Olds
Samuel C. Bartlett

J. D. Davis and others

Kyoto, Japan June 2-1909

Ex. Ex. requests for $12,000 restoration of Appropns. & additl grant of $3000 for General Work - 1910

S.C.

Rec'd 7/17/09

Rec'd JUN 29 1909

Special Com. - re - reinforcements + educational + evangelistic work

DOSHISHA
THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
SIDNEY LEWIS GULICK

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

Nashimokicho, Kyoto, Japan,

June 3rd 1909.

The Rev. Jas. L. Barton D.D.,
Cong'l House, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The undersigned were appointed at our recent annual meeting to write to the Prudential Committee upon several matters.

1. At the Mission's request, the Rev. Danjo Ebina came to Arima and gave us an address, the topic selected by himself being "The Triumph of our Faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ." It was an incisive review of the history of Christianity, closing with a strong appeal to the Mission, to press forward to new work. In brief, his view was, that so far from our mission here being at an end, we are rather only just fairly begun. He hopes to see the Board and the Mission open many new stations in the course of the coming years. Japan needs the type of the Gospel and church polity for which we stand. The

Kumiai churches without our help, cannot do the needed work. Mr. Ebina assured us subsequently, in private conversation, that he is not the only Kumiai pastor who holds these views — there are many others, and they are the leaders in the churches. He confidently expects some definite action along this line at the coming annual meeting of the churches next October.

2. You will observe among the minutes of our annual meeting, a resolution asking for four new families. In view of the probable action of the Sōkwai next October, our committee thinks it wise to defer writing the Prudential Committee in regard to this request until after that meeting. It may be well, therefore, to pass over this resolution without especial notice, until hearing further from us.

3. The other point to be included in this letter, is to call renewed attention — quoting our resolution — to the "unprecedented opportunity for educational and evangelistic work in Japan and among Japanese in Eastern Asia, together with the inadequacy of

the force now carrying it on." Fully to state the case would require a new discussion similar to the printed "Open Letter" of last year. But that, though falling short of the present situation, so well represents it in nature, that instead of preparing a new discussion we venture to send you a copy of last year's letter.

A point needing special emphasis, in view of misleading statements made by some, is that the stations still have under their care and support some forty or more semi-organized churches and preaching places. These are the seed plots of the new churches. The Kumiai Christians are beginning to see how important for their own growth is this difficult, expensive and slow work, patiently carried on by the Mission, and there is constant pressure upon us to increase our station work.

Praying that the "Together" and "Laymen's" Mission Movements may soon begin to bring in large new resources to all the Boards, and hoping that the above explanations of our resolutions will prove adequate, we are

Very sincerely yours,

Sidney L. Gulick
Samuel C. Bartlett
C. Burnett Wood
J. D. Davis.

Sidney L. Gulick and others

Kyoto - Japan June 3-1909.

Exp. requests in Minutes Ann. Meeting 1909

S. E.

Rec'd JUN 29 1909
Office of Dean.

Com. re - English teacher for Doshisha

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京都 同志社專門學校 教員室

DŌSHISHA COLLEGE.

Acked to Dr. Davison

Kyoto, Japan, June 3, 1909.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

At the Annual Meeting of the Mission in Arima May 26 - 31, it was voted to renew the request of last year for an additional teacher of English for Doshisha from September, 1909.

This request was very carefully placed before you last year; and at the desire of the school authorities as well as of the Mission. Circumstances have not changed except in ways to make the need more imperative. Mr. Lombard's expected absence from next April, though more possible at that time than later, will place additional burdens upon Mr. Dunning and Mr. Grover unless a substitute is provided, and these men are not able to carry the increased work, as Mr. Lombard did, for reasons of family duties and more especially because both are engaged upon the language. Mr. Dunning has made good progress during the last year and it will count in greater efficiency if he is allowed to keep it up; but if he is loaded with work to the exclusion of study, all will be lost. Further upon Mr. Lombard's return, the work of all will be needed in the rapidly growing departments of the school.

You will recall that our request of last year was for a teacher to be sent out in September, 1909. Our request this year is for one from the same date, and we hope that early action may be taken. In view of our recent correspondence relative to the efforts of

June 3, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

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Mr.Sleman in our behalf,we are confident that it will be possible.

Your last communication relative to Mr.Sleman looked to activity by him from next Fall,but perhaps not early enough to make it possible to send the man from the First of September. If the appointment can be assured,a delay in sending until the First of January will not seriously inconvenience us. Mr.Dunning starts to-day for the States;and we have asked him to speak with you relative to this request;and shall be glad if you can avail yourselves of his aid in securing a man,as he can make clear to any candidate the nature of the work and judge well of his ability to enter upon it.

Sincerely your,in behalf of the Japan Mission,

J. D. Davis.

Frank Ohamon Lombard

President Harada authorizes me to renew this request in behalf of Doshisha —

F. C. Lombard —

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Sincerely yours, in behalf of the Japan Mission,

Frank Dickinson Lombard

Frank Dickinson Lombard

Rev. F. D. Lombard
Japan
June 3-1909
Renewed request for teacher for Hiroshima.

F. D. Lombard

Rec'd JUN 29 1909

Com-re-single ladies for Tottori & Miyazaki

170

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.; Kyoto, June 5, 1909.

Dear Brother;

The undersigned were appointed a Committee, at our recent Annual Meeting, to write in reference to the request of the Mission for two single ladies for Tottori and two for ~~Hayebashi~~ Miyazaki, for evangelistic work in those stations.

These stations are each of them so separated from the other stations of the Mission ~~as~~ to require two days of hard travel to reach them from the central stations. They are also unique in having no work of other Missions in the field covered by our Mission in these localities. Each station has a large and needy field which is entirely ours to work. For these reasons it is important that there be a working force in each of these stations which can do this work effectively and uninterruptedly. It is also important that these lonely stations be manned so that the members of the station, and especially the ladies, can be a mutual support ~~xxxxxx~~ and help.

There are now two families located in each of these stations, but when one family is absent on furlough, there is need of others, and escially of other ladies in the station. For instance, The Bennetts are just leaving Tottori for their furlough, and when they return, the furlough of the other family, the Warrens, will be due.

But the great open doors for work in connection with these stations furnish the loudest call for these ladies.

The Tottori field is half as large as the state of Connecticut, with no foreign workers in it save our one station at Tottori. The work is only begun in the city of Tottori and three or four out-stations. The city of Tottori itself, ~~xxxxx~~ with its thirty thousand people, is an ample field for two families and two single ladies with

its large government schools, its church and Christian Kinder-garten, with room for preaching places to be opened in the city and its environs, and then there is the whole province calling for work. There is work for children, for girls, teaching the Bible to students, and general work for women waiting to be done all through the province.

The same is true of the province of Hiuga, which is as large as the state of Connecticut, and has no foreign workers in it save our one station in Miyazaki. The two families there should be reinforced by two single ladies to help in the work in Miyazaki and to do touring work in that great province, where a beginning has been made in a dozen places, which are centers where most effective, fruitful work for women can be done, and there are a score of other places where it could be entered upon if there were ladies on the ground ready to do this work. Mrs. Olds with her two little children cannot leave her home in Miyazaki for touring; and she has just started a Kinder-garten which will open more doors than she will be able to enter.

Mrs. Clark is enlarging her old work and expects that her Christian boarding house will be full in the fall with twenty-five girls. This is primarily for girls who come in from the country to the government higher schools. We ought to have one single lady to take care of this Home and help Mrs. Olds in the city work, and one to share with Mrs. Clark the hitherto almost utterly neglected touring through our Connecticut.

If there were only two Christian women, and one of them with two little children, to care for and work for the women of Christian Connecticut, would Boston delay a day in sending two more?

No, many times two would at once be hurried across the line. But heathen, isolated Tottori and Miyazaki have been calling fruitlessly for workers for over fifteen years.

We send a duplicate copy of this letter direct to Dr.Patton, so that the mistake which was made a year or two ago of turning away a fine young ~~lady~~ woman whom one of Mr.Bartlett's friends had interested enough in Tottori to cause her to apply to be sent there, may not be repeated.

Dr.Patton told her that there was no call for a lady for Tottori. Evidently he had not seen either the report of the Mission vote, or the special letter like this one on the subject.

The young lady came out under another Board, and is now working in Sendai. She is most highly spoken of by all who know her.

J. D. Davis
Committee
Harriet Gulick Clark

J. D. Davis

Mrs. C. A. Clark

Kyoto Japan June 5-1909.

Ex/s. request for two ladies for Tottori and two " Miyazaki

Cpied

W. B. M.

I

AUG 2 1909

Com. re- increase in salaries

17

Otaru, Japan, July, 6, 1909.

Tothe Prudential Committee of the A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston:-

Gentlemen and Brethren:

We, the undersigned, were appoint- a committee to write to you calling your attention to th vote of the Japan Mission asking for increase of salary for all families and single men and special sums in addition for a few families. As this vote was passed, after careful deliberation both in committee and in the open meeting, apparently unanimously and surely without a dissenting voice, it is worthy of your most careful consideration. In fact, in view of the history of this mission (it having in the past voluntarily suggested reduction when that seemed wise and feasible) we would respectfully and earnestly request that you accept our estimate of present needs and grant the amounts now asked.

That you may appreciate the importance we attach to this vote allow us to add a few sentences of explanation.

First of all the need of this salary: on this a committee wrote you so fully last year that we will not weary you with any remarks other than the asurance that the figures then given were conservative at the time and that the twelve months since have in no way ameliorated the expense of living - quite the contrary. Please refer to last year's letter.

To be mailed to Boston

A comparison with the salaries of Congregational ministers at home is natural but easily misleading. While our salaries are largely in excess of the average of such salaries, they are to a much greater degree less t than the salaries of those in strategic places in any way fit to compare with ours. Our case should be judged solely on its merits.

It might seem fairer to compare our incomes with those of other missionaries in this country. We are well aware that we are not the least liberally supported missionaries in Japan. This fact loses much of not all its weight as an argument from the qualifying fact that the extreme parsimony which some missionaries feel themselves obliged to practise is a conspicuous hindrance to their work. If the statement seems too vague perhaps an instance or two will help. One missionary is commonly known among the Japanese as " The Miser". Another is widely disliked for the same supposed trait. It is rumored that one mission has lost seven good men in one year owing to the inadequacy of salary. Other missions have met the necessities by much greater increase than we ask.

It is not only the high prices, but the nature of the things for which we must pay them, which render the allowances markedly inadequate.

We are aware that for some of us life and a certain degree of health and comfort are possible on the present basis, but unfortunately, to quote a vulgar saying" we

To be mailed to Boston

did not come for our health", and it is only in one of three ways that the salaries can be made to suffice. They are:

1. By filling our time and using our strength, which should be given to missionary work, with such services of our persons and families as proper salaries would enable us to hire.

2. By shunning the haunts and society of such Japan ese)- the ones most susceptible to our influence - as e expect the social amenities which we can not afford. Unfortunately it is the avowed custom of the Board to select as missionaries those who are acquainted with these amenities, and could use them for the good of the Kingdom.

3. By using up, to eke out our annual deficit, the wind-falls or saving from other days a part of us are fortunate enough to possess.

Of these three resourses the first two need only to be stated to show their absurdity. With the tide of opportunities for the Master rising around us and in danger of passing its flood unused, we might as well be still in America as shut away from our work by such economies.

The third ought to need as little argument as the others. It is cruelly unfair to those who have no such private means and expect at least a working salary for their work, whereas for those who have helpful and sympathetic friends, it is (or ought to be) a humiliation

James H. Pettee
Samuel C. Bartlett
Frank A. Lombard

To be mailed to Boston

that can not fail to react on their self respect and their work.

The fact that this request recurs from year to year with greater or less of emphasis, may possibly have created a kind of suspicion that it is a matter of routine. Such is so far from the case that it is with greater reluctance each year that we face the discouraging prospect of refusal. Only the increasing necessity - accumulated deficits in some cases - forces the reiteration. It is a deliberate judgement of those who have given their lives to the work for which you administer the funds, that their work can not be well done in any other way. To repeat this judgement is our only honest course.

Turning to the request that one hundred dollars additional be given to the families in Tokyo (as heretofore) and in the Hokkaido; the necessity arises from the need of much more fuel, and expensive clothing in the northern climate, the additional wear and ~~tare~~ tear to foot-gear from the unparalleled roads, the high prices on nearly all commodities, and the distance from supplies. To this must be added that the scale of Japanese living is much higher than elsewhere and socially at least as exacting as any where out of Tokyo.

With the hope expressed in the beginning that in this vital matter, you will defer to those of us who are at the front,

we are

Yours in Christ - Committee for the Mission

James H. Pettee
Samuel C. Bartlett
Frank A. Lombard

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We are

Yours in Christ - Committee for the Mission

James H. Pettee
Samuel C. Hamilton
Frank R. Lombard

Samuel C. Bartlett
Frank R. Lombard
James H. Pettee
July 6-1909

SEP 21 1909

Corrs. re- grant for general work 172

Otaru, Japan, Aug. 18, 1909.

The Prudential Committee of the A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

On the minutes of our last Mission Meeting is the following:

"Voted:- That Messers Davis, Bartlett, Gulick and Olds be appointed and authorised,- ..... (3) to urge upon the Committee the imperative importance in order to carry on the work actually in hand of restoring the grant of $12,000. for general work, which sum excepting during the last two years has been the regular amount granted by the Committee during the past decade."

In accordance with that vote we ask your consideration of the following:

As stated in the resolution quoted, until two years ago the Mission has been able to count with considerable confidence upon $12,000. a year for general work. That sum has never approved itself to us as even approximately adequate, and is not so considered now - but that forms the subject of another letter. This letter is called forth by the fact that even the insufficient $12,0000. has been further reduced two years in succession, which

cannot fail to raise apprehensions for the future. Were such a reduction to take place next year as has occurred this ,we believe it would be nothing short of a calamity.

It may have occurred to some of you(In fact we believe the idea has found expression) that the Kumiai body,by taking over the care of above 30 dependent churches,has relieved the Japan Mission of a considerable financial burden. The exact opposite is the fact.,as a little consideration will show: for when the missionaries were occupied with the care of these churches,all on the way to independence,and,so,comparatively speaking,inexpensive,their hands were too full to permit their developing the numerous and pressing opportunities in the wide unevangelized field.The transferrence removes the only excuse for disregarding these calls.But of course the less developed fields to which we are thus called,are proportionally much more expensive. A reduction at this point means the intolerable situation of a great and pressing need on the one side and a company of experts at liberty to meet it on the other,and the two kept apart by the lack of funds.

But rather than rest on these arguments,conclusive as to us they seem to be,we determined to present facts from the individual stations engaged in the work. How will they fare in practice? In case we are allowed next year no more than we finally got together for this year, each station will have to lose 30% of the Minimum on which it feels able to carry on its work next year.

The actual difference between the $12,000 asked and the hypothetical $10,500. is only $1500. or 12-1/2%, but certain irreducible general items having been deducted the sum available for apportionment is 30% less than the estimates(which, please note, are already reduced lower than any station considers really sufficient for proper maintenance).

The stations have been asked to furnish statements of the exact effect of such a cut (bringing the appropriations down to this year's figure) and nearly all have replied, with the following result:

1. All the stations have "actually in hand" work requiring expansion in order to preserve it-where, in short, not to go forward is to go backward. <u>In no one</u> would any sum less than $12,000. permit this natural growth.

2. But the case is worse than this. Several of the stations report that either all the evangelists and missionaries must cut off all work away from the immediate vicinity of their own homes(such as out-station visiting, caring for two or three villages by one man, conferences with one another &c.) or dismiss one or two of the workers in order that the rest may continue their normal activities. Of course the latter course is unthinkable. One station so <u>deprived of touring funds</u> has the care of a territory containing nearly 500 miles of trunk-line rail roads, and out-stations 30 to 100 miles from any rail road- and this in a new and growing region where the future is

being determined by today's labors.

Another station would be unable to pay the salary of its one Japanese worker, let alone the personal activities of its missionary. The 30% makes the difference of life and death in that station's work.

As we cannot play fast and loose with the salaries of evangelists nor dismiss and re-employ them at will, the first reduction in every station naturally curtails missionaries' personal work. In some cases, on the basis of the hypothetical cut, it goes farther and means curtailment and dismissals which no future grant could immediately restore.

Hoping that this year your problem of apportionment will not prove so difficult as of late - and that even if it should so prove, the present need in Japan will appeal to your judgment as, within at least the limits of our estimates, second to no other;

we are

Yours truly

J. D. Davis.
Samuel C. Bartlett
Sidney L. Gulick
C. Burnell Olds

Committee to present to the P.C. the imperative importance of $12,000&c.

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We are

Yours truly

[illegible]

Committee to present to the P.C. the imperative importance of $12,000.

Copy
Executive Committee
Presbyterian Church
Rev. Chas. Phone.
Rev. Chas. Phone.
Rev. Chas. Phone.

Rec'd DEC 1 1909 Com - re - Increase of forces

Otaru, Japan, October, 30, 1909.

The Prudential Committee of the
A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Gentlemen:-

We, the undersigned, are a committee appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission(Arima, May, 26 - 31, 1909) to write to you on the following topics:

1. "regarding Mr. Ebina's address and the new movement among the Kumiai Churches looking towards a call in the near future for reenforcements", and,

2. " to request the Committee(renewing request of last year) to send to Japan in the near future four new families and two single ladies(in addition to five ladies already asked for by preceeding vote), these families and ladies being imperatively needed in order to maintain the present force of the mission, since several years of preparation are required before they can fully enter upon their work."

The committee thought it best to postpone the discussion of both topics until now, because in their opinion they needed to be treated together, and the full bearing of Mr. Ebina's speech and the extent of the movement among the Kumiai Churches could not be known until after the Annual Council of the Kumiai Church in October, where we understood the topic was to be discussed. That meeting has been held, and the interest of the Japan Mission and the American Board in

its action, forms the subject of this letter.

That our mission is already depleted by the death and resignation of members, needs no argument. That the future term of service of others is precarious(all the more so if not reenforced)should be equally clear, and that if we are to maintain our force at its present strength new missionaries ought to be preparing before it is too late to profit by the experience of these veterans - yes, and before the pressure of thinning numbers forbids the leisure requsite to a thorough preparation - is obvious.

The only question, the, concerning these four families and two ladies, is whether or not the mission should be maintained at its present strength - whether it has work before it demanding as many and as strong laborers as ever. That such a work, requiring as many and as able counsellors and laborers as ever, exists, was the opinion independently arrived at by the mission and embodied in its vote: that opinion was involved(a fortiori) in Mr. Ebina's enthusiastic speech in favor of expansion: that seems to be the inevitable conclusion to draw from the discussion at the Protestant Missionary Jubilee (including the speeches of some very prominent non-Christians): and that seems to be proved by the ratio of Christians to population (75 thousand out of 50 millions), and their distribution (very preponderantly in cities - where the population is least stable). And so the Kumiai Church voted unanimously on October 19th at their annual meeting.

In short, not only is it our duty to the Kingdom of our

Master, to maintain our present force(by the addition of four new families and two single ladies), but in the opinion of all on the ground - Japanese and foreign alike - that is an entirely inadequate response to the present opportunities and needs.

We wish to dwell on that word <u>needs</u>, for while we have no doubt the brief statement above is all that is required to convince you, so great is the magnitude of the task we are the agents of imposing upon you, that it is our duty to do what we can to help you convince others.

That it is a question of need, and not alone of opportunity and privilege, was perhaps best expressed in Mr. Ebina's two speeches, before our mission and before the Kumiai Ministers' Association respectively. The former being in print, we send you with this. The other and stronger was the occasion of the churches' vote, which will be quoted later in this letter.

Mr. Ebina said in effect that there were four respects in which the present was arousing grave misgivings among the thoughtful, all of which called for the presence of missionaries. The four were: 1) to raise up an efficient ministry, 2) to develope in a healthy way the now independent church - which could but suffer and irreparably, if independence was to mean separation and loss of fellowship such as could only be secured by the presence of foreign Congregationalists among them. 3) the evangelization of the great untouched mass, which could not be done by the Japanese churches alone, and ought not to be left in the hands of any less fitted than the costituency of the American Board, to bring a ~~living and growing type of Chri~~

living and growing type of Christianity. 4) to preserve and cement international peace. On this last point he spoke at length and with the solemn earnestness of the anxious patriot.

He dwelt on the real danger that racial and national prejudice would lead to disastrous misunderstanding. He said that the free, equal and fraternal spirit of the Congregational brotherhood would do more to remove this here, and among the friends and countrymen of the missionaries, than anything else; and that Ja pan was the place to build up a missionary spirit and force that would carry the gospel with irresistable power to the continent of Asia - as neither nationality could do it alone: while on the other hand a conflict between the two countries, irrespective of the outcome would cloud the light of the gospel in the whole Orient beyond the power of words to express.

Following so impassioned an appeal, the resolutionsadopted at the Sokwai (the annual council) and afterwards explained by their Standing Committee, may seem tame. They were as follows:

" Whereas: we, the Kumiai Church of Japan, having last year attained independence, consider this a time for great expansion, in the matter of opening new places of evangelistic work we direct the Standing Committee to confer with the American Board". This was unanimously adopted on the understanding that it called for increased effort on the part of the churches, in connection with an increase of the American Board's force in Japan. Two things account for its very general terms. One was the desire to avoid anything resembling

eral terms. One was the desire to avoid anything resembling a petition for fear of misrepresentation among outsiders, Another was to leave the Standing Committee and the Mission free to to work out the details in the most satisfactory way after mature deliberation. Please to notice, however,, that so far from being a request that the missionaries curtail their right of initiative by submitting their plans to the Kumiai Church, it is on the contrary an offer by that Church to submit certain of its plans to us. The future will show how much this part means. Only one question was pressing; were we right in interpreting this resolution as being intended to call fo r an increase in our force? Lest any one might question our right so to interpret it, we asked - at their suggestion - the Standing Committee to whom was committed the application of this vote: " Do you think that in order to meet the spirit of this vote we need to increase our force of missionaries?" The reply of the chairman," We do.", was unanimously assented to by the committee, and followed by a number of individual expressions (unofficial) such as - "as much as possible", "twenty or more", " We ought to open a lot of new stations at once" &c.

This, then , is the business that presses. We beg of you to accord most prayerful earnest effort to this call. The four families andtwo ladies are only the beginning of of what you will be called upon to furnish to this situation, unique in the world's history.

We know the pressure from other fields upon you and the condition of the treasury, but we believe that this call is

~~call is~~ not from men but from God and that to meet this boldly is the truest way to discharge your duty to other fields, whose future success must depend so much u on the results in Japan; as well as toward the treasury, the surest way to fill which is to pour out its funds in the work of the Master. It is lack of courage that kills enthusiasm. Every recruit at such a time as this brings a new group of contributors, and and makes a more than self-supporting missionary.

We have dwelt at length on the needs and the attendant duty, and little on the opportunities and their privilege. ~~Thi~~ This is not because there is nothing to say. Every worker is feeling them all the time. Not only are they tangible and describable, were there time for it, but there is a subtle atmosphere of expectancy on the part of classes hitherto most difficult to reach. We would like to enlarge on this to you and through you to the costituency, but the emergency demands the sterner treatment. Woe is us if we let <u>any</u>-thing prevent our entering in time.

Yours truly for the Mission

S. L. Gulick, Chairman
Samuel C. Bartlett
Sidney L. Gulick
J. D. Davis
E. B. Olds.

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thing prevent our entering in time.

Yours truly for the Mission

Lowrie C. Porter
Stuart F. Culver
J. G. Jones
E. B. Cole

Committee on Increase of Force in Japan

Okmulgee, I.T.
May 10, 1901.

Inquiries & Complaints.

Okmulgee, I.T.
May 10 1901

Topeka

[illegible]

PRESENT WATER

1 - $12,000.
2 - 60,000.
3 - $2,000.
4 - 3,000.

SUGGESTIONS

1 - $800.
2 - $300.

EDUCATION

1 - $800.
2 - 2
3 - 2
4 - 300

GAS & SWEATING

$2,000.
$2,000. equipped school house with
$3,000. good transient and

SEWERAGE

1 - $200.
2 - $100.
3 - $300.
4 - shortest

STREETS

1 - $2,800.
2 - the single and
3 - bottom

SUGGESTIONS

1 - yes one
2 - 40,000.
3 - $2,000.
4 - 3,000.

POPULATION

1 - 12 times with 20,000 people
2 - 2 men and 2 high school
3 - 2 men and 2 high school

WATER HEATER

1 - $12,000.
2 - 60,000.
3 - $2,000.
4 - 3,000.

POPULATION (1890) 4,000
ESTIMATED (1900) 5,000
PRESENT CITY'S OBLIGATIONS.
NO BONDS. CITY'S FINANCES

Statement re- needs - Kyoto.

JUN 2 1901

Kyoto, Japan, May 9, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear sir,

In accordance with your letter of April 8th, we of the Kyoto station present the following as the additional work which we feel it exceedingly important we should undertake just as soon as the finances of the Board will permit. We have spent several hours in considering the matter and have made the estimat as carefully as we could.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

NATIVE HELPERS

A dditional annual sum needed for the support of evangelsts 750.

This would provide for the support of six additional evangelists, who would work in perhaps fifteen additional towns and villages, which are now either not touched at all or only to a very small and insufficient extent. One of the six would be located at the Central Hall which we very much need to open in this city, as mentioned below. The others may be estimated to reach about 3000 people; the influence of the Central Hall it would be impossible to measure.

EDUCATION

We very greatly need

for teachers for the Theological Department of the the Doshisha, so as to employ three strong men 1,000.

and in aid of the current expenses of the Academical Department a restoration of the annual grant formerly made by the Board 2,000.

BUILDINGS

We very greatly need a Central Hall in the heart of this great city which could be used for daily evangelistic work, for Sunday services and Sunday school, and for any special meetings. The churches, in order to economise, have built their church buildings on side streets, where they are unknown to the people in general; there is great need of a place on a main street where aggressive work can be carried on. Also it is much to be desired that we have such a place for work under the control of the station, the churches of course being self-governing and independent of us. In Mr. Cary we have just the right kind of a man to take charge of such a work; in fact he is already doing it to some extent, but he is greatly hampered by lack of a suitable place. We have put in our estimates a request for a grant for next year for rent of a building, but it would be a great deal better if we could build one. We estimate for land and building 10,000.

Also the Airin chapel and kindergarten, so long carried on by Dr. Gordon and now in charge of Mrs. Gordon, must have a new building to conform to the new law in regard to kindergartens For this we estimate 1,000.

MISSIONARIES

We greatly need one new family for the evangelistic work of the station, and one familyfor the Doshisha. We need a man there who will take permanent charge of the English teaching, and he naturally will have a family. The annual salary and allo ances of thesetwo familieswould be about 2,900.

Quote, May 9, 1901.
Answers to President Capen's Inquiries
Trip

BUILDINGS

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Statement re-needs - Okayama

OKAYAMA (JAPAN) STATION'S ANSWERS
TO PREST. CAPEN'S QUESTIONS.

NATIVE HELPERS

I - $1,000.
2 - 5 men and 3 Bible women
3 - 12 places with 50,000 people

EDUCATION

I - $900.
2 - 3
3 - 6
4 - 200

BUILDINGS & LAND

$5,000.
Three school buildings $3,000.
One missionary house $2,000.

LITERATURE

I - $300.
2 - $100.
3 - $200.
4 - Hundreds

MISSIONARIES

Two families
Two single women
$3,800.

NEW STATIONS

I - Yes, one
2 - $5,000.
3 - 40,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

3 - $200.
4 - 2,000.

James H. Pettee
Station Sec.

Okayama, Japan,
May 10, 1901.

JUN 11 1901

Answer to Pres't Capen's Inquiries 75
from the Single Ladies of Osaka Station

Baikwa Jo Gakko, Japan
Osaka, Japan, May 22, 1901.

My dear Dr. Barton:- (No 25)

In reply to your letter asking for statements concerning things that would manifestly increase and help along our work in the Osaka station, we wish to make the following statements and requests.

This school in which we teach, namely the Plum Blossom Girls' School has been carried on for more than twenty two years, by the efforts

of some of the Japanese Christians of Osaka, and the tuitions of the pupils.

As far as the absolutely needful expenses for the salaries of the Japanese teachers, the Christians have done well, but it has been impossible for them to also put in money for repairs and needed appliances which are essential, to teach even half successfully.

If we could have $1000. at our command to use in keeping the school buildings in decent repair

and use $500. of that money to buy the necessary apparatus, maps and charts for teaching, it would make a much better school and become a great aid to the teachers.

It would be a great advantage to have a thoroughly well equipped primary department in connection with our school. While we do not ask for a yearly grant for the school, as a whole, as much more money has to be expended per capita than can possibly be

received from tuitions,
and proportionately more
would be needed in a prim-
ary school than in a
school for older pupils only,
therefore we ask for,
a yearly grant of $500.
for the primary depart-
ment of our school.
this sum to cover the
salary of an head teacher
an assistant, rent of
a room, or rooms, and the
necessary equipment
to make such a school
a really superior one.
As the school is situated
in a good residence por-

tion of the city and as many people of the better class prefer to send their little daughters to a girls' school to be educated, a really well equipped primary school in connection with and as part of a Christian school, would have a much larger attendance.

The advantage of this would be in the greater opportunity it would give for Christian teaching in the families of the children and also as a feeder for the higher

ourses at the Baikwa.
In the past, fully three
ourths of the children
f the primary department
ave staid on in the school.
In connection with the
chool also, there is a
usic department which
as always been very
opular - but it has been
o in spite of the fact that
the organs have become
old, worn out, broken
and out of time, with
no school money to re-
place or repair them.
If we could receive
three new organs for

the school, the instrumental teaching could be made more useful and effective in Christian work not only in our school, but also in the churches which our girls attend.

Regarding literature in connection with our station work we have a great deal to do with young boys. There has been and is now a temperance boys' club carried on by one of the missionaries. For this purpose we would like

hundred dollars a year to rent a reading room and provide suitable books and papers for such a class of boys. The great advantage of this lies in the fact that the Japanese being great readers, could be appealed to through Christian books and papers.

Under this head we would like to put another request - for a $1000. to begin with, to use in getting out more and better Japanese

christian literature for children and young people under our care.

This sum would include money for the salary of a Japanese person to do translation work and also for the publishing of suitable books.

The advantage of this can be readily seen as there are almost no good clean Christian books in Japanese for children and young people.

It would be of inestimable value to have books

re-needs of Osaka

and papers of such
Christian character as
they have in America
for the children and
young people.

We need such helpful
books too, for the
children and young
people in our schools
and Sunday schools.

Hoping that these
requests will find
responses in some
hearts and feeling con-
fident that the money
asked for would help
the Christian work here,

Yours very truly,

A. M. Colby Mary Bryant Daniels L. E. Case.

Statement re-needs - Sapporo

176

JUN 11 1901

Reply to Dr. Barton's (April 8, 1901) request for estimates for the use of President Capen.

Sapporo, Japan, May 16, 1901.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Herewith the information you request, -

NATIVE HELPERS

Additional for support, etc., $ 360.00.

For TWO (2) preachers.

Two congregations and for the present two hundred people and more as the work becomes established.

EDUCATION-al work we have none.

BUILDING

For new buildings, $ 2000.00, Two Thousand Dollars.

Missionary House, ONE.

LITERATURE we are using pretty thoroughly now.

MISSIONARIES

Needed at once, THREE PERSONS, viz., one family and one lady.

Salary for these, $ 1725.00.

STATIONS

We wish to open one at Hakodate.

Money needed, $ 3500.00 for house and land.

New people probably reached would be 100,000, one hundred thousand.

Miscellaneous requests we will waive till these are granted.

Yours truly,

George M. Rowland.

AUG 15 1900
AUG 22 1900

Estimates

Japan Mission

for 1901.

A. B. C. F. M.

Personal		28,839.
General work		
Station evangelistic	11,710.	
General "	1,970.	
Theological School	800.	
Theological Review	450.	
Annual Report	80.	
Station miscellaneous	780.	
General "	50.	
Secretary & Treasurer	150.	
Business Agent	300.	
Reserve	400.	
Total "general"		15,803.

AUG 15 1900
AUG 22 1900

Estimates

Japan Mission

for 1901.

A. B. C. F. M.

Personal		28,839.
General work		
Station evangelistic	11,710.	
General "	1,970.	
Theological School	800.	
Theological Review	450.	
Annual Report	80.	
Station miscellaneous	780.	
General "	59.	
Secretary & Treasurer	169.	
Business Agent	300.	
Reserve	400.	
Total "general"		15,803.

	Salary	Children in Japan	Children in U. S.
Mr. Albrecht	1,100.	200. 150. + 150. = 500.	
" Allchin	1,100.	200. 150. + 100. = 450.	2 × 130. 260.
" Bartlett	1,100.	3 × 100. = 300.	
" Cary	1,100.	200. + 150. = 350.	2 × 130. 260.
" Clark	1,100.	200. + 150. 150. + 100. = 600.	
" Davis	1,100.	200. 150. + 150. = 500.	
" De Forest	1,100. *		2 × 130. 260.
" Greene	1,200.		2 × 130. 1/2 × 130. 325.
" Gulick	1,100.	200. + 150. 100. + 100. = 550.	
" Leamed	1,100.		
" Newell	1,100.	150. + 150. 100. + 100. = 500.	
" Sealey	1,100.	150. + 100. + 100. = 350.	
" Settee	725.		
" Rowland	1,100.	200. + 150. = 350.	
" Stanford	1,100.		
Dr. Taylor	725.		
Mr. Warren	600.		
S. S. White	1100	100 + 150 = 250	

Dr. De Forest $475 Mrs. De Forest by W. B. M. $625

* From Dr. De Forest's salary (not teachers allowance) should be deducted whatever the M. B. M. grants for Mrs. De Forest's salary

	House Fund	Tax Fund	Medical.	Teachers.	Total.
Albrecht	140.	52.	35.	125.	1.952.
Allchin	140.	52.	35.	125.	2,162.
Bartlett	140.	52.	35.	135.	1,762.
Cary	140.	52.	30.	120.	2.052.
Clark	140.	52.	40.	150.	2,082.
Davis	140.	52.	35.	120.	1,947.
De Forest	140.	52.	20.	100.	1,672.*
Greene	140.	52.	20.	125.	1,862.
Gulick	140.	52.	40.	120.	2,002.
Learned	140.	52.	20.	120.	1,432.
Newell	140.	52.	40.	150.	1.982.
Pedley	140.	52.	35.	150.	1.827.
Pettee	140.	52	10.	150.	1,077.
Rowland	140.	52.	30.	110.	1.782.
Stanford	140.	52.	20.	175.	1,487.
Taylor	140.	52.	10.	100.	1,027.
Warren	70.	12.	10.	40.	732.
					28,839.*
S.S. White	140	52	30	125	1697

The "Tax Fund" is to meet taxes levied on the mission property and on the missionaries' incomes.

Station Evangelistic.

Kobe.		
Touring	175	
Tracts	50	
Attendance on Conference	20	
General evangelist	250	
Three local evangelists	210	
Aid to five churches	380	985
Kyoto.		
Touring	150	
Tracts	25	
Attendance on Conference	45	
Five station chapels	305	
Two evangelists	370	
Aid to seven churches	400	1,295
Maebashi		
Touring	130	
Tracts	25	
Attendance on Conference	25	
Three evangelists	258	
Aid to three churches	258	696
		2,976

2,976

Matsuyama.		
Touring	150.	
Tracts	250.	
Attendance at Conference	30A	
Station evangelist	50.	
Three country evangelists	510	
Aid to three churches	330A	1,120.
Miyazaki		
Touring	1220.	
Tracts	50.	
Attendance at Conference	100A	
Missionary's assistant	50.	
Station chapel	20.	
Seven evangelists	1.131.	
Aid to one church	144	1.715.
Niigata		
Touring	200.	
Tracts	40.	
Attendance at Conference	50.	
Missionary's assistant	90	
Four evangelists	750.	1,130.
		6,941.

6

		6941
Okayama		
Touring	200.	
Tracts	150.	
Attendance at Conference	60.	
Two station chapels	50.	
Two station evangelists	250	
Aid to five churches	475	1,085.
Osaka		
Touring	150.	
Tracts	20.	
Attendance at Conference	35.	
Missionary's assistant,	50.	
Station chapel	140.	
Station evangelist	120.	
Aid to three churches	174.	689.
Sapporo		
Touring	115.	
Tracts	20.	
Attendance at Conference	40.	
Missionary's assistant	125.	
Loan library	15.	
Town evangelists	495.	
Aid to three churches	246	1,056.
		9,771.

Sendai		9,771.
Training	155.	
Tracts	60.	
Attendance at Conference	40.	
Five evangelists	594	
Aid to two churches	204	1,053.
Tokyo.		
Training	60.	
Tracts	5.	
Tokyo lectures	50.	
One evangelist	120	235.
Tottori		
Training	150.	
Tracts	15.	
Attendance at Conference	25.	
Missionary's assistants	120.	
Station chapel	10.	
Two evangelists	324.	644.
		11,703.

"Attendance at Conference" is aid given (when necessary) to evangelists in attending the meetings of the local and (in some cases) the general conference.

General Evangelistic	
Travel of the "Outlook Committee"	300.
Inter-station touring.	100.
Travel to Kumi-ai Conference	100.
Summer work of students	150.
Expenses of Workers Convention	150.
Moving evangelists,	270
	1,070.
Theological School. (Vernacular department, continuing the present Ambuin Theological School).	
Teacher,	240.
Aid to students	480.
Repairs, fuel, & sundries	80.
This fund to be under the control of the station.	800
Secretary and Treasurer	
Postage, stationery etc.	80.
Printing.	40.
Assistant	40.
	160.
Business Agent	
Japanese assistant	250.
Postage and sundries	50.
	300.

Station Miscellaneous.

Including travel to mission and committee meetings, postage, etc.

Kobe	15.
Kyoto.	80.
Maebashi	65.
Matsuyama	30.
Miyazaki	75.
Niigata	120.
Okayama	50.
Osaka	60.
Sapporo	130.
Sendai	75.
Tokyo	50.
Tottori	40
	790.

Estimates for the Woman's Board

	Salary:	Teachers
Miss Bradshaw	625.	100.
" Brown	625.	100.
" Colby	625.	75.
" Daniels	625.	75.
" Danghaday	625.	90.
" Griswold	625.	75.
" Gulick	625.	75.
" Judson	625.	70.
" Keith	625.	175.
" Talcott	625.	75.
Mrs. De Forest	625.	30.
Miss Barrows	625.	50.
" Chandler	625.	50.
" Cozad	625.	50.
" Dudley	625.	50.
" Howe	625.	150.
" McCandlish	625.	60.
" Searle	625.	50.
" Smutz	625.	75.
" Wainwright	625.	75.

Woman's Evangelistic Work	
Kobe	300.
Kyoto	390.
Maebashi	180.
Matsuyama	421.
Miyazaki	220.
Niigata	380.
Okayama	425.
Osaka	220.
Sapporo	161.
Sendai	530.
Tokyo	225.
Tottori	66.
	3,518.
Kobe College	1,000.
Bible Women's School	350.
Kindergarten Training School	500.
Kindergarten Work	300.
Miscellaneous	305.
Total "general"	5,973

Details of Woman's Evangelistic Work.

Kobe		
Touring (Miss Gozard & Dudley)	90.	
Tracts.	25.	
Summer work of women	25.	
Bible women (four)	160.	300.
Kyoto (Miss Talcott, Mrs. Gary)		
Touring	75.	
Tracts	25.	
Kindergarten incidentals	30.	
Four Bible women,	200.	
Aid of Bible women of two churches	60	390.
Maebashi		
Touring (Miss ~~Gordon~~ McBanahish)	100.	
Tracts	10.	
Bible women	70.	180.
Matsuyama		
Touring. (Miss Gudison)	50.	
Miss Gudison's helper	80.	
Four Bible women	266	
Workers meetings, etc.	25	421.
Miyazaki		
Touring (Miss McBanahish)	75.	
101 Tracts	20.	
Two Bible women	125.	220.
		1,511.

		1911.
Niigata.		
Touring. (Miss Broma Swartz)	120.	
Tracts	40.	
Chapel helper	100	
Two Bible women	150.	380.
Okayama		
Touring.	70.	
Tracts	40.	
Two chapels	90.	
Four Bible women	200.	
Aid of church Bible woman	25.	425.
Osaka		
Miss Colby's touring	10.	
" tracts	15.	
" Bible woman	60.	
Miss Daniels's touring	20.	
" tracts	5.	
" home for Bible work	30.	
" two Bible women	80.	220.
Sapporo		
Touring (Miss Donghaday)	18.	
Tracts	10.	
~~Three~~ Two Bible women	133	161.
		2697.

Sendai			2697
Touring (Mrs Bradshaw, Mrs De Forest)		260.	
Two Bible women		125.	
Morning Bible women		20.	
Mrs Bradshaw's assistant		75.	
Chapel work		15.	
Tracts		35.	530
Tokyo			
(Contingent upon Mrs Denton's being located there)			
Mrs Denton's travel		125.	
" assistant		90.	
Tracts		10.	225.
Tottori			
Touring (Mrs Bartlett)		18.	
Bible woman		48.	66.
			3.518.
Kindergarten work.			
Teachers for three kindergartens, - two at Kyoto, one at Maebashi, - each $100.			300

Woman's Miscellaneous.

Expenses of attending mission meeting and postage of letters on mission business.

Kyoto,	10.	
Maebashi	30.	
Matsuyama	10.	
Miyazaki	20.	
Niigata	40.	
Okayama	30.	
Osaka	45.*	
Sapporo	50.	
Sendai	40	
Tokyo	20	
Tottori	10.	
	305.	

Copied

Rec'd Aug. 15, 1900

Jan'y 1901

* Including expense of night-watchman at mis School house.

D. W. Learned, Sec.

JAPAN MISSION

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

FOR 1902.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Mr. Albrecht	100
Mr. Atkinson	125
Mr. Bartlett*	135
Mr. Cary	100
Mr. Clark	150
Mr. Davis	100
Mr. De Forest	100
Mr. Greene	125
Mr. Gulick	120
Mr. Learned	140
Mr. Lombard	40
Mr. Newell	150
Mr. Pedley	125
Mr. Pettee	150
Mr. Rowland*	130
Mr. Stanford*	150
Dr. Taylor	100
Mr. Warren	40
Mr. White	150

Miss Adams	75
Miss Barrows	50
Miss Bradshaw	100
Miss Brown	100
Miss Case	75
Miss Chandler	50
Miss Colby	75
Miss Cozad	50
Miss Daniels	90
Miss Daughaday	90
Miss Griswold	75
Miss Gulick	75
Miss Howe	150
Miss Judson	75
Miss Keith	75
Miss McCandlish	75
Miss Swartz	75
Miss Talcott	75
Miss Torrey	100
Miss Wainwright	75
Mrs. De Forest	
Mrs. Gordon	75
Mrs. White	50

* Including teacher for the wife.

MEDICAL FUND. (A. B. C. F. M.)

Each family	20
Each child	5

HOUSE FUND. (A B. C. F. M.)

Each family	150

TAX FUND. (A B. C. F. M.)

Each family	60

General Work

	A.B.C F.M.	W B.M.
Station Evangelistic	13,332	4,063
General Evangelistic	1,000	
Theological School	1,000	
Kobe College		1,300
Bible Women's School		350
Kindergarten Training School		700
Kindergarten Work		300
Publication	500	
Fukuin Soshi	450	
Annual Report	100	
Station Miscellaneous	765	262
General Miscellaneous	50	
Secretary and Treasurer	160	
Business Agent	300	
Reserve	400	
Total asked for 1902	18,057	6,975
Total asked for 1901	15,803	5,973
Central Gospel Hall, Kyoto, ...	10,000.	
Supplementary foreign teacher, ...		
Kobe College,		350

A. B. C. F. M. EVANGELISTIC.

	$. USED IN 1900*	ASKED FOR 1901	GRANTED FOR 1901	ASKED FOR 1902
Kobe	832	985	888	1142
Kyoto	916	1,295	957	1606
Maebashi	558	696	604	879
Matsuyama	856	1,120	806	1639
Miyazaki	1,026	1,715	1,000	1463
Niigata	1,027	1,130	1,000	1765
Okayama	824	1,085	855	1145
Osaka	592	689	584	456
Sapporo	943	1,056	937	1277
Sendai	950	1,053	885	1085
Tokyo	199	235	117	210
Tottori	385	644	414	665
Total	9,115	11,703	9,047	13,332

DETAILS OF EVANGELISTIC "A."

Kobe.

	For 1902	Asked last year
Touring	160	75
Tracts	75	50
"Kwai"	25	20
General evangelist	240	250
	500	395

Kyoto.

Touring	150	150
Tracts	30	25
"Kwai"	50	30
Imadegawa chapel, — rent 75, ... incidentals 15, preacher 30	120	95
Nishijin, — rent 50, preacher (Mr. Moteki) 120	170	170
San Jo Bible store and chapel	90	90
New central preaching place, desired to open (additional to above for San Jo)	250	
Shirakawa chapel, rent	10	20
	870	580

*Omitting cents,

MAEBASHI.

	$. For 1902	For 1901
Touring	100	130
Tracts	20	25
"Kwai"	5	
Assistants	120	
Young men's club	40	
	285	155

MATSUYAMA.

Touring	150	150
Tracts	100	50
"Kwai"	50	20
Assistants	36	50
Station chapel,— rent 24, preacher (Mr. Hishida) 72	96	
Special evangelistic efforts; such as theater meetings, etc.	75	
Gospel tent	100	
	607	270

MIYAZAKI.

Touring	112	220
Tracts	30	50
"Kwai"	25	100
Bible-seller	24	etc.
	191	440

NIIGATA.

Touring	125	200
Tracts	40	40
"Kwai"	25	20
Visiting pastors etc,. from a distance.	60	
Furumachi chapel, rent, etc.	50	
Y. M. C. A. monthly lecture meeting	25	etc.
	325	350

Oka — Tsu — yama.

	$ For 1902	For 1901
Touring	200	200
Tracts	60	60
"Kwai"	60	60
Assistants	250	250
Station chapels	50	50
	620	620

Osaka.

Touring ... ... (Mr. Cary)	100	150
Tracts	8	20
"Kwai"	12	35
	120	205

Sapporo.

Touring	115	115
Tracts and Asahi no Hikari	20	20
"Kwai"	25	15
Assistants	175	125
Loan Library	15	15
	350	290

Sendai.

Touring	125	125
Tracts	50	60
"Kwai"	20	25
Medical aid	40	
	235	210

Tokyo.

Touring	70	60
Tracts	8	5
	78	65

TOTTORI.

Touring	72	100
Tracts	20	5
"Kwai"	15	15
Assistant	150	120
Bible-seller	60	etc.
	317	250

NOTE.

The "Gospel Tent" in Matsuyama is intended for special services at the times of festivals, and for preaching services near the barracks to reach the soldiers. It is hoped that the Methodists and Presbyterians will share in the expense and join in the work. The estimate for tracts in Matsuyama is with the intention of putting a suitable tract in every house in Matsuyama and vicinity.

DETAILS OF EVANGELISTIC "B." "C." "D."

Place	Date of first regular work by Station.	Number of resident Christians.	Preacher.	Salary Station	Salary People.	Expenses Station	Expenses People.	Requested for 1902	Requested for 1901
KOBE.									
B				*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Yamazaki	1896	12	—						
Mitsuki	—	4	—	21	0	—	—	252	240
Takano	—	3	—						
C									
Akashi	—	66	T. Hara*	10	—	—	—	120	
Himeji	1890	—	—	4	—	—	—	48	—
Nishinomiya ...	1890	—	—	3	—	—	—	36	—
Sanda...	1875	—	—	4	—	—	—	48	—
D									
Kobe	1897	69	T. Mishima ...	10	5	0	25	120	100
Himeji	1890	32	T. Mitsumori ...	15	3	0	?	180	220
Takasago	1898	33	T. Matsumura ...	17	1	0	2	204	220
Nishinomiya ...	1890	65	H. Yamada ...	8	12	0	?	96	120
Sanda...	1875	30	E. Nikaido	15	3	0	?	180	100

*Mr. Hara is disabled by ill health. The church supports its pastor.

				Salary.		Expenses.		1902	1901
				Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
KYOTO.									
B									
Bodaiji (Travel)..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Three summer students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
D									
Airin	1883	—	?	30	0	12	3	500	500
Nanzan	—	58	B. Matsui	15	10	0	4	180	180
Tamba II	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	120	120
Miyazu	—	55	T. Kogita	13	3	2.50	?	186	192
Maizuru (travel)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hokutan	—	21	S. Namba	9	6	0	3	108	90
Otsu (travel)	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	50	50
Hachiman ...	—	17	O. Hamada	9	6	0	2.50	108	108
Haze	—	26	T. Kawai	8	7(?)	0	1	96	60
MAEBASHI.									
B									
Numata	—	—	K. Yoshida	13	5	0	?	156	156
Sano	1897	19	?		—	—	1.50	240	180
C									
Maebashi ...	—	—	T. Hori	20	20	—	—	240	240
D									
Tomioka	1898	130	T. Okabe	13	12	0	8	156	156
Fujioka	1895	43	?		—	—	8.80	216	120
Agatsuma ...	—	90	?		—	—	4.50	180	180

				Salary.		Expenses.		1902	1901
				Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
MATSUYAMA									
B									
Marugame and villages	1890	28	F. Nishio ...	20	0	7	8	324	348
Gunchu and villages	1890	16	F. Matsumoto	20	0	4	2.50	288	300
Uwajima and villages	1893	22	T. Takahashi	24	1	5	6	348	372
			?	18	0	5	0	276	0
Besshi Mines	—	6 ?	?	20	5	3	0	276	0
D									
Komatsu and Saijo	1890	33	S. Tomota ...	17.50	2.50	3	6.50	246	240
Takamatsu	1894	5	?	22.50	2.50	3	2	306	276
MIYAZAKI									
B									
Miyakonojo	1893	4	S. Takano ...	24	0	2*a*	All local expenses.	312	336
Obi	1892	10	J. Takenouchi	30	2	4*a*		408	336
Kobayashi	—	0	?	26	0	7*a*		396	0
Mimitsu-Hososhima ...	1892	7	M. Wataze ...	24	2	4*a*		336	480
Nobeoka	1893	9	K. Kato	30	0	2*a*		384	414
Minamata	—	15	?	26	—	2*a*		336	288
D									
Takanabe	1892	35	K. Hamada ...	26	2	5*a*	—	372	288
NIIGATA.									
B									
Niigata	1886	35	? ...	40	5	0	10	480	0

a For travel.

				Salary.		Expenses.		1902	1901
				Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Nakajo	1880	20	K. Higuchi	30	0	10	5	480	0
Shibata	1888	10	S, Manabe	30	0	10	2.50	480	360
Miitsu	1890	10	N. Teraoka	30	0	10	2.50	480	420
Nagaoka	1887	10	T. Yoneyama	30	0	10	3.50	480	360
Kashiwazaki	1890	5	Y. Ueda	30	0	10	1.50	480	360
OKA-TSU-YAMA.									
B									
Saidaiji or Kurashiki	—	—	?	10	5	—	—	120	40
D									
Amaki	1882	—	I. Katayama ...	11	7	—	—	140	150
Kagato	1892	—	B. Mizote ...	11	6	—	—	140	130
Ochiai	1884	—	K. Morita ...	14	14	—	—	180	180
Onomichi	1890	—	?	21	5	—	—	260	260
Tsuyama	1888	30	U. Yonezawa	16	9	—	—	200	150
Kasaoka	—	—	?	5	15	—	—	60	0
OSAKA.									
B									
Osaka, Kujo ...	1895	29	S. Ando ...	25	—	17	2.50	300	520
D									
Kishiwada	1885	32	K. Ninomiya ...	14	10	0	7	168	144
Koriyama	1884	5	K. Katagiri	17	—	0	.50	—	—
Nara	1887	30		—	5.50	0	2	204	168
Amagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	96

				Salary.		Expenses.		1902	1901
				Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
SAPPORO.									
B									
Asahigawa	1895	54	G. Sugiura	23.50	11.50	0	7	282	360
Immanuel	1897	19	T. Udagawa	14	4	1*a*	2	180	216
Otaru	1897	19	Y. Hachidani ...	28	0	5.67	8.50	404	384
Two new places ...	—	—	—	50	0	10	—	720	—
D									
Iwamizawa	1892	70	M. Uchida	20	10	2.40*a*	13.60	270	264
Sapporo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	72
Urakawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	156
								*a*Travel.	
SENDAI.									
B									
Mizusawa	1885	57	S. Takahashi	19	3.40	0	27.40*e*	228	240
Sanuma	1893	30	K. Mitani	23	0	0	47*e*	276	252
Takata	1898	11	N. Shimozone ...	7	7	84*e*	25*e*	168	180
Bange	1898	11	T. Akiyoshi	23	0	0	18*e*	276	276
Kitagata	1885	10	K. Takata	20	0	0	43*e*	280	240
D									
Wakamatsu	1885	49	J. Kaneko	21.40	8.60	0	106.80*e*	257	192
Sendai	1886	65	S. Katagiri	18	6	0	130*e*	216	216
TOKYO.									
B									
Hitose	—	—	?	20	—	—	—	240	240
TOTTORI.									
B									
Kurayoshi	1890	4	M. Marumo	30	0	3	1	396	313
Yumura	1890	20	I. Tanaka	25	0	0	1	300	240
								e For the year.	

DETAILS OF WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC.

KOBE.

			$. For 1902	For 1901
Touring (Misses Barrows and Cozad)			90	90
Tracts			25	25
Summer work of women			25	25
Bible women:—			160	160
Akashi	Mrs. Morimoto ...	35		
Sanda	Mrs. Foulk	50		
Nishinomiya ...	Mrs. Murayama ...	25		
Himeji	Mrs. Maiada	50		
			300	300

KYOTO.

Touring (Mrs. Gordon and Miss Talcott)			75	75
Tracts			25	0
Kindergarten incidental expenses			30	30
Bible women:—			324	260
Kyoto Airin ...	?	60		
" Nishijin ...	Miss Shinjo	60		
" Imadegawa	Mrs. Yokoyama ...	60		
" Karasumaru	Miss Yagi	60		
Tamba	Miss Ugai (Church pays the other half)	24		
Otsu and Minakuchi	Miss Kokubu ...	60		
{ station pays *Yen* 7.50 salary and 2.50 travel: people pay *Yen* 1 salary }				
			454	365

MAEBASHI.

Touring (Miss Griswold)			115	100
Tracts			10	10
Moving Bible women			5	0
Bible women			120	70
Maebashi	Miss Kayama	60		
Maebashi	?	60		
			250	180

MATSUYAMA.

	$.	For 1902	For 1901
Touring ... ... (Miss. Judson)		50	50
Tracts		25	0
Miss Judson's helper in night and industrial schools		90	90
Travel of Bible women to workers' Meetings		10	15
Bible women:—		256	265
Imabari ... ... Mrs Ono (*Yen* 5.40 from station; .50 for travel; 3.60 from people)	35		
Matsuyama ... ... Mrs. Hata (6.40 from station; .50 for travel; 1.60 from people)	41		
Marugame ... Mrs. Kodera (*Yen* 8 & 2 for travel)	60		
Komatsu ... ... ? (*Yen* 8 & 2. for travel)	60		
Uwajima ... ... ? ... (*Yen* 8 & 2 for travel)	60	431	421

MIYAZAKI.

Touring (?)		75	75
Tracts		15	20
Bible women:—		138	150
Miss Nakamura (*Yen* 2.50 for travel)	69		
One more at same salary	69		
		228	245

NIIGATA.

Miss Brown:—		
Touring		50
Helper ... ... Mr. Nagasaka (Salary *Yen* 240; expenses 30)		135
Tracts		10
Chapel expenses		20
Sunday school expenses		10
		225
Miss Swartz:—		
Touring		80

		$. For 1902	For 1901
Tracts		5	
Bible woman ... ... Miss Uemura (Salary *Yen* 144 : travel 120 : other expenses 16)		140	
		225	
Both ladies last year, ...			380

Oka – Tsu – yama

Touring :— ... (Misses Adams and Wainwright)		55	70
Tracts		40	40
Hanabatake chapel		40	40
Hokubu chapel		100	50
Bible women : —		325	225
Okayama Mrs. Sumiya (Salary *Yen* 150. travel 25)	87.50		
Tsuyama Miss Masuda (Salary *Yen* 150. travel 25)	87.50		
Amaki ... ?	50		
Mrs. Tobo	50		
Mrs. Igi	50		
		560	425

Osaka.

Touring (Misses Case, Colby and Daniels)		55	30
Tracts		30	20
House at Kujo		30	30
Miscellaneous expenses		45	
Bible women : —		300	140
Miss Nakano	50		
Mrs. Fushiki	50		
Miss Uchiyama	41		
One other	59		
Miss Kawashima	30		
Mrs. Sugita (travel)	10		
One other	60		
		460	220

SAPPORO.

		$. For 1902	For 1901
Touring (Miss Doughaday)		21	18
Tracts and books		16	10
Bible women:—		156	151
Asahigawa ... Mrs. Tsuji (salary *Yen* 12 travel 1)	78		
A new woman	78		
		193	179

SENDAI.

Touring (Miss Bradshaw)	175	210
jinrikisha etc, in city work (Miss B.)	40	
Tracts	35	35
Fuel and light of chapel	15	15
Assistant for touring and work with students (part salary)	90	75
Moving Bible women	15	
Two Bible women:— one for the city, one for the field	150	150
	520	485

TOTTORI.

Incidental expenses of "play ground"		19	
Rent of house for same, in case present vacant house is occupied		60	
Bible women:—		138	
Mrs. Moriyama	48		
Miss Shinden	90		
		217	000
Total		4063	3475

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Aid to students	625	480
Instruction	350	240
Incidentals	25	80
	1000	800

KOBE COLLEGE.

	$. For 1902	For 1901
Teachers	550	500
Repairs and improvements	350	250
Taxes	150	100
Fuel and other supplies	80	60
Servants	60	40
Water tax	60	0
Aid to students	50	50
	1300	1000

BIBLE WOMEN'S SCHOOL.

Teachers	75	75
Aid of pupils	85	85
Matron	40	40
Books and periodicals	10	10
Repairs	40	40
Fuel	10	10
Rent and taxes	90	90
	350	350

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Land rent — kindergarten (one half)	65	65
" " — boarding house	22.50	22.50
Teacher of literature	30	216
" " drawing	36	
" " general subjects	85	
Housekeeper	36	36
Fuel	4.50	4.50
Incidentals (one half)	12	12
Books	0	11
Papers	8	8
Aid to students	175	0
Travel and jinrikisha	65	41
Supplies	99	34
Repairs	62	50
	700	500

MISCELLANEOUS, A.B.C.F.M.

				$. For 1902	For 1901
Kobe	15	15	Okayama	50	30
Kyoto	90	80	Osaka	15	40
Matsuyama ...	35	30	Sapporo	130	130
Maebashi	50	65	Sendai	75	75
Miyazaki	75	75	Tokyo	50	40
Niigata	150	150	Tottori	30	40
				765	790

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Postage, stationery, etc.	80
Printing	40
Japanese assistant	40
(Same as for 1901)	160

BUSINESS AGENT.

Sawa's salary	250
Stationery, postage, coolie hire, etc.	50
(Same as for 1901)	300

TRAVEL TO MISSION MEETING.

Miss Denton, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Talcott ...	12
Miss Griswold	18
Miss Judson	10
? (Miyazaki)	20
Miss Brown and Miss Swartz	40
Miss Adams and Miss Wainwright	6
Miss Case, Miss Colby, Miss Daniels	6
Miss Daughaday	50
Miss Bradshaw	30
"Miscellaneous" — Miss Bradshaw	25
Night watchman at the Baikwa	45
	262

WOMENS' BOARDS' HOUSE AND TAX FUNDS.

W. B. M.

Miss Adams, —	house 50; taxes 30	80
Miss Bradshaw, —	rent 40; taxes 10; repairs (including special for well) 75; income tax 10 ...	135
Miss Brown, —	rent 80; repairs 15; taxes 10; income tax 15	120
Misses Case and Colby. —	house 80; income tax 20	100
Miss Daniels, —	house 80; income tax 10	90
Miss Daughaday, —	... ...	90
Miss Griswold, —	rent 24; repairs 50; taxes 30	104
Mrs Gordon. —	house 50; taxes 20	70
Miss Gulick. —	house ; taxes	
Miss Judson. —	taxes	30
Miss Keith. —	taxes	20
Tottori W. B. M.	house	35

W. B. M. I.

Kobe College Ladies, —	repairs 125; taxes 25; income tax 2 times 20=40	190
Misses Barrows and Cazad, —	repairs (including painting) 125; taxes 45; income tax 40	210
Miss Howe, —	rent 240; repairs 50; income tax 20	310
Miss McCandlish, —	house ; tax	
Miss Swartz, —	rent 80; repairs 15; taxes 10; income tax 15	120
Miss Wainwright, —	house 50; tax 30	80

W. B. M. P.

Miss Denton, —	house 50; taxes 20	70

Salaries of Preachers as they appear in the Estimates.

Yen	15.	—	5.	*Yen*	24.	—	3.
"	16.	—	2.	"	25.	—	7.
"	17.	—	1.	"	26.	—	3.
"	18.	—	6.	"	28.	—	3.
"	20.	—	7.	"	30.	—	10.
"	21.	—	1.	"	32.	—	1.
"	23.	—	5.	"	35.	—	1.

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM VOTES.

1900-1901

August.

1. Asking 75. additional for Miyazaki evangelistic.
2. Approving of Miss Keith's spending the fall in Niigata.
3. Asking for a furlough for Miss Dudley.
4. Approving repairs in Tottori to the amount of *Yen* 400.

September.

5. Authorising the use of *Yen* 570. for the addition to the Matsuyama house.

October.

6. Granting *Yen* 70. for staining the Miyazaki house.
7. Asking medical grants for seven ladies to the amouut of $ 90.57. (Only one of these has yet been answered.)
8. Granting $ 40. additional for building the wall around the Okayama mission premises.

November.

9. Granting *Yen* 275. for repairs on the house in Tsuyama.
10. Appointing Mr. White treasurer of the Oka-Tsu-yama station.
11. Granting *Yen* 50. for repairs on the house in Maebashi.
12. Asking the Board to send four new families to the mission.

December.

13. Granting *Yen* 50. for the construction of a new approach to the house in Maebashi.
14. Asking permisson for Lella Albrecht and Helen Davis to return to America.
15. Granting *Yen* 40. additional for repairs in Tokyo, and authorising the transfer of *Yen* 15. from Mr. Greene's teacher's account to miscellaneous.
16. Authorising Miss Wainwright to overdraw her teacher's fund to the amount of *Yen* 15.
17. Authorising Niigata to transfer the balance of its miscellaneous fund to evangelistic, and granting it *Yen* 90 more for evangelistic.

18. Granting Sendai *Yen* 30. more for woman's evangelistic work.
19. Authorising Matsuyama to transfer the balance of Mr. Gulick's teacher's allowance to evangelistic, and granting *Yen* 115. additional for the same purpose.
20. Authorising the overdrawing of the Mission News account to the amount of *Yen* 50.
21. Authorising the transfer of the unused balance of Mr. De Forest's teacher's allowance and of Sendai miscellaneous to evangelistic.
22. Asking permission for Mrs. Clark and her children to return to America.
23. Asking the W.B.M.I. for
    $40. more for taxes for Kobe College for 1900;
    $50. for compensation for Mrs. Johnson's teaching in Kobe College;
    $170. for 1901 to give a furlough to a Japanese teacher.
24. Granting Medical expenses from the Medical Fund to the amount of $298.37.
25. Authorising Miss McCandlish to remain in one of the central stations till next summer.
26. Granting Sapporo $15. more for miscellaneous.
27. Asking for a grant of $20. a month for Miss Learned.
28. Authorising the Treasurer to hold over the unused balance of the A.B.C.F.M. appropriations for general work as a reserve for 1901. ($49.07)
29. That all expenditures on General Evangelistic account must receive the approval of the Evangelistic Committee, vouchers drawn on that account to be endorsed by the secretary of said committee.
30. Granting Sapporo $50.25 more for evangelistic work.
31. Apportioning the appropriations for 1901.

JANUARY.

32. Approving of the payment of $100. overdrawal in woman's evangelistic work in Niigata out of unexpended balance of W.B.M. appropriations.
33. Apportioning the W.B.M. appropriations.

FEBRUARY.

34. Approving the decision of the Outlook Committee to suspend its work this year in view of the limited amount of our funds and the special calls upon the mission this year.

March.

35. Authorising Admont Clark's return to America.
36. Asking for a grant of $350. from the Kumamoto house money for building a reading-room in Matsuyama.
37 Granting $80. for painting the Sapporo house.

April.

38. Authorising the return of Mrs. Albrecht and her children to America.
39. Appointing Mr. Lombard auditor, and Mr. Stanford a member of the Committee on Estimates in place of Mr. Allchin.
40. Requesting $150. additional from the Woman's Boards for house expenses for Misses Brown and Swartz for this year.
41. Inviting the members of the misson of the United Brethren in Christ to attend the public sessions of our annual meeting as corresponding members.
42. Authorising Mr. Allchin's return to America.

May.

43. Asking for an additional grant of $300. for the wall and drains at Kobe College, and authorising the treasurer to advance the money.
44. Granting *Yen* 135. for special repairs in Matsuyama.
45. Authorising the Treasurer to draw on Treas. Wiggin to the amount of the April remittance, lost in transit.
46. To pay Mr. Allchin's medical bills, and to authorise him to draw out the remainder of his teacher's allowance.
47. Suggesting to the P. C. the name of Rev. F. A. Cassidy for appointment to the mission.

June.

48. Asking a grant of $325. for compensation for Mrs. Wheeler's services in Kobe College this year.
49. Granting $25.51 for wall-paper in No. 53, Kobe.
50 Asking for the restoration of the $110. cut from the woman's evangelistic work in Niigata.
51 Authorising the payment of Mr. Pedley's medical bills.
52 Authorising the payment of Miss Keith's moving expenses.

Geo. Allchin. D. W. Learned. A. W. Stanford.
D. C. Greene. J. H. Pettee.

Printed on The Orphan Industrial Press, Kyoto.

Japan Mission.

Estimates for 1908.

A. B. C. F. M.

Personal.

	Salary	Children	Total.	House	Tax	Medical	Teachers.	Total allowances	Total "Personal"
Albrecht	725.		725.	150.	60.	10.	100.	320.	1045.
Atkinson	1100.		1100.	150.	60.	20.	125	355.	1455.
Bartlett	1100	3×100. = 300.	1400.	150	60.	35.	135.	380	1780.
Cary	1100.	200. 150.	1450.	150.	60	30.	100.	340.	1790.
Clark	1100.	200. 150. 150.	1600.	150.	60.	35.	150.	395.	1995.
Davis	1100.	200. 150.	1450.	150.	60.	30.	100.	340.	1790.
De Forest	475.		475.	150.	60.	20.	130.	360.	~~1035.~~ 835
Greene	1200.		1200.	150.	60.	20.	125.	355.	1555.
Gulick	1100.	200. 150. 150. 100.	1700.	150.	60	40.	120.	370.	2070.
Learned	1100.		1100.	150.	60.	20.	140.	370.	1470.
Lombard	600.		600.	75.	30.	10.	40	155.	755.
Newell	1100.	200. 150. 100. 100.	1650	150.	60.	40.	150	400.	2050.
Pedley	1100.	200. 100. 100.	1500.	150.	60.	35.	125.	370.	1870.
Pettee	1100.		1100.	150.	60	20	150	380.	1480.
Rowland	1100	200. 150.	1450.	150	60.	30.	130.	370.	1820.
Stanford	1100.		1100.	150.	60.	20.	150.	380.	1480.
Taylor	725.		725.	150.	60.	10.	100.	320.	1045.
Warren	600.		600.	75.	30.	10.	40.	155.	755.
White	475.	150. 100.	725.	150	60.	30	150.	390	1115.

General report

Statistics Evangelistic

Kobe

Touring 160. Tracts 75.	235	
General evangelist	240	
Conferences	25	
One local evangelist	120	
Aid to four churches in evangelistic work	120	
Aid to five churches in support of pastors	390	1,142.

Kyoto

Touring 150. Tracts 30.	180	
Conferences	59	
Three city chapels (new evangelists)	380	
Additional for the increased expense of moving one of these to a better place,	250	
Chapel in the suburbs	19	
Summer work of students	50	
Travel of preacher to a village	12	
Aid of eight churches for pastors	674	1,600

Maebashi

Touring 100. Tracts 20.	120	
Conferences 15. Assistants 120.	125.	
Young Men's Club	40.	
Aid to four churches pastors	396	
Two evangelists	198	879
		3627

Matsuyama

~~Miyazaki~~

		3627
Touring 150., Tracts 100	250	
Conferences 50.; Assistants 36	86	
Station chapel (rent and preacher)	96	
Special evangelistic work	75	
Gospel tent, for use in special services at festivals, near the barracks etc.	100.	
Four local evangelists	756	
Aid to two church's pastors	276	1639.

Miyazaki

Touring 225. Tracts 50.	275	
Conferences	50	
Bible-selling evangelist	25	
Expenses of visits from outside pastors	50	
Six local evangelists	1086	
Aid to one church	186	1672

Niigata

Touring 175.; Tracts 40.; Conferences 25.	240	
Expenses of visits from outside pastors	60	
Station chapel (rent & sundries)	50	
Y.M.C.A. monthly lecture meeting	25	
Aid of one church's pastor	240	
Five local evangelists	1200	1815.

8753.

Okayama – Tsuyama			8753.
Touring 200. ; Tracts 60.		260	
Conferences 60. ; assistants 250.		310	
Station chapel		50	
One local evangelist		60	
Aid to six churches' pastors		490	1,170
Osaka			
Touring		50	
Tracts 8. ; conferences 12.		20	
One station chapel (preacher)		150	
Aid to three churches' pastors		186	406
Sapporo			
Touring 115. ; Tracts 20.		135	
Conferences 25. ; Assistants 175.		200	
Scan library		15	
Five evangelists		793	
Aid to one church pastor		135	1,278
Sendai			
Touring 125. ; Tracts 50.		175	
Conferences		20	
Visits of outside pastors		70	
Five evangelists		614	
Aid to two churches' pastors		237	1,116.
			12,723

Tokyo		12,723
Touring 70.; Tracts	78	
One local, country, evangelist	120	198
Tottori		
Touring 72.; Tracts	92	
Conferences	15	
Assistant 150.; Bible-selling evangelists 60.	210	
Visits of outside pastors	30	
Two local evangelists	378	725.
Total station evangelistic		13,646.

Note. The "conferences" are the meetings of the local and general conferences, and the request is for helping evangelists to attend them.

The "outside pastors", are of course Japanese, and the request is for means to pay the expenses of visits to the isolated and remote districts from leading pastors to stimulate the weak churches.

General Evangelistic

Outlook committee 300.; moving evangelists 200.; international training 200.; aid of evangelists in graduate study 300.		1,000.
		14,646

Theological School.		14,646
Aid to students	625	
Japanese teachers	350	
Incidentals.	25	1000
Publication		700
Theological Review		450
Annual Report		100
Station miscellaneous		
Koba	15	
Kyoto	90	
Maebashi	50	
Matsuyama	35	
Miyazaki	75	
Niigata	150	
Okayama	50	
Osaka	15	
Sapporo	130	
Sendai	75	
Tokyo	50	
Tottori	40	775
		17,671

"Miscellaneous" includes mission postage and stationery; expense of travel to mission meeting; cost of transmitting funds, and a few other such items.

Secretary and Treasurer		17,671
Postage, stationery etc.	80	
Printing	40	
Japanese assistant	40	160
Business Agent		
Japanese assistant	250	
Stationery, postage, etc.	50	300
General miscellaneous & Reserve		450
Total "General" for A.B.C.F.M.		18,581.

Summary

"General" Estimates	
Station evangelistic	13,646
General	1,000
Theological school	1,000
Publication	700
Theological Review	450
Annual Report	100
Station miscellaneous	775
Secretary & Treasurer	160
Business Agent	300
Reserve	450
	18,581
Building Central Gospel Hall, Kyoto	10,000

W. B. M.

		Salary	Teachers.
Miss	Adams	625.	75.
"	Bradshaw	625	100.
"	Brown	625	100.
"	Cone	625.	75.
"	Colby	625	75.
"	Daniels	625	90.
"	Daughaday	625.	90.
"	Griswold	625.	75.
"	Gulick	625.	75.
"	Judson	625.	75.
"	Keith	625.	75.
"	Talcott	625.	75.
Mrs.	De Forest	625.	0
Mrs.	Gordon	625.	75.
"	White	625.	50.
Miss	Seamid	300	0

W. B. M. I.

"	Barrows	625.	50.
"	Benedict	625.	75.
"	Chandler	625.	50.
"	Cozad	625	50.
"	Howe	625.	150
"	Jarmelee	625.	75.
"	McCandlish	625.	75.
"	Swartz	625.	75.
"	Torrey	625.	100.
"	Wadsworth	625	75.

W. R. M. P.

Miss Denston				625.	75.

It is hoped that the W. R. M. I. will [illegible]

Miss Benedict				625.	50.

Home and Tax Funds

Miss Adams	H.	0	T.	50	50
" Bradshaw	"	90.	"	30.	120
" Brown	"	95.	"	25	120
Miss Case and Colby	"	80.	"	40	120
Miss Daniels	"	80.	"	20.	100
" Daughaday	"	70.	"	20	90
" Griswold	"	74.	"	30.	104
Mrs. Gordon	"	50.	"	20.	70
Miss Talcott	"	50.	"	20.	70
Miss Gulick	"	30.	"	20	50
" Judson	"	0	"	30	30
" Keith	"	0	"	20	20
Tattoo Home					35
					979

Kobe College Studies	H.	125.	T.	65.	190
Miss Barrows & Bozard	"	150.	"	85	235
Miss Howe	"	290.	"	20	310
" McCandlish	"	0	"	20	20
" Parmelee	"	125.	"	30.	155
					910

				1910
Mrs Swartz	H. 95.	T. 25		120
" Wainwright	" 100.	" 50.		150.
" Benedict	" 0	" 20.		20.
				1200.
Mrs Denton	H. 50.	T. 20.		70H
		T	H	
Travel to Mission Meeting				
Mrs. Gordon and Mrs Talcott				8
Miss Griswold				18
Judson				10.
Sulich				20
Brown				20.
Adams				3.
Mines Case, Colby and Daniels				6.
Miss Daughaday				5 6H
" Bradshaw				30.
Night watchman for mines				
Case and Colby				45.
Postage for W. B. M. Ladies				65.
				275H

Travel to mission meetings		
Miss McCandlish	2	
" Garmiler	10	
" Swartz	20	
" Wainwright	3	
Postage W. B. M. I. ladies	50	
	85	
Travel to mission meeting		
1 Miss Denton	4	
1 Postage "	5	
Woman's Station Evangelistic		
Kobe		
Touring, Misses Barrows, Bagby	90	
Tracts	25	
Summer work of women	25	
Four Bible women	160	300
Kyoto		
Touring, Misses Seldon and Miss Talcott	75	
Tracts 25. Kindergarten workers 30.	55	
Six Bible women	324	454.
		754.

754

Machakhi

Touring, Mrs Reinwald	115	
Tracts	10	
Moving Bible women	5	
Two Bible women	120	250

Matrungama

Touring, Mrs Gudram and Miss Sandler	50.	
Tracts	25.	
Miss Gudram's helper	90.	
Bible women's travel	10.	
Five Bible women	256	431

Mizazaki

Touring, Miss Bulick	75.	
Tracts	15.	
Two Bible women	138.	228.

Nigata

Miss Brown:- Touring	50	
Helper	135.	
Tracts	10.	
Chapel expenses	20.	
Sunday school expenses	10	225
Miss Swartz:- Touring	140	
Tracts	5.	
Bible women	80.	225.

2113

Okayama – Tamyama		2113.
Touring, Miss Adams & Wainwright	55.	
Tracts	40.	
Miss Adams' chapel	40.	
Miss Wainwright "	50.	
Five Bible women	325	510.
Osaka		
Touring, Miss Cor, Colby & Daniels	55.	
Tracts	30.	
Miss Daniels' place of work	30.	
Incidental expenses	45.	
Seven Bible women	300	460.
Sapporo		
Touring, Miss Daughaday	21.	
Tracts	16.	
Two Bible women	156.	193.
Sendai		
Touring, Mrs Bradshaw	175.	
Jinrikisha in city work, Mrs B.	40	
Tracts	35.	
Fuel and light of chapel	15.	
Assistant	90.	
Morning Bible women	15.	
Two " "	150	520.
		3796

Total		3796
Incidental expenses of Mrs. Butler's work for children	19	
Rent of house for same, of the present house is needed for residence of the new missionary	60	
Two Bible women	138	217
		4013.

Kobe College		1300
Woman's Evangelistic School		350
Kindergarten Training School		700
Kindergartens, — two in Kyoto, one in Maebashi, — each 100		300
Kyoto Girls' School		500
Special for repairs on wall, roofs and drains, Kobe College		600
Supplementary foreign teachers in Kobe College		350.

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Copied

Estimates
for the
Japan Mission
for
1903.

Salaries and Personal

	Salaries.	Children.	Total
Albrecht	800.	0	800.
Allchin	800.	0	800.
Atkinson	1200.	0	1200.
Bartlett	1200.	1 × 150. + 3 × 100. = 450.	1650.
Bennett	725. 600	0	725.
Bary	1200.	1 × 200. = 200.	1400.
Clark	800.	0	800.
Curtis	1200.	0	1200.
Davis	1200.	1 × 200. + 1 × 150. = 350.	1550.
De Forest	1200.	0	1200.
Dunning	1200.	1 × 100. = 100.	1300.
Greene	1300.	0	1300.
Gulick	1200.	1 × 200. + 2 × 150. + 1 × 100. = 600.	1800.
Learned	1200.	0	1200.
Lombard*	300.	0	300.
Newell	1200.	1 × 200. + 2 × 150. + 1 × 100. = 600.	1800.
Pedley	1200.	1 × 200. + 2 × 150. = 500.	1700.
Pettee	1200.	0	1200.
Rowland	1200.	1 × 200. + 1 × 150. = 350.	1550.
Stanford	1200.	0	1200.
Taylor	800.	0	800.
White	575.	2 × 150. = 300.	875

* m. Lombard – 6 months

Allowances.

House	Tax	Medical	Teachers.	Total	Grand Total
150.	30.	15.	120.	315.	1115.
75.	30.	15.	150.	270.	1070.
150.	50.	30.	150.	380.	1580.
150.	50.	50.	150.	400.	2050.
75.	30.	15.	100.	220.	945.
150.	50.	35.	100.	335.	1735.
150.	30.	15.	150.	345.	1145.
150.	50.	30.	150.	380.	1580.
150.	50.	40.	100.	340.	1890.
150.	50.	30.	130.	360.	1560.
150.	50.	35.	100.	335.	1635.
150.	50.	30.	125.	355.	1655.
150.	50.	50.	120.	370.	2170.
150.	50.	30.	140.	370.	1570.
50.	15.	10.	20.	95.	395.
150.	50.	50.	150.	400.	2200.
150.	50.	45.	125.	370.	2070.
150.	50.	30.	200.	430.	1630.
150.	50.	40.	130.	370.	1920.
150.	50.	30.	150.	380.	1580.
150.	30.	15.	100.	295.	1095.
150.	50.	40.	150.	390.	1265.

Miss Learned		
for services as assistant treasurer		120.

General Work

Station Evangelistic.

Kobe.		
Touring	70.	
Tracts	45.	
Conferences	12.	
General evangelist	270.	
Six preachers	666	1,063.
Kyoto		
Touring	150.	
Tracts	30.	
Conferences	30.	
Mr. Learned's chapel incidentals	20.	
Nishijin chapel and preacher	200.	
Bible store and chapel (rent)	90.	
Aid of six churches	570.	1,090
Maebashi		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	25.	
Conferences	15	
	140	2,153.

	140.	2.153
Assistant	120.	
Young Men's Club (rent & incidentals)	50.	
Two preachers	195.	
Aid to two churches	180.	685.

Matsuyama

Touring	88.	
Tracts	100.	
Conferences	50.	
Assistants	150.	
Chapel rent & preacher	78.	
Special evangelistic work	75.	
Reading room	15.	
Three preachers	509.	
Aid to two churches	246.	1,311.

Miyazaki

Touring	150.	
Tracts	35.	
Assistant	50.	
Conferences	60.	
Expenses of visits of pastors from other stations	25.	
Special evangelistic work	63.	
Bible seller's evangelistic work	25.	
Reading room	15.	
	423	4,149.

	423	4,149.
Six preachers	1116.	
Aid of one church	162	1,701.
Niigata		
Touring	125.	
Tracts	25.	
Conferences	50.	
Expenses of visits of pastors	50.	
Station chapel (rent and preacher)	240.	
Four preachers	864.	
Aid of two churches	462.	1,816.
Okayama - Tsuyama		
Touring	200.	
Tracts	60.	
Conferences	30.	
Station evangelist	150.	
Okayama city work	50.	
Tsuyama chapel (rent and preacher)	50.	
Assistants	50.	
One evangelist	60.	
Aid to five churches	366.	1,016.
Osaka		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	15.	
	115.	8,682.

	115.	8,682.
Conferences	12.	
Station chapel (rent and preacher)	285.	
Aid to two churches	168	580.
Sapporo		
Touring	115.	
Tracts	20.	
Conferences	25.	
Assistants	120.	
Loaning library	15.	
Visiting workers	50.	
Two preachers	390.0	
Aid to three churches	408.	1,143.
Sendai		
Touring	200.	
Tracts	30.	
Conferences	20.	
Assistants and expenses	100	
Seven preachers	762	
Aid to two churches	234	1,346.
Tokyo.		
Touring	75.	
Tracts	10.	
Aid of one church	180.	265.
		12,016.

Tottori		12.016.
Touring	125.	
Tracts	10.	
Conferences	45.	
Assistant	150.	
Bible-seller	72.	
Two preachers	300.	702.
Total, station evangelistic		12,718.
General evangelistic		
Touring of Outlook Committee	500.	
Other inter-station touring	100.	
1,1 Moving evangelists	200.	800.
Theological School.		
Aid to students	693	
Summer evangelistic work of students	250.	
Two Japanese teachers	420.	
Books, and incidentals	87	1,450
Publication		500.
Theological Review		450.
Station miscellaneous (including attendance at mission and committee meetings, postage etc.)		
		15,918.

15,918.

Kobe. 15.; Kyoto 100.;
Maebashi 70.; Matsuyama 40.;
Miyazaki 40.; Niigata 150.;
Okayama 500.; Osaka 30.;
Sapporo 130.; Sendai 60.;
Tokyo 60.; Tottori 50. 795.

Secretary and Treasurer

Printing, stationery, postage etc. 160.

Bursiers Agent

Japanese helper, postage, etc. 350.

General miscellaneous

and reserve 450.

Total General Work 17,673.

Specials

Annual Report 80.

Woman's Boards.

Station Evangelistic.

b- **Kobe**

Touring (Barrows & Bozard)	120.	
Tracts	30.	
Summer work	50.	
Three Bible women	125	325.

B **Kyoto**

Touring (Mrs. Borden)	75.	
Tracts	15.	
Kindergarten incidentals	50.	
Mrs Cary's Sunday school	70.	
Mrs Borden's chapel ("Aizin")	200.	
Six Bible women	320	730.

B- **Maebashi**

Touring (Sriwola)	125.	
Tracts	10.	
Bible woman	81.	216

B **Matsuyama**

b- Touring (Judson)	100.	
Tracts	50.	
Mrs Judson's helper	120.	
Mrs Darmelee's "	120.	
Work among factory girls	60.	
	450	1,271

	450.	1,271.
Worker's conference	5 + 5 = 10.	
Mrs Judson's Sunday school	20.	
" Darmelee's " "	20.	
Six Bible women	127½ + 127½ = 255	755

Miyazaki

B Touring (Mrs Sulich)	100.	
Tracts	20.	
Two Bible women	150	270

Niigata

B Mrs Brown:-		
Touring	50.	
Tracts	10.	
Helper	135.	
Chapel and Sunday school	30	225
b- Mrs Swartz:-		
Touring	80.	
Tracts	5.	
Two Bible women	170.	255
B **Okayama and Tsuyama**		
W. F. M.		
B Touring (Adams)	50.	
Tracts	25.	
Mrs Adams's chapel	40.	
	115	2,776.

	115.	2.776.
Three Bible women	225.	340.
W.B.M.I.		
b. Touring (Wainwright)	25.	
Tracts	25.	
Mrs Wainwright's chapel	50.	
Reading room	15.	
Bible woman	50.	165.
Osaka		
B Touring (Carr, Colby, Daniels)	75.	
Tracts	20.	
Bible women and helpers	250	345.
Sapporo		
B Touring (Danghaday)	20.	
Tracts	16.	
Bible woman	87.	123.
Sendai		
Touring (Mrs Bradshaw & Mrs De Forest)	245.	
B- Mrs Bradshaw's assistant	90.	
Tracts	40.	
Chapel fuel & lights	15.	
Bible women	100.	
Mrs De Forest's Sunday school	20.	510
Tottori Bible woman		60.
B Total Woman's Evangelistic work		4.319.

Kobe College		
Regular grant	1,300.	
Special for repairs	300.	1,600.
Bible Women's School (Kobe)		525.
Kindergarten Training School (Kobe)		700.
Doshisha Girls' School (Kyoto)		600.
Kindergarten Work,-		
2 kindergartens in Kyoto and one in Maebashi		360.
W. B. M. House and Taxes		
Miss Adams	55. + 20.	75.
" Bradshaw	90. + 23	113.
" Brown	100. + 20.	120.
Misses Bare and Colby	85. + 40.	125.
" " " " fence		75.
Miss Daniels	80. + 20.	100.
" Danghaday	200. + 20.	220.
" Griswold	84. + 20.	104.
Mrs Gordon	50. + 20.	70.
Miss Gulick	30. + 20.	150.
Miss Hoyt	20.	20.
" Judson		25.
" Keith	20.	20.
" Holbrook	20.	20. 1,137.

W. B. M. I. Home and Tax

Kobe College Studies	258.	
Miss Barrows & Cozad	166	
Miss Howe	258.	
" Jarmelee	275.	
" Swartz	120.	
" Wainwright	150.	
" " addition	80.	
	1,307.	1.307.

W. B. M. P. Home and Tax

Miss Denton	70	

W. B. M. "Miscellaneous"

Travel to mission meeting:-

Mrs Gordon	4.	
Miss Grinwold	20.	
" Judson	10.	
" Bulick	15.	
" Brown	20.	
" Adams	3.	
Misses Bare, Colby, Daniels	6.11	
Miss Donghaday	50.	
" Bradshaw	25	
Night watchman for misses Bare & Colby	4 11	
Postage.- 14 ladies @ 5 5.	70	268.

W. B. M. I. "Miscellaneous"

Travel to mission meeting:-

Mrs Farmelee,	10.	
" Swartz	20.	
" Wainwright	3	
Postage:- 9 ladies @ $5.	45.	78.

W. B. M. P. "Miscellaneous" 11 ~

Mrs Denton:- travel and postage 9.

	Salary	Teachers
B. Miss Adams	625.	100.
B. " Bradshaw	625.	100.
B. " Brown	625.	100.
B. " Care	625.	90.
B. " Colby	625.	75.
B. " Daniels	625.	90.
B. " Daughaday	625.	105.
B. Mrs. Gordon	625.	75.
B. Miss Grinwold	625.	75.
B. " Gulick	625.	75.
B. " Holbrook	625.	75.
B. " Hoyt	625.	75.
B. " Judson	625.	75.
B. " Keith	625.	75.

	Salary	Teachers
B Mrs De Forest	625.	0
B " White	625.	50.
B Miss Seamed (for teaching)	120.	0
9 Miss Barrows	625.	60.
9 " Chandler	625.	50.
9 " Cozzad	625.	60.
9 " Howe	625.	150.
9 " Jarmelee	625.	75.
9 " Searle	625.	50.
9 " Swartz	625.	75.
9 .001 Tarney	625.	100.
9 .001 Wainwright	625.	75
P .001 Denton	625.	100.

D. W. Seamed Sec.

Report of Mission for 1902

Received August 1902
Copied

Rec'd AUG 3 1903

Estimates of Japan Mission

for 1904.

	Salaries	
B. Albrecht	775.	
Geo. Allchin	1,200.	
J. L. Atkinson	1,200.	
S. C. Bartlett	1,150.	
R. T. Bell	1,150.	
M. Jno Bennett	725.	
O. Cary	1,200.	
C. A. Clark	775.	
W. Jno Curtis	1,150.	
J. D. Davis	1,200.	
J. H. De Forest	575.	
M. D. Dunning	1,150.	
D. C. Greene	1,300.	
D. S. Sulick	1,150.	
D. W. Learned	1,200.	
H. R. Newell	1,150.	
C. B. Olds	1,150.	
H. Pedley	1,150.	
J. H. Pettee	1,200.	
W. Taylor	800.	
C. M. Warren	725.	
S. L. White	525.	
Miss Learned (Assistant Teacher)	120.	22720

Albrecht			120.
Allchin	2 × 150.	300.	150.
Atkinson			150.
Bartlett	1 × 150. + 3 × 100.	450.	150.
Bell			150.
Bennett			100.
Bary	1 × 200.	200.	100.
Clark			150.
Curtis			150.
Davis	2 × 200.	400.	120.
De Forest			100.
Dunning			100.
Greene			125.
Gulick	2 × 150. + 2 × 100.	500.	120.
Learned			140.
Newell	1 × 200. + 2 × 150.	600	150.
Olds			100.
Pedley	3 × 100.	300.	100.
Pettee			150.
Taylor			100.
Warren			100.
White	2 × 150	150	150.
		2,900	2,235.

Hour	Tax	Medical	Total Allowances
150.	30.	20.	320.
150.	50.	40.	690.
150.	50.	30.	380.
150.	50.	50.	850.
150.	50.	30.	380.
150.	30.	20.	300.
150.	50.	35.	535.
50.	30.	20.	250.
150.	50.	30.	380.
150.	50.	40.	760.
150.	50.	30.	330.
150.	50.	30.	330.
150.	50.	30.	355.
150.	50.	50.	870.
150.	50.	30.	370.
150.	50.	50.	1,000.
150.	50.	30.	330.
150.	50.	45.	645.
150.	50.	30.	380.
150.	30.	20.	300.
100.	30.	20.	210.
150.	50.	35.	535.
3.150.	1.000.	715.	10,500

Salaries are requested at 1,250. for a family, and 50. more for those which have been in the mission as much as seventeen years, and 100. more for the family in Peking; 725. for a single man, and 775. for a married man whose wife is in America.

W. B. M. Marshall

	Salary	Teacher
Miss Adams	625.	100.
" Bradshaw	625.	100.
" Brown	625.	75.
" Case	625.	90.
" Colby	625.	90.
" Daniels	625.	90.
" Daughaday	625.	105.
Mrs. De Forest	625.	30.
" Gordonos	625.	75.
Miss Grinwold	625.	75.
" Gulick	625.	75.
" Hollrochi	625.	75.
" Hoyt	625.	75.
" Judson	625.	75.
" Keith	625.	75.
" Talcott	625.	60.
Mrs. White		50

W. B. M. House and Board, and Travel to Mission Meeting

		House & Stay	Travel
Miss	Adams	75.	3.
"	Bradshaw	155.	25.
"	Brown	108.	25.
Misses	Case & Colby	125.	4.
Miss	Daniels	100.	2.
"	Daughaday	215.	50.
Mrs.	De Forest	0	20.
"	Gordon	70.	4.
Miss	Griswold	140.	20.
"	Gulick	50.	15.
"	Holbrook	340.	0
"	Hoyt	20.	10.
"	Judson	25.	10.
"	Keith	20.	0
"	Talcott	20.	0
		1,463.	188.

Portage 75.

Night watchman for Misses Case and Colby 45.

W. B. M. I. Stevenson

	Salary	Teacher	
Miss Barrows	625.	60.	
Miss Chandler	625.	50.	
" Howe	625.		
" Jarmelee	625.	75. H	
" Searle	625.	50.	
" Torrey	625.	100. W	
" Wainwright	625.	75.	

W. B. M. P.

Miss Dentan	625.		

W. B. M. I. House and Tax Bill and travel to mission meeting.

	House tax	Travel	
Kobe College Ladies	194.	0	
Miss Barrows	108.	0	
" Howe	355.	0	
" Parmelee	175.	10.	
" Wainwright	150.	3.	
Postage			30.
	982.	13.	
W. B. M. P. I.			Postage
Miss Denton	70.	4.	5.

A.B.C.F.M. "General"

Station Evangelistic*	12,337.	
General "	800.	
Publication	500.	
Secretary and Treasurer	160.	
Bureau Agent	325.	
Station miscellaneous	830	
General "	100.	
Theological School	1,475.	
		16,527.
Annual Report		80.

* Station Evangelistic

Koba	1,060.
Kyoto	1,218.
Maebashi	707.
Matsuyama	1,189.
Miyazaki	1,600.
Niigata	1,510.
Okayama	955.
Osaka	751.
Sapporo	1,067.
Sendai	1,293.
Tokyo	115.
Tottori	872.
	12,337.

Details of Station Evangelistic A

Kobe:- Touring 70.; tracts 50.; "Kwai"* 15.; general evangelist and assistant, 275. aid to two local evangelists 60. aid to four churches 590. 1,060

Kyoto:- Touring 200.; tracts 20. "Kwai" 30.; rent and preachers at three station chapels 276.; one evangelist 50. aid to six churches 642. 1,218.

Maebashi:- Touring 100.; tracts 20.; "Kwai" 30.; assistant 120.; young men's club 50.; two evangelists 180.; aid to two churches 205. 705.

Matsuyama:- Touring 100.; tracts 75.; "Kwai" 50.; special work 37.; three station chapels 243.; three evangelists 492.; aid to two churches 192. 1,189.

Miyazaki:- Touring 184.; tracts 18.; "Kwai" 25.; station chapel 10.;

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*"Kwai" includes expenses of general and local conferences, workers meetings etc.

special work 25.; eight evangelists, and one Bible-seller 1338.	1,600.
Niigata:- Touring 200.; tracts 50.; "Kwai" 40.; station chapel 120.; expense of visiting pastors 50.; five evangelists 900.; aid to one church 150.	1,510.
Okayama:- Touring 125.; tracts 85.; "Kwai" 30.; assistants 200.; station chapel 50.; aid to the evangelistic work of three churches 50. aid to five churches 415.	955.
Osaka:- Touring 25.; tracts 20.; "Kwai" 10.; assistant 120.; station chapel 366.; aid to two churches 210.	751.
Sapporo:- Touring 50.; tracts 15.; "Kwai" 25.; assistant 132.; loan library 5.; two evangelists 384.; aid to four churches 456.	1,067.
Sendai:- Touring 150.; tracts 40.; "Kwai" 25.; special work 100.; six evangelists 756.; aid to two churches 222.	1,293.

Tokyo:- Touring 90.; tracts 25.;	115.
Tottori:- Touring 96.; tracts 5.; "Kwai" 18.; two assistants 407.; one evangelist 166.; aid to one church 180.	872.

Woman's Board Work

Evangelistic *		
Kobe	325.	
Kyoto	556.	
Maebashi	176	
Matsuyama	700.	
Miyazaki	282.	
Niigata	270.	
Okayama	590	
Osaka	365.	
Sapporo	132.	
Sendai	564.	
Tokyo	0	
Total	120.	4.080.
Kobe College		1.300.
Woman's Evangelistic School		525.
Kindergarten Training School		760.
Kyoto Girls' School		600.
Kindergarten work		360.

* Details sent to the Woman's Board.

of the Japan Mission for 1904. Received Aug. 3, 1903

Copied

Japan Mission

Estimates

for

1905.

D. W. Buckman Sec.

Salaries and Allowances

	Salaries	Children Allowances		
Allchin	1,300.	2 × 150.	=	300.
Atkinson	1,300.			
Bell	1,150.			
Bennett	725.			
Cary	1,300	1 × 200.	=	200.
Clark				
Curtis	1,250.			
De Forest	675.			
Dunning	1,150.	1 × 100.	=	100.
Greene	1,400.			
Greenwood	1,300.			
Lombard	725.			
Newell	1,300.	1 × 200. 3 × 150.	=	650.
Olds	1,150.			
Sealey	1,250	~~3 × 100.~~ ~~1 × 150.~~	=	300. ~~325.~~
Settee	1,300.			
Rowland	1,300.	1 × 200.	=	200.
Taylor	800.			
Warren	725.			
White	625.	1 × 175. 1 × 150. } + 100. for school	=	425.
~~Miss Sweetland~~				
Brown	600			
				2175

Teachers	Home Buna	Tax Buna	Medical Buna	
150.	175.	80.	40.	2045
150.	175.	80.	30.	1735
150.	175.	80.	30.	1585
100.	100.	50.	20.	995
150.	175.	80.	35.	1940
150.	100.	50.	20.	320
150.	175.	80.	30.	1685
150.	175.	80.	30.	1110
150.	175.	80.	35.	1690
150.	175.	80.	30.	1835
150.	175.	80.	30.	1735
100.	100.	50.	20.	995
150.	175.	80.	50.	2405
150.	175.	80.	30.	1585
150.	175.	80.	40.	1995
150.	175.	80.	30.	1735
150.	175.	80.	35.	1940
100.	100.	50.	20.	1070
100.	100.	50.	20.	995
150.	175.	80.	30.	1485
				870
100.	100.	50.	20.	
2900	3225	1500	625	31750

Station Evangelistic

Kobe		
Station evangelist	275.	
Touring	60.	
Papers and tracts	60.	
Travel to conferences	15.	
One local evangelist	60.	
Aid of six churches	590	1,060.
Kyoto		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	30.	
Travel to conferences	40.	
✓ Smadegawa chapel	60.	
Nishijin "	230.	
Aizin "	150.	
✓ Students evangelistic work	20.	
Aid of five churches	504	1,134.
Maebashi		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	20.	
Travel to conferences	20.	
Assistant	90.	
Two evangelists	210.	
Aid to two churches	207.	647.
		2,841.

		2,841.
Matsuyama Chikuten		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	50	
Travel to conferences	35	
Assistants	50.	
Station chapel	70.	
Village work	50.	
Special services	50.	
Four evangelists	785.	
Aid to two churches	280.	1,470
Miyazaki = Kunshu		
Touring	225.	
Tracts	30.	
Travel to conferences	40.	
Special work	38.	
Seven evangelists	1,326.	1,659.
Niigata		
Touring	125.	
Tracts	25.	
Travel to conferences	40.	
Station chapel	60.	
Three evangelists	580.	
Aid to two churches	170.	1,000.
		6,970.

		6,970.
Okayama & Tsuyama		
Touring	200.	
Tracts	50.	
Travel to conferences	25.	
Station evangelist	200.	
Station chapels	110.	
One local evangelist	125.	
Aid to six churches	520.	1,230.
Osaka		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	16.	
Travel to conferences	15.	
Moving evangelists	25.	
Station chapel	390.	
Aid to two churches	270.	816.
Sapporo Miss Howard		
Touring	200.	
Tracts	15.	
Travel to conferences	25.	
Loan library	5.	
One evangelist	294.	
Aid to five churches	540.	1,079.
		10,095.

		10,095.
Sendai		
Touring	150.	
Tracts	50.	
Travel to conferences	20.	
Aid of evangelists in villages	50.	
Five evangelists	596.	
Aid of two churches	162.	1,028.
Tokyo		
Touring		115.
Tottori		
Touring	32.	
Sunday expenses	10.	
Two evangelists	345.	
Evangelists' travel	30.	
Aid of one church	180.	597.
Total station evangelistic		11,835.
General "		
{ inter-station touring, morning evangelists, etc. }		400.
		12,235.

Theological School			12.235.
Teachers		360.	
Aid of students		700.	
Summer work of students		250.	
Text. books and supplies		100.	
Sundry and miscellaneous		40.	1.450.
Secretary and Treasurer			160
Business Agent			300.
Station miscellaneous (travel to mission and committee meetings, postage, etc.)			
Koba 25.	Kyoto 100,		
Maebashi 60.	Matsuyama 40.		
Miyazaki 60.	Niigata 200.		
Okayama 50.	Osaka 35.		
Sapporo 100.	Sendai 50.		
Tokyo 60.	Tottori 25.		805.
Publication			500.
Total "general work"			15.450.

W. B. M.

		Salary	Teachers	Travel to minister meeting & postage.
Miss	Adams	625.	100.	8.
"	Bradshaw	625.	100.	35.
"	Case	625.	90.	7.
"	Colby	625.	90.	7.
"	Daniels	625.	90.	7.
"	Daughaday	625.	100.	60.
Mrs.	De Forest	625.	75.	25.
"	Gordon	625.	75.	7.
Miss	Griswold	625.	75.	5.
"	Gulick	625.	75.	25.
"	Holbrook	625.	25.	5.
"	Hoyt	625.	75.	5.
"	Keith	625.	75.	5.
"	Talcott	625.	60.	5.
Mrs.	White	625.	50.	0
		9375	1155	206
Night watchman for mines Case and Colby				45.
		9375	1155	251

W. B. M. House and Tax.

Miss Adams	Tax 34.	34.
" Bradshaw, - rent 40., repairs 81., tax 34.		155.
" Case & Colby, - house tax repairs 100., " 68.		168.
" Daniels, - house tax 50.; repairs 50., " 34.		134.
" Danghaday, - rent 264., " 25., " 34.		
deficit in 1904, 45.		368.
Mrs. Gordon, - repairs 50., tax 34.		84.
Miss Griswold, - rent 24.; " 50., " 17.		91.
" Gulick, - " 34.		34.
Miss Holbrook } " 277., " 25., " 68.		370.
Miss Hoyt }		
" Keith " 34.		34.
" Talcott " 34.		34.
Reserve, for use in case of extraordinary repairs needed on any house of this Board.		100.
		1.600.

W. B. M. I.

	Salary	Teacher	Travel & minister meeting & postage.
Miss Barrows	625.	60.	5.
" Chamaley	625.	50.	5.
" De Forest	625.	75.	20.
" Farmelee	625.	75.	15.
" Searle	625.	50.	5.
" Torrey	625.	100.	5
" Wainwright	625.	75.	8.
" Goodman	625.	50.	5.

W. B. M. P.

Miss Denton	625.	100.	7.
" Legge	625.	75.	7.
	6250	710	82

House and Tax

W. B. M. I.

Miss Barrows, – house and water tax 88.,		
repairs 60., tax 34.		182.
" Dr. Barrett " 34.		34.
Kolle College Sisters' Home, –		
(Misses Chandler, Soark, Torry)		
land and water tax 40.;		
repairs 100., taxes (3 x 34.) 102.		242.
Miss Sarmeler, – rent 151. tax 34.		185.
" Wainwright, – " repairs 150., tax 34.		184.
Reserve for extraordinary repairs		
& needed on any houses		
of this Board		50.
		877.

W. B. M. P.

Misses Dunton and Sogge, –		
repairs 80., taxes (2 x 34.) 68.		148.

Woman's Evangelistic Work

Kobe

Bible women:-		
Mrs. Morimoto	50.	
Mrs. Suzuki	50	
Summer work of Bible School pupils	50.	
Papers and tracts	37. 50	
Sunday school work	20	
Touring	117. 50	325.

Kyoto

Bible women:-		
Mrs. Yokogama (under Mrs. Searna)	72.	
Miss Shinjo (" Mrs. Gary)	72.	
" Yagi " "	60.	
" Kokubu (in the country)	60.	
One to be obtained (with Mrs. Gordon)	72.	
Touring (Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Gary)	75.	
Tracts	25.	
Incidentals and supplies for two kindergartens	70.	
Rent of Mrs. Gordon's kindergarten and chapel	60.	
Rent and repairs two Sunday schools	45.	
Supplies for six " "	30.	641.
		966.

Maebashi.		900
Bible woman	72.	
Touring (miss Brimola)	75.	147.
Matsuyama		
Miss Guarani's helper	120.	
" " touring	50.	
Six Bible women	378.	548
Miss Garmelech's helper	120.	
" " touring	50.	
Factory girls' work	60.	
Tracts	50.	
Expenses of conferences	10.	290.
Miyazaki		
Touring (miss Sulick)	75.	
Tracts	25.	
Three Bible women	150.	250.
Niigata		
Chapel and helper	140.	
Touring	50.	
Tracts	10.	200.
Bible woman learning under miss Swartz		100.
		2,501.

Okayama. Tamyama.		2.501.
Touring (Miss Adams)	50.	
W. B. M. Bible women.-		
Mrs. Sumiya	75.	
" Onoda	50.	
" Morita	35.	
W. B. M. chapel	1 50.	
" tracts	25.	385.
Touring (Miss Wainwright)	25	
W. B. M. D. Bible woman		
Mrs. Sugi	75.	
W. B. M. D. tracts	25.	
" chapel	50.	175.
Osaka.		
Bible women.-		
Mrs Tsukiki (under Miss Daniels)	75.	
" Yamada (" Miss Colby)	70.	
" Ninomiya (" " Bare)	60.	
Miss Seko (" ")	20.	
Miss Daniels's helper in boys' school	25.	
Touring.- Miss Bare. 45. Miss Colby 30.		
Miss Daniels 30.	105.	
Tracts and postage	58.	413.
		3,474.

Sapporo		3.474.
Touring (Miss Daughtday)	22.22.	
Bible woman, - Miss Kato	102.	124.
Sendai		
Touring (Mrs Bradshaw)	324.	
Mrs Bradshaw's helper	90.	
Miss Bradshaw's Bible woman	60.	
Mrs. De Forest " "	60.	
Tracts	60.	594.
Tottori		
Bible woman, - Miss Maeda	130	30.
Total Woman's Evangelistic		4,222.
Kobe College		1,500.
Woman's Evangelistic School		600.
Kindergarten Training School.		
Ordinary running expenses	671.	
Salary of Rev. T. Harada (in absence of a foreign teacher)	300.	
Instruction in music	250.	1,221.
Kindergartens (two in Kyoto; one in Maebashi)		420.
Doshisha Girls' School		600.
		8563

Expend

Rec'd JUL 17 1905

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Estimates of the Japan Ministry for 1906.

	D. I. Brown	650		
	D. C. Greene	1,400		
	M. P. Dunning	1,500		100
	J. H. De Forest			
	W. L. Curtin	1,300		
	E. S. Todd	1,500		
	O. L. Kerr	1,300		500
	H. T. Bennett	1,500		
	J. L. Atkinson	1,300		
	A. Allchin	1,300	+ 500 + 120	300
	D. W. Edmunds			
	J. A. Geddes	750		
	H. B. Newell	1,300	+ 250 + 200 + 4 × 120	= 750
	E. B. Olds	1,500		100
	H. Bradley	1,300	+ 120 + 5 × 100	= 820
	J. H. Brooks	1,300		
	J. M. Rowland	1,300		500
	W. Taylor	850		
	C. M. Warren	1,500		
	J. S. White	615	+ 250	= 500

	Salary	Children	
A. Allchin	1.300.	200. + 150. =	300.
J. L. Atkinson	1.300.		
H. J. Bennett	1.200.		
O. Cary	1.300.		200.
E. S. Cobb	1.200.		
W. L. Curtin	1.300.		
J. H. De Forest	675.		
M. P. Dunning	1.200.		100.
D. C. Greene	1.400.		
D. I. Grover	650		
D. W. Learned	1.300.		
J. A. Somland	750.		
H. R. Newell	1.300.	250. + 200. + 2×150. =	750.
C. R. Olds	1.200.		100
H. Pooley	1.300.	150. + 2×100. =	350.
J. H. Pettee	1.300.		
S. M. Rowland	1.300.		200.
W. Taylor	850.		
C. M. Warren	1.200.		
S. S. White	675	2 + 250. =	500.
	22,700		2500

Teach-er.	Hour	Tax	Medical	Total allow-ances.	
150.	150.	80.	40.	720.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410.	
150.	150.	80.	35.	615.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410	
150.	150.	80.	35	615.	
250.	150.	80.	30.	510.	
	50.	40.	20.	110.	
250.	150.	80.	30.	510.	
100.	100.	40.	20.	260.	
150.	150.	80.	50.	1.180.	
150.	150.	80.	35.	515.	
150.	150.	80.	45.	775.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410.	
150.	150.	80.	35.	615.	
150.	150.	40.	20.	360.	
150.	150.	80.	30.	410.	
150.	150.	80.	40.	920.	
3000	2850	1480	645	10475	

General Work		AT. B.C.F.M.	
Station evangelistic	11,864.	Details on pp. 5-8	
General "	500	below	
Theological School	2,000		
Publication	600		
Secretary & Treasurer	160		
Business Agent	350		
Station Miscellaneous	923	Details on p. 8	
General "	100		
Total	16,497		
General evangelistic			
inter-station touring		300	
moving evangelists		200	500
Theological School			
aid of students		1,520.	
salary of teachers		360.	
text-books		90	
incidentals		30	2,000

Station Evangelistic Work - A.B.C.F.M.

Kobe.	Touring	50	
	Tracts	85	
	Assistant	275	
	Evangelist	50	
	Co-operative work	250	
	Aid of three churches	330	1,040
Kyoto			
	Touring	100	
	Tracts	70	
	Three station chapels	380	
	Evangelist	150	
	Aid of five churches	498	1,198.
Maebashi			
	Touring	100	
	Tracts	50	
	Assistant	90	
	Two evangelists	180	
	Aid of two churches	207	627.
Matsuyama			
	Touring	100	
	Tracts	85	
	Assistant	100	
	Two evangelists	450	
	Co-operative work	72	
	Aid of three churches	600	1,407.
			4,272.

Miyazaki		
Touring	150	
Tracts	62	
Conferences	50	
Advertising meetings	5	
Five evangelists	947	1.214
Niigata		
Touring	100	
Tracts	8	
Moving evangelists	50	
Conferences	30	
Assistant	60	
Station chapel	252	
Four evangelists	626	
Aid of one church	174	1.300
Okayama & Tottori		
Touring	230	
Tracts	80	
Conferences	45	
Assistants	400	
Station chapels	75	
Evangelist	220	
Co-operative work	63	
Aid of five churches	598	1.711
		8.497

Osaka		
Touring	200	
Tracts	25	
Moving evangelists	45	
Conferences	20	
Assistants	30	
Station chapel	390	
Aid of five churches	372	1.082
Sapporo		
Touring	250	
Tracts	151	
Moving evangelists	251	
Conferences	20	
Two evangelists	384	
Co-operative work	122	
Aid to three churches	330	1,446.
Sendai		
Touring	150	
Tracts	100	
Conferences	20	
Five evangelists	600	
Aid to two churches	144	1.014.
		11739.

Tokyo		11,739
Touring	60	
Tracts	15	
Co-operative work	50	125
		11,864.

Miscellaneous

Kobe	35
Kyoto	100
Maebashi	65
Matsuyama	75
Miyazaki	63
Niigata	100
Okayama	70
Osaka	35
Sapporo	290
Sendai	30
Tokyo	60
	923

	Cost	Profit	Expenses to Maintenance	Hours Top	Hours Open for Inspection
Mrs Adams	£25	100	13		34
" Bracebridge	£25	100	30	150 +	35 = 185
" Ford	£25	90	8	35 +	70 = 105
" Golding	£25	90	8		
" Dimock	£25	90	8	65 +	35 = 100
" Bongley	£25	110	65	220 +	35 = 325
Mrs. De Bonne	£25	30	25		
" Bradin	£25	75	9	50 +	35 = 85
Mrs Brownlow	£25	25		50 +	10 = 60
" Bulfield	£25	75	15		20 = 20
" Hollwood	£25				
" Hogg	£25	75	9	332 +	50 = 382
" Jones	£25	150	20	90 +	30 = 150
" Tolson	£25	60	9		25 = 25
Mrs Watts	£25	30			
Mrs Barrow	£25	60	9	not kept	
" Edmonds	£25	30	9	"	"
" Legard	£25	60	9	"	"
" De Bonne	£25	75	9	"	"
" Bromley	£25	150	20	117 +	30 = 147
" Bevil	£25	30	9	not kept	
" Torrey	£25	100	9	"	"
" Wainwright	£25	100	13	150 +	34 = 184
" R. Holbrook	£25				

B

	Salary	Teacher	Contingent Travel & minimum wages	Board and Lodging: House	Tax	
Miss Adams	625.	100.	13.		34.	= 34.
" Bradshaw	675.	100.	30.	120. +	35.	= 155.
" Bore	625.	90.	8.	55. +	70.	= 125.
" Colly	625.	90.	8.			
" Daniels	675.	90.	8.	65. +	35.	= 100.
" Daughaday	675	114.	65.	290. +	33.	= 323.
Mrs. De Forest	625.	30.	25.			
" Gordon	675.	75.	9.	50. +	35.	= 85.
Miss Grinnold X	675.	25.		50. +	10.	= 60.
" Gulich	675.	75.	15.		20.	= 20.
" ~~Hohlaack~~ X	~~625.~~					
" Hoyt	625.	75.	9.	332. +	50.	= 382.
" Judson	675.	120.	20.	90. +	30.	= 120.
" Talcott	625.	60.	9.		25.	= 25.
Mrs. White	625.	50.				
Miss Barrows	625.	60.	9.	Next page		
" Chandler	625.	50.	9.	" "		
" Cogan	625.	60.	9.	" "		
" De Forest	625.	75.	9.	" "		
" Fairchild	675.	120.	20.	114. +	30.	= 144.
" Searle	625.	50.	9.	Next page		
" Torrey	625.	100.	9.	" "		
" Wainwright	675.	100.	13.	150. +	34.	= 184.
" F. Holbrook	625.					
" Mathes	625	75	9			80

Miss Barrows and Bogard	100.	+ 60.	= 160.
Miss Chandler, De Garet, Searle, Torrey	200.	+ 120.	= 320.
" "			
" "			
	salary.	Teacher board and lodging	House & Tax
Miss Denton	675.	100. & 50	+ 35. = 85.

General Work - Woman's Board

Kobe College		1.500	See p. 13
Woman's Bible School & Kobe Woman's Evangelistic		1.135	" "
Kindergarten Training School		1.305	" "
Three Kindergartens		1.350	" 14
Doshisha Girls' School		600	
Station Evangelistic Work			
Kyoto		770	" " 15
Maebashi		50	" " "
Matsuyama	W. B. M.	296	" " "
"	W. B. M. I.	356	" " 16
Miyazaki		300	" " "
Niigata		350	" " "
Okayama	W. B. M.	741	" " 17
"	W. B. M. I.	245	" " "
Osaka		485	" " "
Sapporo		265	" " 18
Sendai		945	" " "

	Kobe College		
6	Teachers	1800	
	Repairs	200	
	Servants	100	
	Supplies	150	
	Taxes	160	
	Water	40	
	Needy students	50	1.500.
	Woman's Bible School and Kobe Woman's Evangelistic		
	Needy students	270.	
	Teachers	235	
	Matron,	60	
	Books, periodicals, sundries.	45	
	Fuel and water.	20	
6	Land rent	90	
	Repairs.	20	
	Music teaching	60	
	Touring	60	
	Bible women,- Kokulu 75.		
	Morimoto 50.	125	
	Students summer work	50	
	Tracts	70	
	Sunday school work	30	1.135.

Kindergarten Training School

	Land rent	200	
	Aid to students	150	
	Matron	50	
	Travel	20	
lo	Repairs	80	
	Kindergarten Supplies	110	
	Teachers	100	
	Books, fuel etc.	45	
	Salary of Mr. Harada	300	
	" " Miss Atkinson (music)	250	1,305

Kindergartens

B	Two in Kyoto (Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Searnsdal) and one in Maebashi		360

Doshisha Girls School

			600

Woman's Evangelistic Work

Kyoto			
Touring. (Mrs. Cary, Miss Denton)		75	
Tracts		25	
Bible women,-			
Shinjo (with Mrs. Cary)	90.		
Yagi "	60.		
Sato (with Mrs. Searle)	90.		
Tomimori (in the country)	60.		
Vacant (Mrs. Gordon)	90.	390	
Airinsha chapel rent (Mrs. Gordon)		60	
Kindergarten supplies		70	
Supplies for six Sunday schools (Mrs. Cary, Miss Denton, Mrs. Searle, Mrs. Gordon)		150	770
Maebashi			
B Touring		50	50
Matsuyama			
W.F.M. Touring (Mrs. Gulick)		50	
Bible women,-			
Hata	72.		
Toba	72.		
Shimmyo	72.	216	
Tracts		25	
Workers meetings		5	296

Matsuyama			
W. B. M. I.			
Touring (Miss Parmeler)		50	
Bible women			
Hishida	36.		
Sumida	72.		
Agata	36.		
Kishimoto	72.	216	
Tracts		25	
Workers' meetings		5	
Factory Bible Home		60	356
Miyazaki			
Touring (Miss Gulick)		55	
B Bible women.-			
Nakamura	69.		
Tonaka	69.		
Kawasaki	42.	180	
Tracts		15	
Help in training girls		50	300
Niigata			
B Touring (vacant) (Mr. Curtis)		60	
b Bible woman.- Uemura		150	
B { Tracts		15	
Sunday supplies		5	
Chapel rent and worker		120	350

Okayama			
W. B. M. Touring (Miss Adams)		50	
Bible women, -			
Sumiya	80.		
Onoda	50.		
Morita	36.		
Moriyama	45.		
Masada	30.		
Hara	15.	256	
Tracts		25	
Chapel (Miss Adams)		400	
Sunday school supplies		10	741
W. B. M. I.			
Touring (Miss Wainwright)			
Bible women, -		35	
Igi	75.		
New woman	50.	125	
Tracts		35	
Chapel (Miss Wainwright)		50	245
Osaka			
Touring		85	
Bible women, - Tushiki	105.		
" Ninomiya	125.		
" Vacant	80.	310	
Tracts		90	485

Sapporo		
Touring	20	
Bible women,-		
two vacancies	229	
Tracts	16	265
Sendai		
Touring - Mrs Bradshaw	470	
Mr De Forest	135	
Helper (Mrs Bradshaw)	H120	
Bible women,-		
Hase	75	
Vacant	135	
Tracts	175	
Sunday school work	10	945

Copied

Rec'd July 17. 1905

Rec'd JUN 25 1906

Japan Mission

Estimates

for

1907.

	Salary	Children	
Allchin	1.300.	200. + 150. =	350 ~~300.~~
Atkinson	975.		0
Bartlett	1.300.	2×150. + 2×100. =	500
Bennett	1.200.		0
Bay	1.300.	200. =	250.
Blank	850.		0
Bolb	1.200.	100. =	100.
Burtin	1.300.		0
Davin	~~850.~~		0
De Borent	675.		0
Dunning	1.200.	2×100.+100	~~200.~~ 300
Greene	1.400.		0
Brown	650.		0
Learned	1.300.		0
Lombard	750.		0
Newell	850.		0
Olds	1.200.	100	100.
Pedley	1.300.	150. + 2×100. =	350.
Pettee	1.300.		0
Rowland	1.300.	200	200.
White	675.	2×250 =	500.
Warren	1200	100	100
Gulick	1300	100 + 2×150 =	400

Teacher's Allowances	House Fund	Tax Fund	Medical Fund		Total basic salary
150	150	80	40		720
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	80	50		930
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	80	35		665
150	150	40	30		370
150	150	80	35		515
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	~~40~~ 80	30		~~370~~ 410
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	80	40		~~620~~ 720
150	150	80	30		410
		40			40
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	40	30		370
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	80	35		515
150	150	80	45		775
150	150	80	30		410
150	150	80	35		615
150	150	80	40		920
150	150	80	30		510
150	150	80	30		810

A. B. C. F. M.

General Work

Japanese Missionary Society		1,450.
Station evangelistic (details of summer)		9,139.
General evangelistic		500.
Theological school		1,700
Publication		500.
Secretary and Treasurer		160.
Business Agent		350
Miscellaneous (postage & travel on mission business)		
Kobe	35.	
Kyoto	120.	
Maebashi	60.	
Matsuyama	30.	
Miyazaki	45.	
Niigata	120.	
Okayama	50.	
Osaka	25.	
Sapporo	340.	
Sendai	35.	
Tokyo	75.	
Tottori	50.	985.
Total for general work		14,784.

A. B. C. F. M.

Station Evangelistic

Kobe:-		
Touring	30.	
Tracts	100.	
Conference expenses	10.	
Assistant	275.	
Station chapel	360.	
One out-station	180.	955.
Kyoto:		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	30.	
Conference expenses	15.	
Four station chapels	600.	
One out-station	60.	805.
Maebashi		
Touring	50.	
Tracts	10.	
Conference expenses	15.	
One out-station	138.	213.
Matsuyama		
Touring	150.	
Tracts	25.	
Conference expenses	50.	
Two station chapels	80.	
	305.	1,973.

	305	1.973
Six out-stations	928	1.233.
Miyazaki		
Touring	275.	
Tracts	30.	
Moving evangelists	50.	
Conference expenses	30.	
Station chapel	18.	
Five out-stations	750.	1,153.
Niigata		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	10.	
Conference expenses	40.	
Station chapel	60	
" evangelist	180.	
Four out-stations	760	1,150.
Okayama		
Touring	230.	
Tracts	50.	
Conference expenses	25.	
Station evangelists (~~two~~)	200	
Station chapel	10.	
One out-station	210.	725.
		6,234

		6.234.
Osaka		
Touring	120.	
Tracts	15	
Moving evangelists	20	
Station chapel	150	
" evangelist	240	
Special preaching services	100	
Summer evangelistic work	40.	685.
Sapporo		
Touring	150	
Tracts	25	
Moving evangelists	84	
Conference expenses	13	
Tour out-stations	666	938.
Sendai		
Touring	125	
Tracts	55	
Conference expenses	20	
Seven out-stations	312	512.
Tokyo:		
Touring	100.	
Tracts	20.	120.
		8,489

		8.489.
Tottori		
Touring	175.	
Tracts	10.	
Conference expenses	10.	
Station chapel	45.	
" evangelist	210.	
One out-station	200	650.
Total station evangelistic		9.139.

Theological School - Details

Teachers	360
Aid to pupils	900.
Summer work	200.
Books	100.
Text-books	120.
Sundries	20
	1.700.

		Salary	Teachers	Postage and travel to mission meeting
B	Miss Adams	625.	100.	13.
B	" Colby	625.	90.	8.
B	" Daughaday	625.	114.	65.
B	Mrs. De Forest	625.	110.	30.
B	" Gordon	625.	75.	9.
B	Miss Griswold	625.	75.	25.
B	" Gulick	625.	75.	20
B	" Hoyt	625.	90.	9.
B	" Judson	625.	75.	15.
B	" Talcott	625.	60.	9.
B	" Ward	625.	75.	8.
B	Mrs. White	625.	30.	
B	Miss Learned	300.		
✓	" Barrows	625.	60.	9.
✓	" Cozad	625.	60.	9
✓	" De Forest	625.	75.	12.
	" Gordon	625.		
	" Howe	625.	150.	9.
✓	" Farmelee	625.	75.	15.
✓	" Searle	625.	75.	9.
✓	" Torrey	625.	100.	9.
✓	Mrs Walker	625.	75.	20
	~~B Miss Holbrook~~	625.		
P	" Denton	625.	100.	85.

House Rents, Repairs, Taxes, and Income Taxes

Miss Adams	60.	Miss Barrows	254.
" Colby	100.	" Miss Cozad	
" Donghaday	274.	Misses De Forest,	
Mrs Gordon	55.		
Miss Griswold	120.	Searle, Torrey,	400.
" Gulick	40	Mrs. Walker	
" Hoyt	80.	Miss Howe	400.
" Judson	140.	" Parmelee	180.
" Talcott	80.		
" Ward	100		1,254.
Night watchman	45. ✓		
In our Colby		Miss Denton	85.
Miss Bradshaw's house	80. ✓		
	1,174.		

"Household" Grants

		Misses Barrows	
Miss Adams	100	Cozad	100.
" Colby	100.	Kate Colby's ladies	100. ✓
" Donghaday	100.	Miss Howe	100.
Mrs Gordon	100		
Miss Griswold	100.	" Parmelee	100.
" Gulick	100.	(Miss Wainwright on her return)	?
" Judson	100.	" Denton	100.
" Ward	100.		

Woman's Evangelistic Work.

W. B. M.

Kyoto			
Touring		90.	
Tracts		50	
Rent, - Mrs Gordon's chapel		60	
Incidentals and upkeep of two kindergartens		90.	
Incidental expenses of seven Sunday schools		210	
Bible women, -			
Miss Goto	90.		
Mrs. Tominori	90.		
Miss Yagi	72.		
one for Mrs. Gordon	90.	342	842.
Maebashi			
Touring		100.	
Bible woman for Miss Grinwold		70.	
Tracts		10.	180.
Matsuyama			
Touring - Mrs Gordon -		100.	
Bible women, -			
Miss Toko	72.		
Mrs Okamoto	72.		
Mrs Hatai Mizuno	72	216.	
		316.	1,022.

Mountrial School		316	1.022
Girls' School		200	910
Miyazaki			
Touring		63	
Tracts		12	
Bible women,-			
Miss Nakamura	69.		
" Tanaka	69.	138	213
Niigata			
Touring		60	
Chapel work		60	120.
Okayama			
Touring		50	
Tracts		25	
Miss Adams's work		460	
Bible women,-			
Mrs. Sumiya	90.		
Miss Nishiura	75.		
" Morita	50.		
" Moriyama	50.	265	800.
			3,071.

			3.071.
Osaka			
Touring		30.	
Tracts		20.	
Bible women,			
Miss Tsushiki	90.		
Mrs Ninomiya	30		
Summer work	25	145	195.
Sapporo			
Touring		30.	
Tracts		21	
One Bible woman desired		114	165.
Sendai			
Touring		35	
Tracts		50	
Sunday school work		10	
Bible woman, -			
Miss Hare		60	155.
Total W. B. M.			3,586.

of the above about ¥ 80. might be called W. B. M. P. work, done in Kyoto by Miss Denton.

W. B. M. I.

Kobe			
Touring		60	
Books & tracts		70	
Sunday school work		30	
Bible women,-			
Miss Kokubu	75.		
" Morimoto	50.		
Summer work	50.	175	335
Matsuyama			
Touring,- Miss Parmelee		50.	
Teacher in Factory Girls' Home		60.	
Bible women,-			
Mrs. Takeda	72.		
" Higashi	54		
Miss Kishimoto	72.	198.	
Tracts		25	333
Niigata			
Bible woman,-			
Mrs Uyemura			150.
Okayama			
Touring		35	
Tracts		35	
Chapel		50	
		120	818

	120	818
Bible women,-		
Mrs Sgi 75.		
" Mizote 75.	150	270
Total W. B. M. I. Evangelistic		1.088.

W. B. M

Aizin and Smadogawa (Kyoto) and Maebashi Kindergartens	360.

W. B. M. I.

Kobe College	2.500.
Woman's Evangelistic School	800.
Kindergarten Training School	1.500.

Kobe College - Details

Teachers	1.550
Repairs	200.
Supplies	450.
Servants	70.
Aid to pupils	15.
Taxes	175.
Water	40
	2,500.

Woman's Evangelistic School — Details

Teachers, matron and music	350.
Aid to pupils	250.
Land rent and taxes	90.
Supplies	90.
Repairs	20.
	800.

(If the grant for a new building cannot be made, $80. more will be needed for repairs, making a total estimate of 880.

Kindergarten Training School — Details

Land rent	200
Aid to pupils	150.
Matron	50.
Travel	100.
Repairs	150
Supplies	110.
Teachers	340.
Instruction in music	250.
Books, maps, printing.	150
	1.500.

D. W. Searing
Sec.

Estimates for year ending 1907.

Copied

1907 JUL 1

Estimates of the Japan Mission for 1908.

	Salary	Children	Teachers	
Geo. Allchin	1.300	2 × 200 = 400.	150.	
J. L. Atkinson	975.		150.	
S. C. Bartlett	1.300.	1 × 200. 2 × 150. 1 × 100. } = 600.	150.	
H. J. Bennett	1.200.		150.	
O. Cary	1.300.		150.	
C. A. Clark	~~850~~ 1.300		200.	X
L. S. Cobb	1.200.	100.	150.	
W. L. Curtis	1.300.	100.	150.	
J. D. Davis	1.300		150.	
M. D. Dunning	¼ of 2020 = 505 + 637.50 = 1.200.	1142.50 4 × 100. = 400.	150.	
D. C. Greene	1.400		150.	
S. L. Gulick	1.300	200. 150. 100 } = 450.	200.	X
D. W. Learned	1.300.		200.	X
J. A. Lombard	750.		150.	
C. F. Olds	1.200.	100.	150.	
J. H. Pettee	1.300.		200.	X
J. M. Rowland	1.300.	200.	150.	
A. W. Stanford	675.		150.	
C. M. Warren	1.200.	100.	150	
S. S. White	850.		150	
Wallace Taylor	1300		150.	

Hours	Taxes	Medical	Total allowance
		ical	
150.	60.1	50.	
150.	60.1	40.	
150.	60.	60.	
150.	60.	40.	400.
150.	60.5	40.	400.
150.	60.	40.	450.
150.	60.5	45.	505.
150.	60.5	45.	505.
150.	60.	40.	400.
150.	60.1	60.	820.
150.	60.1	40.	400.
150.	60.	55.	915.
150.	60.1	40.	450.
150.	60.5	40.	400.
150.	60.	45.	505.
150.	60.	40.	450.
150.	60.	45.	605.
150.	60.	40.	400.
150.	60.	45.	505.
150.	60.	40.	400.
150	60	40	400.

A.B.C.F.M. General Work

Kobe			
Assistant in general evangelist		100.	
Papers and books		100.	
Evangelistic work (in part)		90.	350.
Kyoto			
Arisin chapel		210.	
Imadogawa "		30.	
Ninkijin "		250.	
Yorikiri "		250.	
Shin machi "		60.	
Minakuchi church		120.	
Travel & tracts		120	1,020.
Maebashi			
Evangelistic work Sano		188.	
" Omama		200.	
Travel		18.	406.
Matsuyama			
Touring		75	
Tracts		25.	
Moving evangelists		50	
Sumechi chapel		50.	
Komacha "		50.	
Takahama "		30.	
		280.	1,776

Saijo chapel		
Takamatsu "	180	
Marugame church	210	
Unajima "	158	
Komachi "	240	1.128
Miyazaki		
Miyakonojo church	228	
Nobeoka "	198	
Tsuma "	228	
Local work	25	
Touring	313	
Tracts	43	8,400.
Travel	58	1,093.
Niigata		
Touring	290	
Evangelists' travel	40	
Special work	25	
Tracts	35	
Furumachi chapel	230	
Kashiwazaki church	240	990.
Nagaoka "	198	
Shibata "	192.50	1,100.
		5,098.

A. B. C. F. M. O. A. A.

			5.098.
Okayama			
	Touring	270.	
	Three assistants	" 450.	
	Hokkaku chapel	25.	
	Tsukyama "	" 60.	
	Evangelists travel	" 35.	
	Tracts	100.	
	Sojo chapel	120.	
	Fogei "	" 100.	1.160.
Osaka			
	Kujo chapel	300	
	Hokkaku "	250.	
	Special services	60	
	Touring	100.	
	Chapel rent	175.	
	Tracts	50.	935.
Sapporo			
	Touring	200.	
	Tracts	15.	
	Evangelists travel	40.	
	Otaru chapel		
	" church	250.	
	Obihiro chapel	300.	
	Immanuel church	53	960.
			8.153.

						8.153
Sendai						
Evangelist					90.	
Touring and track					210.	300.
Tokyo	001	61	001	250		
Dr. & Mrs. Specht's work				250		1254
Tottori	001	8	001	250		
Three evangelists			111	250	570.	
Tajima chapel			25	250	180.	
Touring		25	001	250	37.	
Tracts		25	25	250	20.	
Special work			25	250	150.	1822.
Total station evangelistic				250		9,400.
Grant to Japanese Missionary Society						1.200.
General evangelistic						400.
Theological School						2,000.
Publication						500.
Secretary and Treasurer						160
Business Agent						350.
Miscellaneous (postage, and mission meeting and committee travel)						990.
For opening new work						3.000.
Total "general"						18,000

W. B. M.

	Salary	Teachers	Portage & travel	House & transp.	"House hold"
Miss Adams	625.	100.	13.	100	100
" Colby	625.	90.	8.		
" Daniels	625.	90.	8.	100.	100
" Daughaday	625.	114.	60.	274.	100.
Mrs Gordon	625.	75.	40.	70.	100.
Miss Grunwald	625.	100.	25.	90	100.
" Julick	625.	75.	20.	40.	100.
" Hoyt	625.	75.		70.	
" Judson	625.	75.	15.	160.	100.
" Talcott	625.	75.		70.	
" Wana	625.	90.	8	100	100
Night watchman at Osaka					45
					53
Emmanuel church					960.

W. B. M. Evangelistic Work

Kyoto			
Touring:- Mrs. Gay & Miss Barden	90		
2 Tracts and books	50		
Mrs. Gordon's chapel expenses	60		
Kindergarten running expenses	70		
3 Seven Sunday schools	150		
Bible women:-			
Miss Yagi	72		
Mrs. Goto	90		
Miss Takeda	90		
One by Mrs. Gordon	90		
" " " Davis	90	432	852
Maebashi			
Touring:- Miss Scholarson	60		
3 Tracts	15		75
Matsuyama			
Touring:- Miss Judson	40		
Tracts	35		
Bible women:-			
Miss Tolo	72		
" Okanazawa	72		
One by Mrs. Warren	72	216.	291.
			1,228.

Miyazaki		
Three Bible women	216.	
Touring & tracts. - Miss Bulich	60.	276
Niigata		
Touring. -	50.	
Shima chapel	70.	120.
Okayama		
Touring. - Mrs Adams	50.	
Tracts	35.	
Bible women. -		
Mrs. Sumiya	165.	
" Onoda	96	
" Morita	50.	245.
Miss Adams's Hanabatake work (teachers, evangelists, Bible woman etc.)	574	904
Osaka		
Two Bible women & Miss	120.	
Tracts	200	
Touring. - Miss Daniels	110.	
Two Sunday schools	115.	
One assistant	150.	430.
		2,958.

		2,958.
Shaftesbury		
Touring, - Mrs. Rowland & Mrs. Bartlett	30.	
Bible woman, Mrs. Faulkner	132	
Tracts and books	155	
Local travel	55	182
Senaai		
Miss Bradshaw's work		300.
Total evangelistic		3,440.
Zenana kindergartens, - Arvin and Smedrigaard in Kyoto, Maebashi Total*		520.
Miss Judson's work,		
night school		400.
girls		200.
Total W. R. M. General		4,560.

Sh. W. R. M. P. will take the Total work thus item can be reduced, so far as W. R. M. is concerned, from 520. to 390.

W. B. M. I.

	Salary	Teachers	Postage & travel	House rent	"House hold."
Miss Bozard	625.	60.	9.	215. (1)	100. (1)
" De Zoete	625.	100.	9.		
Miss Gordon	625.				
" Hocking	625.	100.	20.		
" Holbrook M.D.	625.				
" Howe	625.	150.	9.	420.	100.
" Jermelec	625.	75.	15.	208.	100.
" Jetter	625.				
" Searles	625.	75.	9.	440. (2)	(2)
Miss Stanford	625.	100.	9.		
Miss Tracy	625.	100.	9.		
" Wainwright	625.	100.	13.	184.	100.
Miss Walker	625.	75.	9.		

(1) Lodging at No. 59 (the Bible School)

(2) Lodging at Koke College

Evangelistic Work

Kobe			
Touring.		100.	
Bible woman.	Kokubu	75.	
	Morimoto	50	125
Summer work		150	
Sunday school work		30.	
Books & tracts		70	375.
Matsuyama			
Touring. -	Miss Parmelee	50.	
Bible woman. -	Higashi	54.	
	Agata	66	
	Marugame	77	
	Saijo	72	258
Factory Girls' Home, -			
Teacher			
Sewing teacher		36	
Manager		90	198
			506
Niigata			
Bible woman. -	Memura	96	
Bible woman's travel		50.	
Sunday school work		10.	156
			1,031

W. B. M. I.

			1.031.
Okayama			
Touring, Miss Wainwright		50	
Bible women, Sgi	90		
WBMU Mizote	38.	128.	
Tracts		35.	
Chapel		25.	238.
Total W. B. M. I. Evangelistic			1.269.
Woman's Evangelistic School.			
Teacher		300	
Aid to students		300.	
Supplies		150.	
Rent and taxes		100.	850.
Kindergarten Training School			
Teacher, including music,		1000.	
Servants		216	
Aid to students		200	
Land rent		210.	1.626
			1626

Kobe College estimates will be sent by the Board of Managers in October.

JUN 30 1908

W. B. M. P.

	Salary	Teachers	Portage travel	"Home-hold"	Home tax
Miss Denton	628.	100.	10.	100.	70.
Miss Searnod	500.				
(For services as teacher in Doshisha Girls School)					
Doshisha Girls school					600.
Tottori: Bible woman			72.		
Kindergarten			130.		202.

D. W. Searnod

Secretary

Estimates — Japan Mission
for 1908.

JUN 30 1908

Japan Mission

Estimates for 1909.

A. B. C. F. M.

Personals on pp. 2. 3

General Work (Details on pp. 4-5)

Japanese Missionary Society	213
Station evangelistic work	7.997
General " "	400
Theological School	1.560
Publication	500
Secretary and treasurer	160
Bureau Agent	450
Miscellaneous	984
Total general work	12,264

A. B. C. F. M. Personals

	Salaries	Children Allo
Sec. Allchin	1.350.	2 + 200.
S. C. Bartlett	1.350.	1 + 200. + 2 + 150. + 1
H. G. Bennett	1.350.	
C. A. Clark	1.350.	
C. S. Cobb	1.350.	2 + 100.
G. D. Davis	1.350.	
M. D. Dunning	850.	
S. S. Gulick	1.350.	1 + 200. + 1 + 150. + 1
D. W. Learned	1.350.	
G. A. Lombard	750.	
C. R. Olds	1.350.	
G. H. Pettee	1.350.	
S. M. Rowland	1.350.	
A. W. Stanford	700.	
W. T. Taylor	1.350.	
C. M. Warren	1.350.	2 + 100.
S. S. White	850.	
	20,700	

Allowances	Teachers	House	Tax	Medical	Total Allowances		
400.	150.	150.	60	55.	815.		2165
600.	150.	150.	60	65.	1,085. ✓	1025	2375.
0	150	150.	60.	45.	405.		1755
0	180.	150.	60.	45	435.		1785
200.	150.	150.	60.	55.	615.		1965
0	150	150.	60.	45.	405.		1755
0	150.	150.	60.	45.	405.		1755
450.	240.	150.	60.	60.	960.		2310
0	270.	150.	60.	45.	525.		1875
0	150.	150.	60.	45.	405.		1155
100.	150.	150.	60.	50.	510.		1860
0	200.	150.	60	45.	455.		1805
0	150.	150.	60.	45.	405.		1755
0	150.	150.	60.	45.	405.		1105
0	150.	150.	60.	45.	405.		1755
200.	150	150.	60.	55.	615.		1965
0	150.	150.	60	45.	405.		1255
							29895

A. B. C. F. M. General

	Station Evangelistic Work			
Kobe	Touring 15. tracts 95.		110	
	Assistant 130. station chapel 110.		240	350
Kyoto	Touring and tracts	100.		
	Three evangelists	540		
	Conference travel	10.		650
Maebashi	Touring	120		
	Tracts	10.		
	Assistant	138.		
	Conference travel	18.		286
Matsuyama	Touring	75.		
	Tracts	20.		
	Two station chapels	285.		
	Four evangelists	567.		
	Conference travel	25.		972
Miyazaki	Touring	250.		
	Tracts	30.		
	Station chapel	68.		
	Three evangelists	408.		
	Conference travel	60.		816
Niigata	Touring	85.		
	Tracts	10.		
	Assistant	60.		
	Station chapel	75.		
	Three evangelists	666.		
	Conference travel	25.		921
Okayama	Touring	240.		
	Tracts	100.		
	Three station chapels	160		
	Three evangelists	515.		
	Conference travel	50		
	New work	150.		1,215.
				5,210

A. B. C. F. M. General

Station Evangelistic continued

			5.210
Osaka.	Touring	100	
	Tracts	50	
	Assistant	90	
	Station chapel	500	740
Sapporo.	Touring	250	
	Tracts	15	
	Three evangelists	621	
	Conference travel	40	926
Sendai.	Touring & tracts	100	
	Assistant	90	
	Evangelist	200	390
Tottori:-	Touring	50	
	Three station chapels	667	
	Conference travel	14	731
			7,997

"Miscellaneous"

(Mission meeting and committee travel and postage)

Kobe	35
Kyoto	100
Maebashi	80
Matsuyama	15
Miyazaki	69
Niigata	120.
Okayama	50.
Osaka	40
Sapporo	350
Sendai	50
Tottori	75
	984

Woman's Board Personal

		Salaries	Teachers	Mission meeting travel
Miss	Adams		50	0
"	Bradshaw	650.	90.	40.
"	Daniels	650.	90.	8.
"	Daughaday	650.	114.	60.
Mrs	Gordon	650.	75.	10
Miss	Griswold	650.	100.	25.
"	Judson	650.	75.	15.
"	Talcott	650.	60.	5.
"	Ward	650.	90.	8.
"	Bozad	650.	70.	5.
"	De Forest	650.	75.	5.
"	Gordon	650	0	0
"	Hosford	650.	100.	20.
"	Holbrook	650	0	0
"	Howe	650.	150.	5.
"	Farmsler	650.	75.	15.
"	Peake	650	0	0
"	Searle	650.	75.	5
Mrs	Stanford	650.	75.	5.
Miss	S. Stowe	650.	100.	15.
"	M. Stowe	650.	100.	15.
"	Torrey	650.	100.	5.
"	Wainwright	650.	100.	13
Mrs	Walker	650	75.	5.
Miss	Denton	650.	100.	10.
"	Learned	500.	10	0
		16100	1939	294

Woman's Board Personals

Home and Tax

Miss Adams	60.
" Bradshaw	100.
" Daniels & Ward	550.
" Donghaday	274.
Mrs Gordon	70.
Miss Griswold	100.
" Judson	160.
Ladies at Kobe College	610.
Ladies at Woman's Evan. School	385.
Miss Howe	670.
" Jaimelee	208.
" Wainwright	184.
Miss Denton	70.
	3441

"Household" Grant

Miss Bradshaw	100.
" Daniels & Ward	100.
" Donghaday	100.
Mrs Gordon	100.
Miss Griswold	100.
" Judson	100.
Kobe College Ladies	100.
Woman's Evan. School "	100.
Miss Howe	100.
" Jaimelee	100.
" Wainwright	100.
" Denton	100
	1200

Woman's Board. General Work

Station Evangelistic

Kobe	(W. F. M. I.)		
	Touring	70.	
	Two Bible women	145.	
	Tracts	70.	
	Sundries	40.	325
Kyoto	(W. F. M.) & (W. F. M. I.) WBMP		
	Touring	50.	
	Four Bible women	360.	
	Tracts	25.	
	Airinsha rent	60.	755
	Eight Sunday schools	260.	~~765~~
Maebashi	(W. F. M.)		
	Touring	75.	
	Tracts	10.	85
Matsuyama	(W. F. M.)		
	Four Bible women		300
"	(W. F. M. I.)		
	Touring	80.	
	Five Bible women	378.	
	Tracts	60.	518
Miyazaki	(W. F. M.)		
	Touring	0	
	Two Bible women	180.	
	Tracts	15.	195.
Niigata	(W. F. M.)		
	Chapel		120
"	(W. F. M. I.)		
	Bible woman		150
			2,458
			2448

Woman's Board Evangelistic continued

		2.458
Okayama (W. F. M.)		
Touring	25.	
Two Bible woman	175.	
Tracts	35.	
Miss Adams' chapel	310.	
" " school	450.	
" " substitute	200.	1.195
" (W. F. M. I.)		
Touring	50.	
Bible woman	110.	
Tracts	35.	
Chapel	25.	220
Osaka (W. F. M.)		
Touring	150.	
Two Bible woman	180.	
Tracts	20.	
Sunday school	120.	470
Sapporo (W. F. M.)		
Touring	35	
Bible woman	132.	
Tracts	15.	182
Sendai (W. F. M.)		
Miss Bradshaw's work		220
Tottori (W. F. M. P.)		
Bible woman	100.	
Tracts	20	120
Total woman's evangelistic		4,865
		48 55

Woman's Board

Kobe College		4.381 66
Woman's Evangelistic School		
Teachers	600.	
Aid to students	550.	
Repairs, taxes, etc.	250.	1.400.
Kindergarten Training School		
Teachers	1.197.	
Aid to students	51.	
Land rent	209.	
Servants	168.	
Travel & books	300.	
Taxes etc.	20.	1.945
Doshisha Girls' School		600
Airin, Imadegawa and Maebashi Kindergartens		420
Tottori Kindergarten		140
Miss Judson's Work		600
Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home		
Manager	90.	
Teacher	72.	
Sewing teacher	36.	198
		7.684 66
		4855
		12.539 66

D.W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, June 6. 1908.

For repair account 1909

Rec'd JUN 30 1908

KOBE COLLEGE ACCOUNTS, 1907.

Payments		Receipts		Difference
Teachers etc.	$3390.98	Tuitions	$1589.73	$1801.25
Repairs	346.02	Use of Inst.	140.75	205.27
Supplies	471.85	Other Fees etc.	190.64	281.21
Servants	145.04			145.04
Travel	61.67			61.67
Student Aid	15.00			15.00
Advertising	20.37			20.37
Water Rates	54.95			54.95
Taxes	272.25			272.25
Insurance	55.82			55.82
	4833.95		1921.12	2912.83
			2912.83	Received from
			4833.95	American Board.

ESTIMATES FOR 1909. GRANT REQUESTED FROM AMERICAN BOARD.

	Used in 1907.	Needed in 1909.		
Teachers etc.	$1801.25	$1870.00	Regular Appropriation	
Repairs	205.27	400.00		$3500.00
Supplies	281.21	500.00	Insurance	232.70
Servants	145.04	220.00	Land Rent	648.96
Travel	61.67	60.00		4381.66
Student Aid	15.00	20.00		
Advertising	20.37	20.00		
Water Rates	54.95	60.00		
Taxes	272.95	300.00		
Gift to Church		50.00		
		3500.00		

Explanations. The increase is made necessary by the rise in prices of almost all kinds of goods and of labor. For instance, we paid for coal alone last winter $105 more than the preceding winter. This was partly on account of the new building. This building also means increased taxes and water rates, as well as servants' wages. The item for servants is based on the actual amount now paid, as is the item for insurance. A bill of $75 for painting had to be held over from 1907 to the present year, because there was not money in the treasury to pay it. The fees received are likely to be at least $25 less this year than last, and the hard times may make a much greater difference.

It may be possible to pay the $32.70 for insurance which we had to pay beyond the $200 granted for this year, as we have done this year, from the house and tax fund, but the judgment of the Board of Managers was that we should ask for the exact amount needed in this way.

The whole amount asked for next year is $532.70 beyond that asked and granted this year.

Rec'd JUN 30 1908

KOBE COLLEGE ACCOUNTS, 1907.

Payments		Receipts		Difference
Teachers etc.	$3430.98	Tuitions	$1589.73	$1801.25
Repairs	346.02	Use of Inst.	140.75	205.27
Supplies	471.85	Other Fees etc.	190.94	281.91
Servants	145.04			145.04
Travel	61.67			61.67
Student Aid	15.00			15.00
Advertising	20.37			20.37
Water Rates	54.95			54.95
Taxes	272.25			272.25
Insurance	55.82			55.82
	4883.95		1921.12	2912.83
			2912.83	
			4833.95	

Received from American Board.

ESTIMATES FOR 1909. BEAT RECEIVED FROM AMERICAN BOARD.

	Needed in 1907.	Needed in 1909.	Regular Appropriation
Teachers etc.	$1801.25	$1870.00	$3500.00
Repairs	205.27	400.00	
Supplies	281.91	500.00	Insurance 252.70
Servants	145.04	220.00	Land Rent 248.96
Travel	61.67	60.00	4281.66
Student Aid	15.00	20.00	
Advertising	20.37	20.00	
Water Rates	54.95	60.00	
Taxes	272.25	300.00	
Gift to Church		50.00	
		3500.00	

Explanations. The increase is made necessary by the rise in prices of almost all kinds of goods and of labor. For instance, we paid for coal alone last winter $105 more than the preceding winter. This was partly on account of the new building. This building also means increased taxes and water rates, as well as servants' wages. The item for servants is based on the actual amount now paid, as is the item for insurance. A bill of $75 for painting had to be held over from 1907 to the present year, because there was not money in the treasury to pay it. The fees received are likely to be at least $25 less this year than last, and the hard times may make a much greater difference.

It may be possible to pay the $252.70 for insurance which we had to pay beyond the $200 granted for this year, as we have done this year, from the house and tax fund, but the judgment of the Board of Managers was that we should ask for the exact amount needed in this way.

The whole amount asked for next year is $252.70 beyond that asked and granted this year.

Kobe College Accounts for 1907 & 1909. Extracts

JUN 30 1909

Acted 30

Estimates of the Japan Mission for 1910.

A. B. C. F. M.

Personal

	Asked for 1910	Granted for 1909
Each family	1.350	1.250*
Additional for each family in Sapporo or Otaru	100.	0
Each child, under seven	100.	100.
seven to twelve	150	150.
over twelve	200	200.
Teacher (literary helper) each	165	150.
House Rent	150	100.
Medical + each family	45	45.
" " child	5	5.
Tax "	50	40.
Each married man with wife in America	850	850.
Each single man	800	750.
* Younger families		1.200.

Salaries.

		1910	1909
Sec. Allchin		1.350.	1.250
S. C. Bartlett		1.450.	1.250
C. A. Clark		1.350	1.250.
L. S. Cobb	*	1.350.	1.200.
J. D. Davis		1.350	1.250.
J. H. De Forest		1.350*	1.250.
M. D. Dunning	*	1.350.	1.200.
D. B. Snow	*	1.350	1.200.
S. J. Sulich		1.350.	1.250.
D. W. Sweamed		1.350.	1.250.
B. A. Somland		800.	750.
H. R. Newell		1.350.	1.250.
C. R. Olds	*	1.350.	1.200.
H. Sedley		1.350.	1.250.
J. M. Rowland		1.450	1.250.
A. W. Stanford		1.350*	1.250
W. Taylor		1.350.	1.250
C. M. Warren	*	1.350	1.200.
S. S. White		850	850.
Green		1450	1350

* Menus whatever is paid to wife by W.R.M. or W.R.M.I.

* These are the younger families which have been receiving 850. less than the older ones

	Teacher		House		Medical		Tax	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Allchin	165.	150.	150.	100.	50.	same	50.	40.
Bartlett.	165.	"	150.	"	65.	"	50	"
Clark	165.	"	150.	"	45.	"	50.	"
Coll	165.	"	150.	"	55.	"	50.	"
Davis	165	"	150.	"	45.	"	50	"
De Boer	165.	"	150.	"	45.	"	50.	"
Dunning	165.	"	150.	"	75.	"	50	"
Green	165	"	150.	"	45	"	50	"
Gulick	165.	"	150.	"	55	"	50	"
Hoaman	165.	"	150.	"	45.	"	50	"
Hornbaca	165	"	150	"	45	"	50	"
Newell	165.	"	150.	"	45.	"	50.	"
Olas	165.	"	150	"	55	"	50	"
Pedley	165	"	150	"	60	"	50	"
Rowland	165	"	150	"	45.	"	50	"
Stanford	165	"	150	"	45	"	50	"
Taylor	165	"	150	"	45	"	50	"
Warren	165	"	150	"	55	"	50	"
White	165	"	150	"	45.	"	50	"

Children's Allowances

			1909
Allchin	1 × 200.	200.	Same allowance
Bartlett	2 × 200. + 2 × 150. +	700.	
Cobb	2 × 100.	200.	
Dunning	6 × 100.	600.	
Gulick	2 × 150.	300.	
Newell		7	
Olds	2 × 100.	200.	
Healey	1 × 200. + 2 × 150.	500	
Warren	2 × 100.	200.	

General Work.

Support of a Chinese preacher	231.	1909
General Evangelistic	400.	
Station	8,798.	
Theological School	1,560.	
Publication	500.	
Secretary & Treasurer	160.	
Business Agent	510.	
Station Miscellaneous	769.	
General Miscell. & Reserve	400.	
	13,328.	10,500.

See specials on p. 8

A.B.C.F.M. General Work – Details.

Theological School

Teacher	360.	
Student-aid	950.	
Text-books	150.	
Sundry	100.	1,560.

General Evangelistic

Touring of the Outlook & Evangelistic Committee	300.	
Morning evangelists	100.	400.

Secretary & Treasurer

Postage, printing, stationery etc.		160.

Business Agent

Assistant	420.	
Office expenses	90.	510.

Station Evangelistic

Kobe

Touring & tracts	110.	
Assistant	240.	350.

Kyoto

Touring & tracts	110.	
Social chapels	640.	750.
		1,100.

A. B. C. F. M. Station Evangelistic continued

	Brought over	1.100
Maebashi		
Touring and tracts	100.	
Assistant	180.	
Chapel	60.	
Evangelist	138.	478.
Matsuyama		
Touring and tracts	125.	
Station chapel	290.	
Aid to churches	702.	1.117
Miyazaki		
Touring and tracts	300.	
Sunday schools	55.	
Out-stations (four)	727	1.082.
Niigata		
Touring and tracts	255.	
Evangelists	645.	900
Okayama		
Touring and tracts	250.	
Three evangelists	615.	
Four chapels	310.	1.175.
Osaka		
Touring and tracts	180.	
Two chapels	775.	955.
		6,807.

Brought over		6,807.
Sapporo		
Touring and track	265.	
Station chapel	120.	
Evangelists	533.	
Church paid	120.	1,038.
Sendai		
Touring and track	150.	
Evangelist	120.	270.
Tokyo		
Touring and track		40.
Tottori		
Touring and track	190.	
Chapel	15.	
Outstations	438.	643.
Total station evangelistic		8,798. ✓

Miscellaneous (Mining committee meeting travel etc.)

Kobe	35.	Okayama	30.
Kyoto	100.	Osaka	35.
Maebashi	60.	Sapporo	300.
Matsuyama	30.	Sendai	30.
Miyazaki	69.	Tokyo	30.
Niigata	10.	Tottori	40.
Total station miscellaneous			769. ✓

"General Miscellaneous" includes a variety of sundry items which belong to the mission as a whole and not to any one station in particular.

Special Requests for 1910

Contribution towards the work of the proposed union permanent committee on publication of Japanese Christian literature, to be appointed by the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions 350.

Grant to Kyoto station to enable it to open a preaching place for Theological students, and to aid in securing for them practical work during the summer vacation 500.

W. B. M.

	Salary		Teacher		Portage in minimum Salary Fund	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Miss Adams	650	625.	100		13	
" Brashaw	650	"	100	90.	25.	40.
" Colby	650	"	90		8	
" Daniels	650	"	100	90.	8.	8.
" Donghaday	650	"	110	114.	60.	60.
Mrs. De Boer	650	"	30	30.	25.	25.
" Gordon	650	"	90	75.	10.	10.
Miss Griswold	650	"	110	100.	25.	25.
" Hoyt	650	"	75		15.	
" Judson	650	"	75	75.	15.	15.
" Talcott	650	"	60	60.	5.	5.
" Ward	650	"	90	90.	8.	8.
	7800		1050		217	

W. B. M. continued

	Household		Rents, repairs, taxes	
	1910	1909	1910	1909
Miss Adams	100.		100	66.
" Bradshaw	100.	75.	210.*	100
" Colby & Ward	100.	75.	100.	
" Daniels	100.	75.	100.	100.
" Daughaday	100.	75.	274.	274.
Mrs. Gordon	100.	75.	70.	70.
Miss Reynold	100.	75.	74.	100.
" Hoyt	125.		70.	
" Judson	100.	75.	160	169
" Talcott	425		70.	
			1,228.	864

7800
1030
217
825
1228
11,100

* Miss Bradshaw's includes 100. for painting and other special repairs.

	1910	1909
Kindergartens		
Airin, Smadegawa and Maebashi	420.	360.
Miyazaki	75.	
	495.	

The understanding is that if the full sum cannot be given the three old ones will have the precedence over the new one at Miyazaki.

Station Evangelistic.

Kyoto		
Touring and tracts	50.	
Three Bible women	200.	
Airing tent	60.	
Five Sunday schools	200.	
Kindergarten students	90.	600.
Maebashi		
Touring and tracts	35.	
Bible woman	100	135.
Matsuyama		
Touring and tracts	104.	
Three Bible women	246	350.
Miyazaki		
Touring	150	
Two Bible women	205.	255.
Okayama		
Touring and tracts	65	
Two Bible women	175.	240
Osaka		
Touring and tracts	170.	
Three Bible women	270.	
Sunday school	120.	560.
		2,140.

Station Evangelistic continued 1909

Brought over		2,140.	
Sapporo			
Touring and track	95.		
Two Bible woman	240.	335.	
Sendai			
Touring and track	280.		
Miss Bradshaw's helper	120.		
" " work	60.		
Two Bible women	90.	550.	
Total evangelistic		3,025.	2,002.
Miss Gulick's work		600.	600.
Hanabatake (Miss Adams's work)			
School	520.		300.
Associate superintendent	200.		
Evangelist	190.		
Bible woman	75.		
Special meetings & Christmas	45.	1,030.	

(Hitherto one item has been asked for "Miss Adams's work" – (¥ 300. last year) and the evangelist, Bible woman etc. have been paid out of evangelistic grants; this year all the work at this social settlement is put together.

W. B. M. I.

	Salary		Teachers		Mission meeting Mavat	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Miss Bozard	650	650	75	70	5	5
" De Bonet	650	"	75	75	5	5
" Gordon	650	"	"	"	"	
" Holbrook	650	"	"	"	"	
" Howe	650	"	150	150	5	5
" Jarmalee	650	"	75	75	15	15
" Searle	650	"	"	75	"	5
Mrs. Stanford	650	"	75	75	5	
Miss B. Stone	650	"	75	100	20	15
" M. Stone	650	"	75	100	20	15
" Wainwright	650	"	100	100	13	13
Mrs. Walker	650	"	75	75	5	5
	7800		775		93	

Household

	1910	1909
Miss Bozard	100	100
" De Bonet (Kobe College Home)	100	"
" Howe	100	"
" Jarmalee	100	"
Miss Stone	75	
Mrs Wainwright	100	"
	575	

7800
775
93
575
9243

W. B. M. I.

Rents, Repairs, Taxes

	1910	1909
Miss Cozad, - home tax 85.; repairs 175. water 10.; income tax 30	200.	285.
Miss Howe, - home tax 30.; rent 500.; water 10.; income tax 30.	570.	570.
Kobe College Home, - home tax 125.; repairs 150., water 15.; income tax 180.	470.	510.
Mr. Stanford income tax	40.	
Miss Parmele	200.	208
" Wainwright	184.	184
	1,664	1,757.

924
16
10,90

Station Evangelistic

Kobe		1910	1909
Touring and tracts	134		
Bible woman	155.		
Sunday school	40.	225.	325.
Matsuyama			
Touring	50.		
Bible woman	360.		
Factory Girls Home	198	608.	506

		1910	1909
Niigata			
Bible woman		100.	150.
Okayama			
Touring and tracts	85.		
Bible woman	80.		
Chapel	35	200.	220.
Total evangelistic		1,733.	1,201

Kobe College

Teachers	2,250.	
Repairs	300.	
Supplies	700.	
Servants	150.	
Travel	60	
Student aid	20	
Advertising	20.	
Taxes	350.	
Gift to church	50.	
Insurance	232. 70	
Land rent	648. 96	
Starting gift to teachers	100.	
Additional for new lady-dean	300.	
	5.081.66	4.489.16

W R M P

Woman's Evangelistic School

		1909
Teachers	700.	
Student's aid	500.	
Books	70.	
Repairs	50.	
Taxes and insurance	40.	
Buch. gas water	80.	
Supplies & sundries	60.	
	1,500.	1,400.

(The above is $100. more than last year, but Koba evangelistic estimate is $100. less.)

Gloy Kindergarten and Training School

		1909
Teachers	1,200.	
Student aid	153.	
Servants	168.	
Land rent	209.	
Sanitation & water	19.	
Repairs, supplies, books	575.	
Travel	95	
	2419.	
less tuitions	690.	
Net	1,729.	1,645.

W. B. M. P.

	Salary		Teachers		Portage and mission meeting travel	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Miss Allchin	650		100		15	
" Denton	650	650.	100	100.	15.	10.
" Learned	500					
	1800		200		30	

1800
200
30
100
45
2215

	Household		Repairs & taxes	
	1910		1910	
" Denton	100.	100	70.	70.
" Allchin			15	

Donhiha Girls School	800.	600.
Station Evangelistic		1909
Kyoto		
Sunday schools under Miss Denton's care	105.	80.
Tottori		
Bible woman (salary and travel)	210.	120.
Tottori Kindergarten	140.	140.

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Optimistic — Poplar Museum for 1910.

Rec'd APR 5 1904

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLES

Ans'd APR 25 1904

CABLEGRAM

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK. DESIGN PATENT NO. 36369.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

NUMBER 239-NY. HE. SENT BY REC'D BY 37 JG. via Pac. CHECK

Received at [redacted]

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

190

(717)

From

Fernstalk,

Boston.

TOKIO,--April 4, 1904.

PERR MEMORIAL RELIEF FUND REPORTED AMERICAN PAPERS HAS FULLEST ENDORSEMENT REPRESENTATIVE AMERICANS AND JAPANESE ALL CLASSES EXCITING GREAT ENTHUSIASM HERE IN VIEW STRICTLY HUMANITARIAM PURPOSE AND FARREACHING RESULTS WE STRONGLY URGE GENERAL AMERICAN COOPERATION MISSION.

1133pm

No Inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLE SYSTEM

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

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(INCORPORATED)

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To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

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This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, V. P. and Gen'l Manager. **JOHN O. STEVENS,** Secretary. **CLARENCE H. MACKAY,** President.

Received at Boston Div. Learned

Form 34

2682

190

JAN 28TH 1905 190

OFFICIAL ADVICE.

To FERNSTALK

IN PAC 5 OF JAN 27TH PLEASE READ

1ST WORD DEDALEE.

KOBE

HNY PAC 5 KOBE 5 FERNSTALK BOSTON

DENALEE HEALTH BELL

2

Missionaries it advisable for the Bells to return home on account of health. Telegraph approval of Board

Rec'd FEB 1 1905

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

Cable from Tokio Jan. 27. 1905

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES.

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building	Cortlandt 1213
Stock Exchange	
Cotton Exchange	
9 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Cortlandt 5156
182 William Street, cor. Spruce	John 351
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
Hoffman House	~~Madison Sq. 134~~
"Herald" Building	38th St. 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street	728
155 Federal Street	728
HALIFAX, N. S.	
201 Hollis Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES.

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (opposite Royal Exchange
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34c Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CABLES, GERMAN ATLANTIC CABLES, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS CABLE AN DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE ALSO ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refun to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending statio for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays i transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or sha accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fift times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to suc office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message act therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of th elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawfu acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. **GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.** **ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.**

No. 42
17

CABLEGRAM

TELEPHONE 728 MAIN

FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM RECEIVED, **"VIA COMMERCIAL,"** SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

RECEIVED 414p M. JUN 1 1905 190

Ans'd JUN 2 1905

NY L PAC 19 KOBE 6

FERNSTALK

BOSTON.

BARTLETT SAPPORO WARREN MATSUYAMA

Cablegram - Hotel - Japan - June 1 - 1905

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's ces, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

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NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building	Cortlandt 1213
Stock Exchange	
Cotton Exchange	
9 Beaver Street	Broad 427
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182 William Street, cor. Spruce	John 351
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2291
"Herald" Building	38th St. 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street	728
155 Federal Street	728
HALIFAX, N. S.	
201 Hollis Street	626

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GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34c Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
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HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. **GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.** **ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.**

A. B. C. F. M.

N. B. See explanatory notes on the reverse of this sheet.

Japan Mission. Summary ~~ANNUAL TABULAR VIEW~~ for the Year ending M

[To be sent to the Mission Rooms, Boston, as soon as practicable after the close of the year.]

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OUT-STATIONS. (In Alphabetical Order.)	When begun.	MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANTS. AMERICAN. Ordained.	Medical Men not ordained.	Other Men.	Wives.	Other Women.	Total.	NATIVE. Ordained.	Other Preachers.	Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Total.	Total American and Native.	PREACHING. Places for Stated Preaching.	Average Congregations.	Sabbath-School Membership.	Adherents.	Population within limits of Station (including Out-Stations).	CHURCHES. No. of Churches.	Members.	Of whom are Women.	Received on Confession.	Whole Number from the First.	EDUCATION. Theological Schools.	Students.	COLLEGE, BOARDING, AND HIGH SCHOOLS. For Boys.	Pupils.	For Girls.	Pupils.	COMMON SCHOOLS. Number.	Male Pupils.
Kōbe	1870	1		1	2	9	13	8	17		8	33	46	29	1482	1732		3,658,589	15*	2442	1248	234		1	35			1	189	5	207
Kyōto	1875	6	1	4	8	5	24	5	22	22		49	73	35	2072	1096		1,576,159	9	1673	546	187		2	92	1	504	1	112		
Ōsaka	1872	4			4	4	12	2	20			22	34	17	1089	1090		1,700,000	9	1417	665	169				1	95	1	238		
Okayama	1879	2			1	3	6	2	8	13	6	29	35	27	1120	966	2000	1,572,000	7	1151	539	108	1580			1	35	2	135		
Niigata	1883	2			1	3	6	1	4		1	6	12	7	313	248	59	106,000	6	256	84	59	397			1	175	1	43		
Sendai	1886	3			3	2	8	2	7		1	10	18	8	331	497	962	467,350	5	395	147	51	379			1	140				
Kumamoto	1887	3			3	3	9		14	7	9	30	39	16	463	424	97	180,500	4	522	233	41	643			1	100	1	45		
Tottori	1890	2			1	2	5		2	6	2	10	15	3	300	295	560	308,000	1	142	65	13	149					1	55		
Tōkyo	1890	1			1	1	3	5	7			12	15	23	914	663	369	4,016,556	13	2051	912	170	2600							1	
Ise	1890	1			1	1	3	1	1		1	3	6	4	191	110		909,702	2	93	45	8									
In the summary of each mission give here the *number* of Out-Stations . . 86 .																															
GRAND TOTAL		25	1	5	25	33	89	26	102	48	28	204	293	169	8275	7121		14,494,856	71	10,142	4484	1040		3	127	6	1049	8	817	6	207

* 1 of which 6 are provisional.

Japan Mission. ~~ANNUAL TABULAR VIEW~~ Summary for the Year ending March 31 ~~1897.~~ (State when the year ends.) Summary - 1900-01

[To be sent to the Mission Rooms, Boston, as soon as practicable after the close of the year.]

193

AND ASSISTANTS. NATIVE. Ordained.	Other Preachers.	Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Total.	Total American and Native.	PREACHING. Places for Stated Preaching.	Average Congregations.	Sabbath-School Membership.	Adherents.	Population within limits of Station (including Out-Stations).	CHURCHES. No. of Churches.	Members.	Of whom are Women.	Received on Confession.	Whole Number from the First.	EDUCATION. Theological Schools.	Students.	COLLEGE, BOARDING, AND HIGH SCHOOLS. For Boys.	Pupils.	For Girls.	Pupils.	COMMON SCHOOLS. Number.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Others under Instruction.	Grand Total under Instruction.	PAYMENTS BY THE PEOPLE. For Preaching.	For Building and Repairs (Church and School).	For Schools (Salaries and Tuition).	For Missions (Home and Foreign).	Miscellaneous.	Total for all Purposes.	REMARKS.
											*																							
8	17		8	33	46	29	1482	1732		3,658,589	15	2442	1248	234		1	35			1	189	5	207	96		580	2281.46	208.85	5639.94	745.27	1306.79	10182.31	
5	22	22		49	73	35	2072	1096		1,576,159	9	1673	546	187		2	92	1	504	1	112				20	820	1622.19	85.	7274.15	383.55	472.13	9860.72	
2	20			22	34	17	1089	1090		1,700,000	9	1417	665	169				1	95	1	238					333	1971.75	1248.54	202.50	401.55	579.31	4395.75	
2	8	13	6	29	35	27	1120	966	2000	1,572,000	7	1151	539	108	1580			1	35	2	135					170	1462.	264.	922.	254.	386.	3288.	
1	4		1	6	12	7	313	248	59	106,000	6	256	84	59	397			1	175	1	43					218	336	408	41.	14.01	275.16	1122.51	
2	7		1	10	18	8	331	497	962	467,350	5	395	147	51	379			1	140							140	232.		3179.52	53.30	298.711	3766.73	
	14	7	9	30	39	16	463	424	97	180,500	4	522	233	41	643			1	100	1	45					145	181.30	201.80	1179.04	57.84	195.88	1815.86	
	2	6	2	10	15	3	300	295	560	308,000	1	142	65	13	149					1	55					55	270.83		364.126	23.30		658.756	
5	7			12	15	23	914	663	369	4,016,556	13	2051	912	170	2600							1		24		24	1785.39		479.17	448.25	1404.49	4118.	
1	1		1	3	6	4	191	110		909,702	2	93	45	8													57.183			12.105		69.285	
9	26	102	48	28	204	293	169	8275	7121	14,494,856	71	10,142	4484	1040		3	127	6	1049	8	817	6	207	120	20	2485	10200.103	2408.19	19,282.646	2393.175	4918.471	39277.925	

1 of which 6 are provisional.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS OF THE JAPAN MISSION.

THE DOSHISHA.

Year 1904-1905. Present enrollment.

			Graduated last March 19
ACADEMY.	354	337	
SEMMON	23	42	4
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL	30	27	4
Girl's School,			
Academy	117	120	28 new course. 11 Old & advanced u.
College	23	30	3
Domestic Course		8	
Graduate Course		1	

KOBE COLLEGE.

COLLEGE	16	23	
ACADEMY	186	142	24
MUSIC.	20	16	

JAPANESE TEACHERS 15 FOREIGN TEACHERS 6

BIBLE SCHOOL

17 18-20 expected.

FOREIGN TEACHERS,-2 last year, 3 this year.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.

7 9 2

FOREIGN TEACHER 1.

KINDERGARTEN (in connection with training school

64 64 25

AIRIN KINDERGARTEN

33 40 10

JAPANESE TEACHERS 2.

Innadegawa Kindergarten } to be reported later.
Machachi "
Osaka Girls School "

1904-1905.

STATISTICS OF JAPAN MISSION. 1904-05

II stations; ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; wives; single women, of whom is a physician; total American orce . I3 ordained native pastors; 38 acting pastors or evangelists; 5 Bible Women; total native force 76. There are receiving partial or ntire financial support from the mission, 33 churches and preaching laces with a total membership of 2312, the resident membership being 736; there were 271 additions by confession; there are 75 Sunday Schools hich had a total average attendance of 2934. Toward the support of the bove churches, preaching places, and Sunday Schools the mission contrib-ted $7,075.76 and the native Christians themselves raised $4,175.16 t must be clearly realised that the policy of the mission is to create native Christian Church tha' shall not be in any way dependent on the ission. As the result of this policy there has grown up a Kumiai (Con-regational) Church that is in no way dependent on the mission but that orks in entire sympathy with it. As fast as possible churches aided by the mission are made self-suuporting and added to this body and much of the result of the work of the missionaries is seen in the growing strength of these churches. In this independent body there are now 54 churches with a membership of 9096, the resident membership being 5327, nd 762 were added by confession last year. There are fifty-two Sunday Schoolswhich had an average attendance of3519. The Christians raised for their work $19.299.93

Following are the statistics of the Kumi-ai Church, which "form an ecclesiastically independent body with which the American Board co-operate Total number of churches 102, preaching places 11, Pastors 57, Evangel-ists 39, number of ~~churches~~ communicants 10,989, baptisms 927, Bible women 11, Sunday School scholars 6,221, total contributions 59,450 yen.

Thus our Japanese brethren with marvelous courage and faith as-

STATISTICS OF LATAKI MISSION.

11 stations; ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; wives; single women, of whom is a physician; total American force . 13 ordained native pastors; 38 native pastors or evangelists; Bible women; total native force 76. There are receiving partial or entire financial support from the mission, 32 churches and preaching places with a total membership of 2312, the resident membership being 2028; there were 271 additions by confession; there are 75 sunday schools which had a total average attendance of 2034. Toward the support of the [illegible] and the native Christians themselves raised $4,175. It must be clearly realised that the policy of the mission is to create a native Christian church that shall not be in any way dependent on the mission. As the best way to this policy there is one national (Congregational) Church that is in no way dependent on the mission but that works in entire sympathy with it. As fast as possible churches aided by the mission are made self-supporting and added to this body and much of the result of the work of the missionaries is seen in the growing strength of these churches. In this independent body there are now 54 churches with a membership of 2002, the resident membership being 1327, and 722 were added by confession last year. There are fifty-two sunday schools which had an average attendance of 1510. The Christians raised for their work $19,209.03

Statistics of Syrian Mission

Rec'd JUL 12 1906

Education Statistics.

Japan Mission

For school year ending March 31, 1906

Kindergartens 1905-06

	Children Enrolled Last Year.	Graduated Last Year.	Present enrollment.	
Glory. [Kobe]	64	26	64	All under Mission Control and Support
Airin [Kyoto]	49	26	33	
Imadegawa [Kyoto]	50	16	55	
Maebashi [Maebashi]	45	33	40	

Kindergarten Training School. [Kobe]

Under Mission Control & Support

Students Last Year.	Graduated Last Year	Present enrollment
9	5	7

Woman's Evangelistic School. [Kobe]

Under Mission Control & Support

23	0	23

Girls Schools.

Matsuyama [Matsuyama]	64	3	55	Entirely under Mission
Baikwa [Osaka]	247	32	230	Entirely under Japanese control. Mission assists
Maebashi [Maebashi]	114	30	130	" "
Doshisha [Kyoto]	199	25	187	" "
Kobe College [Kobe]	212	24	230	at present entirely under Mission control

Doshisha. Theological School [Kyoto]

28	4	24	Largely under Mission Control Under Mission support.

Doshisha. [Kyoto] 2 departments given above.

College	50	4	48	Entirely under Japanese control. Mission assists.
Academy	385	21	426	

Night & Industrial School. [Matsuyama]

2	13	21	Under Mission control [illegible] Miss Judson

S

Education Statistics - 1905-1906.

Japan Mission

M. D. Dunning

Ann. Report

General Statistics for 1906-07

District or Bukwai & Missionary Centers	Control note(1)	Independent Chs.	Jap.Miss.Soc.Chs.	Org.Chapels	Pastors and Evangelists	Bible Workers	Absent Church Members	Total Church Members	Adult Baptisms during the year	Net gain of Church Members	Sunday Schools	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools	Contributions for Church Support in Yen	Contributions to Jap.Miss.Soc.	Total Japanese Contributions note(2)	Mission Grants to Preaching Places note(3)	Value of Church Property
Hokkaido	K	4	2		5	2	181	599	52	38		363	2,588	374	3,898		6,247
Sapporo	M			2	2	1	16	79	5		2	29			278	636	
Tohoku	K	1	5	2	6		139	466	169	112		379	1,045	95	2,297		4,630
Sendai	M																
Kwanto	K	10	7		16	1	957	3,010	487	498		1,046	9,672	2,157	16,855		42,603
Tokyo	M																
Maebashi	M			1	1		11	56	6		1	29			80	276	
Niigata	M			3	3	3	34	93	28		6	205			180	1392	
Kyoto	K	7	7		13		361	1,687	173	104		666	4,402	1146	12,444		27,262
Kyoto	M			4	2	1	25	148	27		7	510				996	
Osaka	K	6	3		6	2	531	1,553	130	107		649	7,036	2835	13,697		36,858
Osaka	M			1	1		23	67	12		1	60			997	850	
Hyogo	K	6	3		8	6	612	1,661	107	89		764	6,276	1875	13,614		42,867
Kobe	M																
Chukoku	K	10	4		10		495	1,531	260	233		1,139	3,500	830	5,476		27,949 ~~27,349~~
Okayama	M			7			30	132	22		5	215			2,774	1,310	
Shikoku	K	3	12		3		246	735	133	107		492	1,355	347	4,234		8,900
Tottori	M			2	2	2	15	41	5		3	180			29	552	
Matsuyama	M			6	5	5	33	192	56		7	535			340	1,800	
Kyushiu	K	2	5	1	6	1	136	423	38	30		367	968	461	1,576		4,306 ~~8,900~~
Miyazaki	M			4	1	2	16	70	12		6	200			147	325	
Keijo	K		1		1		8	61	27	40			92	312	915		
Seoul, Korea																	
Kumiai Totals		50	37	5	74	12	3,666	11,726	1,576	1,358		5,859	36,904	10,430	74,999		201,022
Mission Totals				30	17	12	203	878	173		38	1,973			4,825	8,137	
						24		12,604	1749			7832			2)79824 39912		

this line Okayama

NOTE:-

(1). The first line (K) gives statistics for the Kumiai Churches' Work, the other lines (M) for the Mission's Work.

(2). Not including local gifts for Mission chapel buildings.

(3). Not including appropriations for touring or general evangelistic work, nor a grant of Yen 3,139 to the Jap.Home Missionary Society.

35/87/12 2

Statistics - Japan Mission
1906 - 1907 -

198

1906-07

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Institution.	Place.	Control and support.	Year of founding	Enrolled last year	Graduated this year	Present enrollment
Glory Kindergarten	Kobe	Miss.control & support	1889	64	25	64
Airin "	Kyoto	" " " "	1892	55		55
Imadegawa "	Kyoto	" " " "	1897	55	24	55
Maebashi "	Maebashi	" " " "		40	26	41
Kindergarten Training Sch.	Kobe	" " " "	1889	15	4	16
Woman's Evang.School	Kobe	" " " "	1884	24	4	24
Night & Indust.School	Matsuyama	" " " "	I891			138
Factory Girls' School	Matsuyama	Jap.Cont. Miss.Assists	1900	26	8	60
Hanabatake School	Okayama	Miss.Control & Support		142	12	141
Kobe College & Academy	Kobe	Mission and Japanese	1875	244	24	210
Matsuyama Girls' Sch.	Matsuyama	Mission Control	1886	68	9	73
Baikwa Girls' School	Osaka	Jap.Cont. Miss.Assists	1878	249	33	203
Maebashi Girls' School	Maebashi	" " " "	1888	130	34	140
~~Matsuyama Girls' School~~ Factory	~~Matsuyama~~	" " " "				
Doshisha Girls' School	Kyoto	" " " "	1877	198	20	208
" Academy	Kyoto	" " " "	1875	474	35	486
" College	Kyoto	" " " "	1875	52	5	49
" Theol.School	Kyoto	" " " "	1875	24	3	38
Detailed figures for) Hanabatake)		Kindergarten		23	6	32
		Primary School		71	6	85
		Night School		48		24

Japan

Rec'd JUL 3 1909

Educational Statistics - 1908

JUL 3 1909

Institution	Place	Control and Support	Year of Founding	Enrolled last Year	Graduated this Year	Enrolled this Year
Glory Kindergarten	Kobe	Mission	1889	64	19	64
Airin "	Kyoto	"	1892	55		44
Imadegawa "	"	"	1897	55		44
Maebashi "	Maebashi	"	1894	45		40
Hanabatake "	Okayama	"	1906	25		
Tottori "	Tottori	"	1906	41	19	40
Kindergarten Training School	Kobe	"	1889	16	5	14
Woman's Evangelistic "	"	"	1884	21	5	29
Night "	Matsuyama	"	1891	130	3	139
Hanabatake Primary "	Okayama	"	1896	81		414
" Night "	"	"	1903	29		
Girls' "	Matsuyama	"	1886	80	12	97
College and Academy	Kobe	Mission and Japanese	1875	210	18	217
Factory Girls' Home	Matsuyama	Japanese, mission assists	1900	34		34
Baikwa Girls' School	Osaka	"	1878	200	41	130
Maebashi " "	Maebashi	"	1888	130	30	152
Doshisha " "	Kyoto	"	1877	183		193
" Academy	"	"	1875	535		553
" College	"	"	"	48		41
" Theological School	"	"	"	40		50

Rec'd JUL 3 1909

Statistics of Kumiai Churches – 1908

JUL 3 1909

Local Centres	Indep. Churches	Home Missy. "	Pastors and Evangelists	Bible Workers	Absent Ch. Members	Total " "	Adult Baptisms	Net gain – Ch. Members	Sunday Schools	S. S. Av. Attendance	Contributions for Church Support	Contributions to Home Missy Society	Other Contributions	Total Contributions	Value of Church Property
Hokkaido	6		4	1	166	661	154	66	5	426	2710	543		4033	7350
Tohoku	4	1	5		185	490	65	3	8	481	1297	105		1870	5770
Kwanto	16	1	15	2	1243	3618	315	261	18	1143	12040	3550		20305	50450
Kyoto	9	1	10	2	699	2325	288		13	895	5951	1446		13141	32484
Osaka	6		8	2	631	1808	156	118	9	805	7997	2825		13711	59858
Hyogo	8		5	3	656	1880	135	42	9	756	7379	2245		14157	50358
Chukoku	12	1	11	1	770	2050	260	154	14	1356	4857	1119		7725	30437
Shikoku	3	1	4	1	281	962	90	45	5	624	1897	431		2783	10718
E. Kyushu	3	1	3		96	314	35	8	4	263	787	85		1823	4772
W. Kyushu	1	1	4		112	395	125	132	4	143	779	376		1610	1981
Korea		1	2		24	132	55	77	2	85	864	119		1276	11.00
Totals	68	8	71	12	4863	14631	1678	899	91	6977	46561	12848		82437	254380

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Rec'd JUL 3 1909

of work of the Japan

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending.....

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance
Totals,	27		16 800 000	22	1	1		30	23	77	2	7	17	26	12	5	67	29	14		1155	234	793	320
Sapporo	3	1895	1.200.000	2				2	2	6	1	2	1	0	1		4		3		136	27		
Sendai		1886	2.800.000	1				1	1	3	0				1	1	2							
Maebashi	1	1888	900.000	1				1	1	3	0		1			1	2	1			68	13		2[illegible]
Niigata	3	1883	2.000.000										2		1		3	3			100	2		2[illegible]
Tokyo			1.800.000	1					1	2														
Kyoto	1	1875	2.000.000	7	1			3	8	19	1		1	4	1		6	6	3		250	45		
Osaka	2	1872	1.300 000	2		1		4	2	9		1				1	2	2	1		124	44		
Kobe	1	1870	2.000.000	1				15	1	17			1				1	1	1		31			
Tottori	3	1890	100.000	2					2	4		1	2	1	1	2	7	8			52	18	293	135
Okayama	1	1879	2.000.000	2				2	2	6		1	4		3		8	2			64	6		
Matsuyama	5	1897	1.200.000	1				2	1	4		1	4	19	13		27	6	4		188	56	500	140
Miyazaki	7	1891	500.000	2					2	4		1	1	2	1		5		2		142	23		

of work of the Japan Mission

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending April 30th 19..

	NATIVE LABORERS						CHURCH STATISTICS									ED				
Foreign Workers not under appointment	Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools
2	7	17	26	12	5	67	29	14		1155	234	793	320	29	1527					
1	2	1	0	1		4		3		136	27			4	190					
0				1	1	2														
0		1			1	2	1			68	13		20	1	50					
		2		1		3	3			100	2		25	3	115					
1		1	4	1		6	6	3		250	45				210					
	1				1	2	2	1		124	44									
		1				1	1	1		31				1	50					
	1	2	1	1	2	7	8			52	18	293	135	3	202					
	1	4		3		8	2			64	6			2	100					
	1	4	19	3		27	6	4		188	56	500	140	7	360					
	1	1	2	1		5		2		142	23			8	250					

JUL 3 1909

Summary - 1908-09 701

.09 ..... Mission.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS							Native Contributions	
Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Other Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education
1		97	2	120	54	271	2148	
							487	
							100	
							200	
							382	
							200	
							60	
							110	
1		97	2	120	54	271	334	
							275	

MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	PAGES PRINTED On Mission Press	On Other Presses

This table has been prepared by Hilton Pedley

Country, Japan

Name of Mission, Japan mission of ABCFM

Name of Station,

Organized,

Date of Report, May 23 1909

Copied

Rec'd JUN 8 1910

明治四拾貳年大阪市基督教事業統計表

STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN WORK IN THE CITY OF OSAKA.

1909

教會及講義所 Churches and Preaching Places	教派 Denomination	所在 LOCATION	日曜朝禮拜平均出席數 Av. Attendance at Sunday Morning Worship	府市ニ居住スル信徒數 Resident Members 男 Men	女 Women	受洗人數 Baptisms 男 Men	女 Women	日曜學校 Sunday School 時 Time	平均出席數 Av. Attendance	祈禱會 Prayer Meeting 時 Time	平均出席數 Av. Attendance	聖書研究 Bible Study 組數 Classes	出席平均數 Av. Attendance	指導者數 Leaders
東教會 East Church	日本基督 Presb.	市内東區鎗屋町一丁目 1-chome Yariyamachi Higashiku	64	86	69	14	12	自午前九時 9 a.m.	40	木午后七時 Thur. 7 p.m.	17	3	36	3
西教會 West Church	仝 ,,	市内西區阿波座一番丁八番地 No. 8 Awaza Ichibancho Nishiku	51	50	70	9	9	自午后一時 1 p.m.	60	金午后七時 Fri. 7 p.m.	10	5	32	5
安治川傳道教會 Ajikawa Church	仝 ,,	市内西區九條新道六丁目 6-chome Kujoshinmichi Nishiku.	20	29	15	3		自午前九時 9. a.m.	40	仝 ,,	10	1	6	1
北教會 North Church	仝 ,,	市内北區常安町卅六番地 No. 36 Joanmachi Kitaku	50	39	44	18	2	仝 ,,	45	木午后七時 Thur. 7 p.m.	17	2	36	2
南教會 South Church	仝 ,,	市内南區綿屋町 Watayamachi Minamiku	60	75	80	9	14	自午前十一時 自午后一時 11 a.m. 1 p.m.	大人30 小人35	金午后七半 Fri. 7.5 p.m.	10			
九條講義所 Kujo Preaching Place	仝 ,,	市内西區九條新道三丁目 3-chome Kujoshinmichi Nishiku							20					
空堀講義所 Karahori Preaching Place	仝 ,,	市内東區空堀通三丁目 3-chome Karahoridori Higashiku							25					
梅田講義所 Umeda Preaching Place	仝 ,,	市内北區曾根崎大江橋筋 Oebashisuji Sonezaki Kitaku							10					
難波講義所 Namba Preaching Place	仝 ,,	市内南區難波新川一丁目 1-chome Nambashinkawa Minamiku	9	25	7	2	2	自午后二時 2 p.m.	20	水午后七時 Wed. 7 p.m.	7			
野田講義所 Noda Preaching Place	仝 ,,	市内北區西野田大野町 Onomachi Nishinoda Kitaku							65					
ベテル傳道館 Bethel Gospel Mission	獨立 Indep.	市内南區瓦屋町五番丁 Kawarayamachi 5-bancho Minamiku	15	18	1	9	1	自午前八半 8 a.m.	40	木午后八時 Thur. 8 p.m.	10	2	18	1
大阪教會 Osaka Church	組合 Congl.	市内西區江戸堀北通一丁目 1-chome Kitadori Edobori Nishiku	178	246	215	43	33	自午前九時 9 a.m.	183	金午后七半 Fri. 7.5 p.m.	60	14	378	4
浪華教會 Naniwa Church	仝 ,,	市内東區高麗橋通三丁目 3-chome Koraibashidori Higashiku	75	104	85	17	8	仝 ,,	96	仝 ,,	25	2	20	1
九條教會 Kujo Church	仝 ,,	市内西區九條大道路二番道路 Nibandoro Kujoodoro Nishiku	46	47	58	12	7	仝 ,,	大人20 小人98	金午后七時 Fri. 7 p.m.	24	1	8	1
島之内教會 Shimanouchi Church	仝 ,,	市内南區千年町 Sennencho Minamiku	60	75	81	3	0	仝 ,,	121	仝 ,,	15	8	111	9
天滿教會 Temma Church	仝 ,,	市内北區天滿樽屋町五 No 5 Taruyamachi Temma Kitaku	107	168	136	30	13	仝 ,,	220	仝 ,,	38	9	160	2
梅田弘道館 Umeda Preaching Place	仝 ,,	市内北區出入橋電車踏切北へ入 Deiribasih Denshafumikiri Kitaeiru Kitaku	28	8	1	8	1	自午前八半 8.5 a.m.	58	仝 ,,	10	2	5	1
福音教會講義所 Evangelical Preaching Place	福音 Evangeli.	市内北區上福島北一丁目 Kita 1-chome Kamifukushima Kitaku	8	14	8	5	3	自午前九時 9 a.m.	70	仝 ,,	5	2	5	1
仝 Ditto	仝 ,,	市内東雲町一丁目一八 No. 18 1-chome Shinonomecho Higashiku		8	2	5			25	仝 ,,		1		1
大阪傳道館 Osaka Gospel Hall	自由美以 Free Meth.	市内南區日本橋一丁目 1-chome Nihonbashi Minamiku	130	130	111	44	22	自午后一時 1 p.m.	35	水午后七半 Wed. 7.5 p.m	95	3	110	3
下寺町傳道館 Shitateramachi Gospel Hall	仝 ,,	市内南區下寺町四丁目 4-chome Shitateramachi Minamiku						自午前八時 8 a.m.	45					

大阪土佐堀二丁目青年會館内 大阪基督教徒 聯合運動事務所

Shitateramachi Gospel Hall	〃	4-chome Shitateramachi Minamiku						8 a.m.						
難波傳道館 Namba Gospel Hall	仝 〃	市内南區難波元町五丁目 5-chome Nambamotomachi						仝 〃	69					
今宮傳道館 Imamiya Gospel Hall	仝 〃	市内南區今宮惠美須町二丁目 2-chome Imamiya Ebisucho						自午后一時 1 p.m.	44					
天王寺基督教會 Tennoji Christian Church	基督教會 Christian	市内天王寺阿倍野筋二丁目 2-chome Abenosuji Tennoji Minamiku	30	43	28	15	7	自午前九時 9 a.m.	80	水午后七時 Wed. 7 p.m.	10	3	20	3
大阪東部美以教會 East Methodist Church	日本美以 Methodist	市内東區谷町三丁目内本町上ル Tanimachi 3-chome Uchihonmachi, noboru	40	38	42	6	6	仝 〃	50	仝 〃	10	1	13	2
大阪西部美以教會 West Methodist Church	仝 〃	市内西區靭北通四丁目 4-chome Kitadori Utsubo Nishiku	45	36	27	14	7	仝 〃	60	仝 〃	10	2	19	1
上福島美以教會 Kamifukushima Meth. Church	仝 〃	北區上福島北二丁目 2-chome Kamifukushima Kitaku	10	20	9	8	4	仝 〃	60	仝 〃	8	1	7	1
大阪浸禮教會 Osaka Baptist Church	浸禮 Baptist	市内南區高津表門筋 Omotemonsuji Kozu Minamiku	40	30	15	15	4	自午后二時 2 p.m.	60	金午后七半 Fri. 7.5 p.m.	20	1	20	1
浪速浸禮教會 Naniwa Baptist Church	仝 〃	市内西區新町通三丁目 3-chome Shinmachidori Nishiku	40	39	34	6	1	自午前九時 9 a.m.	46	水午后七時 Wed. 7 p.m.	15	3	29	3
浸禮教會講義所 Baptist Preaching Place	仝 〃	市内西區西九條上之町二九八 No. 298 Nishikujo Kaminocho Nishiku												
仝 Ditto	仝 〃	市内西區天保町 Tenpocho Nishiku												
約翰教會 St. John's Church	聖 Episcopal	市内東區南新町二丁目 2-chome Minamishinmachi Higashiku	35	120	100	13	10	仝 〃	40	水午后七時 Wed. 7 p.m.	13	1	8	1
城南教會 Jonan Church	仝 〃	市内東區東平野町六丁目 6-chome Higashihiranomachi	41	56	45	3	6	自午前八時 自午后六時 8 a.m. 6 p.m.	105	金午后七半 Fri. 7.5 p.m.	10	2	21	2
保羅教會 St. Paul's Church	仝 〃	市内東區西横堀五丁目 5-chome Nishiyokobori Higashiku	55	92	86	10	6	自前十一時 11 a.m.	55	仝 〃	12	3	48	2
三一教會 Holy Trinity Church	仝 〃	市内西區京町堀五丁目 5-chome Kyomachibori Nishiku	110	100	140	11	17	自午后一時 1 p.m.		木午后七時 Thur. 7 p.m.	10	4	44	3
和倫館 Warren Hall	仝 〃	市内西區京町堀五丁目 5-chome Kyomachibori Nishiku				3		毎月二回 自午后七時 5 times a month 7 p.m.	100	火 Fri.				
救主教會 Church of the Saviour	仝 〃	市内西區新町南通三丁目三一 No. 31, 3-chome Minamidori Shinmachi	81	107	107	3	4	自午后一半	70	金午后七時 Fri. 7 p.m.	15	1	10	1
川口教會 Kawaguchi Church	仝 〃	市内西區川口町廿一 No. 21 Kawaguchi	60	185	142	22	14	自午前八半 8.5 a.m.	70	仝 〃	20	2		2
復活教會 Church of the Resurrection	仝 〃	市内南區上本町五丁目 5-chome Uehonmachi Minamiku	40	78	58	10	4	自午后一時 自午前一時 1.5 p.m. 9 a.m.	60 120	金午后七半 Fri. 7.5 p.m.		3	32	3
聖贖主教會 Church of the Redeemer	仝 〃	西成郡神津村 Kamitsumura Nishinarigun	120	84	61	6	5	自午前九時 9 a.m.	82	木午后七時 Thur. 7 p.m.	10	1	10	1
救世軍第一小隊 Salvation Army	救世軍	市内西區京町堀三丁目 3-chome Kyomachibori Nishiku										1	15	2
救世軍第二小隊 Ditto.	仝 〃	市内西區九條大道路 Odori Kujo Nishiku												
教會以外ニ於ケル事業 Work Outside of Churches								校數 8 No. Schools	435					
合計 Total		41	1648	2150	1887	376	222		2907		526	85	1231	64

桃山中學校(聖) Momoyama Middle School (Epis)	市内南區天王寺蓑ケ崎町 Fudegasakicho Tennoji	生徒數 Students	450
ウヰルミナ女學校(日基) Wilmina Girls School (Presb.)	市内東區仁右衛門町 Nyuemoncho Higashiku	〃	182
プール女學校(聖) Poole Girls School (Epis.)	市内西區川口町十二番 No. 12 Kawaguchicho Nishiku	〃	189
梅花女學校(組) Baikwa Girls School (Cong'l)	北區北野 Kitano Kitaku	〃	130
青年會英語學校 Y. M. C. A. English School	市内西區土佐堀通二丁目 2-chome Tosabori Nishiku	〃	623
聖三一神學校(聖) Holy Trinity Divinity College (Epis)	市内西區川口町十八番 No. 18 Kawaguchicho Nishiku	〃	13
傳道同志館(日基) Osaka Evangelists School (Presb.)	市内西區川口町廿二番 No. 22 Kawaguchicho Nishiku	〃	26

浸禮傳道女學(浸) Baptist Bible Women's Training School	市内西區靭北上通四丁目十一 No. 11, 4-chome Kamidori Minamihorie
大阪傳道學舘(自美) Osaka Evangelists School (Free Meth.)	市内南區下寺町四丁目 4-chome Shitaderamachi
大阪基督教青年會 Osaka Young Men's Christian Association	市内西區土佐堀通二丁目 2-chome Tosabori Nishiku
博愛社(聖) Hakuaisha Orphanage (Epis.)	市外西成郡神津村三津屋 Mitsuya Kamitsumura Nishinarigun
聖約翰學團(聖) St. John's Orphanage (Epis)	市内南區桃山細工谷町五四八九 No. 5489 Saikuyamachi, Minamiku
バルナバ病院(聖) St. Barnabas Hospital (Epis)	市内西區川口町 Kawaguchi Nishiku.
大阪婦人矯風會 W. C. T. U	市内北區中ノ島六丁目 6-chome Nakanoshima Kitaku

生徒數 Students	11
〃 男 Men 11 女 Women 7	= 18
正會員 142 準會員 18 Active Memb. Asso. Memb.	計 160 Total
孤兒 No. Orphans helpsed	135
收容兒 Ditto	27
受付患者 No. Patients	5919

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD (Cong'l) 基督教世界(組)	市内北區中ノ島五丁目 5-chome Nakanoshima Kitaku
THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD (Epis) 世の光(聖)	市内西區京町堀五丁目和倫館 5-chome Kyomachibori; Warrenkan
SUNDAY WORLD (Free Meth.)	1-chome Nipponbashi Minamiku.
HOME FOR WOMEN 婦人ホーム	市内北區中ノ島六丁目 6-chome Nakanoshima, Kitaku

THE KAWAGUCHI Commercial School 川口商業學校(聖)	西區川口町廿一 No. 21 Kawaguchi Nishiku
兒童宗教々育 日曜世界(自美)	市内南區日本橋一丁目
世話セシ婦人 No. women for whom employment was secured	401

TABLE OF STATISTICS fo

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches
Totals,																			
	55		19,000,000	23	1	One physician is included in the "ordained" list.		25	23	72	6	68	33	76	24	10	211		92

The figures in the

for the Year ending Dec. 31 1909 Kumiai Churches of Japan and

CHURCH STATISTICS								EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS												Native Contributions		M
Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Other Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	
2 73	15,384	1,485		4,400	185	9,000	1	52	2	72	5	603	553	12	322	367	1,969	¥48,850		Dr. Ca in a ho Japan impoz shown work th includ as the		

ese four sections combine those of the Kumi-ai Churches and of the Missions

This table has been prepared by .....

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31

MISSIONARIES					NATIVE LABORERS						CHURCH STATISTICS										
Foreign Workers not under appointment	Total Missionaries	Wives	Single Women	Physicians (Women)	Total Native Laborers	Other Native Laborers	Bible-Women	Teachers	Unordained Preachers	Ordained Preachers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Ministry
6	72	23	25		211	10	24	76	33	68		92	73	15,384	1,485		4,400	185	9,000	1	52

The figures in these four sections combine tho

One physician is included in the "ordained" list.

1909 Kumiai Churches of Japan and the Japan Mission.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS										Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
				PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
52	2	72	5	603	553	12	322	367	1,969	$48,850		Dr. Taylor's work is chiefly in a hospital conducted by Japanese and he says it is impossible to give figures showing what part of the work there could properly be included in such a table as this.					2,847,412

Totals of the Kumi-ai Churches and of the Mission.

This table has been prepared by Otis Cary.

5

APR 14 1910

Country, Japan

Name of Mission, Japan

Name of ~~Station~~,

Organized, 1869

Date of Report, Dec. 31, 1909

Preaching with a Lantern in Japan. 1900

It may seem incongruous to some people to associate a magic lantern with the conversion of a soul. But why should it? Perhaps the name is responsible for some of the prejudice against the use of the lantern in religious work.

In Japanese it is called a "Shadow picture" which name not only gets rid of the objectionable "magic" but suggests a connection with the method God used in the days of Daniel to bring a wicked King to his senses. The "shadow-picture" which Belshazzar saw outlined on a plaster wall, troubled his conscience and made his countenance change. ~~and troubled his~~ And, to-day, when a picture is thrown upon a white sheet with the definite purpose of making known God's will, why should ~~it~~ it not produce similar results?

The truth pierces the heart through two channels - the eye and the ear - and so makes a deeper impression at the time and stays by the hearer long after the event.

This fact is now so well understood in America that many churches think that they have solved the Sunday evening problem by using the lantern. Certainly, in Japan,

the ordinary preacher can attract a larger audience, can hold them longer, and can produce more serious and lasting impressions by a right use of the lantern than without it.

Properly used it is capable of ministering to the highest ends, and becoming a wonderful auxiliary to the regular preaching of the missionary and native preacher.

But what is a right use of the lantern? Perhaps some light may be thrown upon this question by describing some of my own methods ~~which~~ in Japan during the past seven years, and some of the results of these methods.

The lantern fraternity in this country is quite numerous. Professors in the Imperial University have one at their disposal, and nearly every public school in the land possesses one. During the past few years more than fifty must have come to Japan for the use of missionaries. ~~But~~ Most of these are small and single, intended for local use and in small meetings. However they have proved themselves to be very useful.

But I felt that a first-class dissolving apparatus would do a wider work and attract a very large number of people of all classes. With double lanterns of the best make I have travelled nearly all over Japan from Sapporo in the North to Kagoshima in the South. On one tour alone I passed through 13 ~~do~~ towns and reached 22,360 people out of a total population of 138000. In my early tours it was difficult to collect an audience of adults. The common school lanterns are mostly toys, ~~affairs~~ which afford an evening amusement for the children, and the people did not realize that my lanterns were anything different. But one night only was sufficient to show them their mistake, for the men and women always came in large numbers the second night.

There is a lack of large and suitable assembly halls in this country. The largest and most commodious buildings are theatres and temples. A few eating-houses provide large rooms for dinner-

parties, but the ceilings are low, and otherwise the places are unsuitable for lecture purposes, although I have spoken in many of them. If one wishes to reach the largest number of people he is shut up to the theatre. But these places are not the magnificent buildings, which one sees in Western lands, whose acoustic proportions are perfect, and whose galleries curve so artistically and slope so evenly that the back seat is as good as the front, furnished also with folding plush chairs. The only thing which the foreign and Japanese theatre has in common is the spacious stage. Outside of a few of the largest cities the buildings ~~the~~ are unfit to rank even with a well constructed American barn. The roof timbers are undressed, the paper windows are lacking or broken, ~~in place~~ instead of seats or even mats, woven straw is spread over the rough board or upon the solid earth. A photograph may give the shape, but it cannot reveal the wretched construction of these buildings. But they are spacious, holding from 500 to 5000

people, and therefore for my purposes more suitable than any other.

The better class people - especially the women - do not attend theatrical performances; but they come in large numbers to the theatre to see the "shadow pictures". These meetings are not solely preaching services. The subject of my sermon is always announced and the fact impressed upon all that the chief purpose of these gatherings is to tell about Christ. But in order to allure as many as possible, and especially to draw a class who under no other circumstance would listen to a word about Christianity, I entertain them for about half an hour with moving slips, dissolving views, Chromotropes and scenery &c. This also helps to forestall any disturbance which men of the baser sort may plan to accomplish.

In the educational centres the student class are much in evidence, and their exuberance of feelings is allowed full utterance while these preliminary pictures are being shown. Any disposition to roughyism is always transformed during

this half hour to a kindly feeling with the object of the meeting. Then when sympathy has been awakened, I quietly pass on to the pictures which illustrate the topic of the evening. On one occasion only has any attempt been made under cover of the darkness to break up the meeting. The theatre owner has sometimes objected at first to all the lights being extinguished, for fear of a disturbance for which he would be held responsible; but he has yielded after announcing him that I must have absolute darkness, and assuring him that the meeting would be a peaceful one.

It is a marvel to everyone that such crowds of people remain so quiet and attentive in Theatres where there is ordinarily so much noise and confusion.

The object being to attract and instruct the masses whose religious ideas are perverted by heredity, education and environment, the subjects of the sermons are selected with great care. It is generally supposed that the life of Christ is the most suitable topic for the lantern.

Illustrations are easily obtained, and the desire is natural to tell the people about the life of Him whose teachings are so essential to their highest welfare. But the danger is that the audience will go away with the ~~feeling~~ idea that Jesus was no more than one of the many religious teachers the world has produced, and that we was no other than a wonderfully clever man. The Japanese are steeped in superstition ~~or~~ either atheism. To tell such a people about the miracles of Christ and to give them their first ideas of Christianity through such a medium is to do injury to our religion. After their thoughts and feelings have been awakened to an interest in Christianity such a topic with suitable illustrations will benefit them.

If it be true that about one-third of Christ's sayings which have been preserved to us consists of parables, then we have a hint as to the best form in which to present the truths of God to those who are strangers to it. The Parables of the Prodigal Son and the Good Samaritan have formed my best topics, because they convey lessons

unlimited by nationality and their teaching is as broad as the earth and universal as humanity. The former is especially instructive because the pictures are drawn from Japanese life and the lesson adapted to their circumstances. Two suitable tracts on these topics are sold at the door for one cent each, and the reading of these helps to deepen the impressions made by the pictures and the sermon. Next to the parables, religious biography furnish fruitful subject-matter. The lives of Paul, Joseph, and Bunyan show the power of Christianity to elevate men. A special feature which I am fortunately able to introduce is the singing of a hymn or two at a fitting time in the sermon. The people listen with breathless attention ~~at~~ to this singing while following the words thrown upon the screen. One stolid-looking coolie once said that the song alone was worth the whole trouble of going to the meeting and getting in. His closing words have a special meaning. For it often occurs that

the doors are closed after the place is comfortably filled and scores refused admission. The Prodigal Son lecture ran three nights in one city and closed up the other theatres for lack of an audience. Such crowds may not indicate any wide-spread yearning to hear the Gospel, but they are the missionary's opportunity. It would be a most serious blunder to fritter away this opportunity by ~~merely~~ merely showing pictures. The better classes, especially officials, are habitually late and often arrive after the mechanical views have been shown and the sermon already commenced. Often am I requested, under these circumstances, to repeat at the close the preliminary pictures. But this request is always declined. The chief object of my visit is to stir the conscience and to open the mind to christian truth, and, therefore the people, ~~therefore the~~ must be dismissed with the sound of the Gospel ringing in their ears. Everything is planned to produce and fix serious impressions. The people - most of them - have come

for the pictures and not the sermon; but they must leave with the "still small voice" speaking to their hearts.

No efforts on my part, nor time, nor expense are spared to procure the best pictures, and to make the sermon as complete as possible. And the missionaries and christians into whose fields I go exert themselves to the utmost to secure a full house whether the meeting be held in a church, school-house, private dwelling, club-room or theatre. A successful Stoddard lecture in America is the result of a carefully prepared lecture, artistic pictures, an experienced operator and wide-awake ticket agents. These elements must enter into a successful use of the lantern in preaching. Only on one occasion did I consent, much against my judgement, to the sale of tickets. In no other way could the large fee for the use of the theatre in that city be met. ~~Strange~~ Strange were my feelings that night as I faced an audience of 800 non-christian people who had paid to hear

the Gospel! The usual method is to distribute free tickets plentifully among the people whom it is desirable to reach.

Physically, touring with a lantern is the hardest work I ever performed. There are the ordinary discomforts of a touring missionary who lives in Japanese hotels upon ~~Japanese~~ native food for a month or more on a stretch. In addition there is the labor of moving my apparatus to a new ~~town~~ nearly every day and hanging the curtain in a strange theatre hall or church. Only those who have done much of ~~this sort~~ such work know how this feat tasces one's ingenuity to the utmost. I have learned to be independent of boxes and tables, by making my lantern box into a table with iron gas pipes for legs. (see illustration).

The daily programme of a lantern tour is something like the following. I leave my lodging place early or late in the day according to the distance to be travelled. This distance varies from a few to one hundred or more miles. On

arriving at the church or theatre the cleaning and setting up of the lanterns occupy about two hours. In the winter this is unpleasant work for there are no fires and the theatres are colder than barns. By rummaging among the scenery and appliances stored at the back of the stage I usually find something out of which to make a platform for the lanterns. On account of the galleries the curtain and lanterns need to be well elevated. When everything is in readiness for the evening I return to the hotel for tea. Fully an hour is sometimes wasted in waiting for the people to arrive. When all is over there is the tedious work of taking down the curtain and lanterns and packing everything securely for the journey next day. It is seldom that I return to my hotel before 11-00 P.M. Such is the routine nearly every day and for weeks at a time, and the wear and tear of the apparatus is small compared with the fatigue and physical strain on myself and all associated with me, in

the work. ~~Everything about my lanterns~~

Everything about the lanterns must be very compact as well as complete. No special trouble is experienced in travelling by train or steamboat or jinrikisha; but in passing over mountains where pack-horses are used, the kicking ~~and~~ or slipping ~~and~~ or bolting of the horse would close up the lantern business in short notice ~~unless the~~ if the slides and other breakables were not carefully packed. It is a mark of God's special care that I have failed only once during all these years to meet an engagement. Then I was blocked by the violence of a swollen river in the northern island of Yezo, within a few miles of my destination. The next day I forded the river on horse-back, with my lanterns on another horse that was nearly knocked off his feet. A few days before at the same spot ~~on~~ a horse and its rider were carried out to the sea. Jinrikishas have been upset and the lanterns suspended by a slight rope over a river within a ~~few~~ inches of the water; floors

have given way and precipitated me and my lanterns into a hole; and yet in spite of such mishaps I have experienced no greater loss or injury than a few broken slides and a twisted apparatus which could easily be repaired.

From the time I began this special work, nearly seven years ago, it has been my privilege to hold 357 lantern meetings and to speak to 157,100 people. If I had the time and space I could tell many touching stories of prodigal sons confessing their sins, backsliders reclaimed, decisions for christ brought to a point after months of procrastination, and awakened desires to read the bible and to live a better life.

[illegible] in Lapsdin.

8

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

AT

IMABARI.

S. L. Gulick

The pastor of the Imabari church, Rev. B. Tsuyumu, is nothing if not enterprising. He is always at work himself and he usually succeeds in setting others to work also.

Imabari is so small a town it would hardly seem necessary or even possible for it to have a summer school all by itself, yet such is the nature of the church, the pastor and the town, that the impossible has been realized. The school began on the 10th of August and closed on the 17th having had four full sessions each day; the two morning lectures, (8-10 A.M.), secured from forty to sixty listeners, while the evening lectures (8,30-10,30 P.M.), secured from one to two hundred hearers. The morning ~~lectures~~ exercises were strictly lectures, of a scholarly nature. The evening addresses were more distinctly religious- even sermons. The subjects treated were as follows:-

In the morning:-

The Expansion of England, by Mr. Date (2 hours).

A General View of Psychology, by Mr. S. Sakata (2 hours).

An Introduction to Social Science, by Mr. S. L. Gulick (3 hours).

An Introductory Study of Jesus' Teaching in Regard to the Kingdom of Heaven, by Mr. Gulick (2 hours).

The Sociological Significance of Christians' Fundamental Concep-

tions, by Mr. Gulick (2 hours).

In the evening:-

An Introduction to the Book of Proverbs (1 hour) followed by an exposition of selected passages, by Dr. Yuwasa (3 hours).

The Relation of Christ's Doctrine of the Kingdom to the State, by Mr. Sugita, (2 hours).

The Life of Faith, by Mr. Tomita (2 hours).

A Criticism of Certain Defects in our Kumiai Churches, by Mr. Takahashi (1 hour).

A Translation of the First Three Chapters of "In His Steps", (2 hours) by Dr. Yuwasa.

The Sabbath was of course filled with appropriate sermons and exercises.

The interest in this varied course of lectures was well maintained from beginning to end. In addition to the regular exercises, which were held in the church, a sunrise prayer meeting was held at 5.30 on the beach which was attended by 10-12 persons each morning. A Bible class for the study of Colosians was held in the hotel- in Mr. Gulick's room and a class for English conversation was held on the beach each afternoon.

These two latter classes suffered some interruptions. One day came the inevitable Shimbokukwai (Sociable Pinic) which lasted from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., consisting of a hot and slow boat ride to a lovely spot, a swim of 2 hours or more, a long wait for dinner, which was

inalgy ready at 4 P.M., and a walk home.

One day Dr, Yuwasa was invited by the public school teachers of he city to give an address on the Problem of Reforming the Japanese riting Language- i.e. the use or disuse of Chinese Hieroglyphic characters. It proved an interesting and able lecture.

It goes without saying that a summer school in a town having a eautiful beach and without bathing would be an impossibility. Bathing twice a day formed part of the regular exercises.

Although the weather was very warm, the temperature ranging from 2° to 95° and averaging perhaps 88°-89° for the entire time, our frequent esort to Mother Ocean and the rarely failing breeze, prevented us rom completely melting away into our elemental constituents.

If it be asked what special reasons there was for the Summer hool, the reply is that although the town is so small, a large group her young men go to the cities of the Empire for their higher edution and return to their homes for their vacation. While in the vernment schools the young men are quite beyond the range of ~~rekigiou~~ eligious influences. The pastor of the church in Imabari, supported the deacons of the church, who are capable, clear-headed, business n, conceived the plan of opening a Summer School which would attract d influence these young men. Their plans worked out, with the reults given above.

One feature will strike the American as peculiarly impractical, nely the business management. The Committe was wholy at a loss as

to the amount of money needful to make the school a success. They accordingly decided to raise no money for it, until the school was over and the sum expended known. As a matter of fact they have used about 20 yen which they are now collecting. During the sessions of this school no one was approached for aid.

At the close of the Summer School a gift was presented to each of the speakers accompanied by a poem, both illustrating a feature of Japanese civilization which one, unacquainted with the language of the land, cannot easily appreciate. The gift consisted of a neat lunch box containing three pieces of "cake" perfectly imitating in shape and color, a mushroom, a sprout of ginger, and a persimmon. As these "cakes" figure in the poem, I must give the Japanese names. They are "Take", "Myōga", and "Kaki". The two latter words, if written with different Chinese characters having the same pronounciation mean "Divine Favour", "and Summer Season". The flavor of the poem is due to the use of these words with both meanings at the same time.

The Japanese poem is as follows:-

Take ni Nita
Mimi ni tōtoki
Kami no koye
Kiku zo Myōga no
Kaki no Gakkō.

This is of course untranslatable with its play upon words. The general sense may, however, be rendered thus;-

Oh, the Divine favour resting upon
The Summer School
Where with ears resembling mushrooms
One may hear the holy voice of God.

The final word of the poem, Gakkō, is also the subject of a play on words. By a slight change in writing it becomes "Kakkō", meaning "appearance" or "form"; and this indeed is the word one would naturally expect after the word "Kaki" meaning persimmon. With this change, the final line has the alternative sense of, "The Summer School", which accords with the sense of the whole poem, or "The form of the persimmon", which accords with box of cakes, both renderings being equally forced on the mind of the reader by the context.

This little poem, the observant and instructed reader will note, corresponds exactly to the Japanese rules for versification, five syllables in the first line being followed by seven in the second, five in the third and seven each in the fourth and fifth. This constitues the "most universal and characteristic of the various forms of poetry in Japan"; it is known as the 'Tanka' or 'short poem', and invariably consists of a single verse of 31 syllables, which constitutes the entire poem.

The Imabari church is prolific in 'Tanka' and no occasion passes without the production of one or more of these poems into which Christian faith, hope and love are woven. The Summer School was the occasion for several Christian 'Tanka', but their reproduction in English

s so flavorless, that the above specimen must suffice.

In no way connected with the Summer School, yet immediately following it, was a two nights' musical entertainment in the theater, for he purpose of raising money for the India famine relief fund. It as engineered by the active pastor and his deacons and young men, yet as so managed as to appeal to the whole town regardless of religious ifferences. Tickets were sold, it was reported, to every household n town, and all the local musical talent was drawn in, giving their ervices free. The result was a great success, both musical and financial, in spite of rainy weather on both nights. Over 2500 persons tended, some of them never before having been inside of a theater—r it is a fact not well known to Occidentals that the Samurai of den time considered attendance on the theater degrading, and consequently to be avoided on moral grounds. The gross receipts of the tertainments were 130 yen, the amount to be given to the famine fund ing somewhat over 100 yen (or about $ 50 gold).

Thus do the life of the church and the energy of the pastor make emselves felt on the town as a whole.

Sidney L. Gulick.

A TRIP ALONG THE NIPPON LINE.

I. My first interview in 6 years

III. Slip.

MR. HONDA ON THE EDUCATION MINISTER'S INSTRUCTION.

My talk with Mr. Honda, happening as it did in a railway train, may have been less complete than it would have been under more favourable circumstances, but the essence of his opinion on the subject was there, and that is enough for our purpose. His talk was practically confined to the bearings which the Instruction had upon the secondary and primary schools supported by religious bodies. And his opinion was severe against the Instruction. He criticised it as undermining the very existence of those particular institutions. It undermines them, in that they have mercilessly cut off the pre-existing connexion between the Chugakko and Shogakko supported by missions and their higher institutions. Formerly most of those religious schools were treated in the same way as schools of other descriptions, and the doors of higher institutions were equally accessible to their graduates and students just as those of other schools. But as schools of a religious character will in the future be denied the privilege of obtaining official recognition, the graduates of the Aoyama Gakuin and schools of similar character, when they wish to enter a High School or others of a similar grade must undergo examination on all the topics included in the Ordinary Middle School Curriculum, whereas formerly the examination was confined, as with the case of the graduates of secular middle schools, to only a few topics, as mathematics, English, and so forth. This is sufficiently hard, but in practice a worse fate awaits the boys of religious schools. At all the High Schools boys coming from officially recognized Chugakko are given preference over those from other sources, and it si only when there is left spare accommodation after the former have been admittted on the selective examination, that the candidates from other schools are allowed to try the thorough examination. Now it is notorious that at present, and for some years to come, the High Schools, the Higher Commercial School, etc., can not easily take in, owing to the insufficiency of their number and insufficient accommodation in each of them, even one-third of the applicants coming from the Ordinary Middle Schools, so that there is no chance left for the candidates from other sources to get into a High School, the Higher Commercial School, etc. between which and the Ordinary Middle Schools regular connexion exists. In short, the graduates of a Chugakko of a religious description must seek their higher education elsewhere, and these schools must lose a majority of their students and are brought face to face with the hard fate of struggling for their very existence. The case of religious primary schools is similar. Boys of secular primary schools are allowed to enter an Ordinary Middle School without examination when they have finished their second year of the higher course, but those of religious schools, devoid as they are of any official recognition, must pass an examination in seeking to enter an Ordinary Middle School, and their chance of obtaining admission will be as scanty as in the case of the graduates of the religious Chugakko, candidates for admission to Ordinary Middle Schools being as numerous as those to the High Schools and others. It is true, the favourable treatment which religious secondary and primary schools have been enjoying was an outcome of connivance, on the part of the authorities. But now that Christianity has obtained official recognition, it is entirely incomprehensible why Christian schools supported by private funds, or rather all religious schools, for to do justice to the authorities they treat exactly alike in this respect all institutions of this description, whether Christian or Buddhist, should be unfairly discriminated against compared with secular schools of similar standing. And then as Buddhist sects, with only a few exceptions, conduct their Chugakko practically as secular institutions, and notoriously devoid, as they are, in general of any progressive spirit, they can hardly be expected to agitate against the restrictions imposed by the Instruction upon the religious schools.

Considered from the standpoint of the cause of education alone, no such ill-advised provision as that set forth in the Instruction could be conceived. It is a patent fact that immense benefit has been conferred on the cause of education by mission schools, as it is notorious that secondary and primary schools of ordinary description, especially the former, are entirely out of proportion to the steadily growing number of students seeking admission. And yet the authorities, while fully cognizant of these facts, would try to seriously cripple those mission schools without taking measures to supply the gap occasioned by their discontinuation. Further, Mr. Honda thinks the exclusion of the religious element from private schools is inconsistent with the religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. Of course a school may conduct religious ceremonies in the name of a member of its faculty, but the ceremonies performed in that stealthy manner can hardly be reconciliable with the spirit of any religion. The performance must be done openly and in the name of the school itself. Mr. Honda is of opinion that, when the summer vacation is over and all the schools resume their work, energetic agitation will surely break out against the religious disability imposed upon private schools.

A TRIP ON THE NIPPON RAILWAY.

II.

MR. SAWAYANAGI INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Sawayanagi, Director of the Common Educational Bureau, with his two subordinates, is staying at the Fusenro. I called and interviewed him on the subject of the Education Minister's Instruction which has raised such loud comment on the part of the public. Asked whether the Instruction would not prove fatal to many private schools established by religious bodies Japanese or foreign, Mr. Sawayanagi replied in the negative. The Instruction, he continued, practically applies to those schools where primary and secondary education is taught. Even in this case, it will leave unmolested the religious exercises and ceremonies in those priminary or secondary schools which go by their own curricula, the only disadvantage being that the authorities will not regard such schools in the same light as government or communal institutions of respective standing. Of course those parents who wish to put their children in schools of this particular description must previously obtain the consent of the Authorities, just as in putting them to an ordinary private school or for educating them at home, such consent must be obtained. In that way they can get official remission as to the obligation they owe to the state, the obligation of conferring the benefit of at least elementary education upon their children. In this respect some schools as the Catholic institution at Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, and the Greek church school at Surugadai, are placed under an exceptional condition; the two premises are part and parcel of the French and Russian Legations respectively, and as they are, therefore, placed beyond the pale of Japan's sovereignty, they are as a matter of course outside the control of the official regulations.

I next asked the gentleman of the position of the Doshisha Middle School of which the original constitution has been revived and which is to be conducted expressly on religions principles. Mr. Sawayanagi replied that he himself is of opinion that that fact alone will not interfere with its continued enjoyment of the conscription exemption. The result would be the same, according to his own opinion, even if religious ceremonies be conducted at the school in the name of a member of its faculty. Only the performance of religious ceremonies or lessons as part of the regular programme of the institution must be abstained from, if the Doshisha wishes to enjoy as before the official recognition and conscription privilege. To confess the truth, continued the Director of the Common Educational Bureau, this question of conscription privilege is more of a show and less of a practical benefit. Boys of an ordinary middle school, when they regularly go through their schooling, ought to graduate their Chugakko at 17, that is three years before they are eligible for conscription service. And then the benefit of the conscription privilege practically amounts to that of being enrolled as one year volunteers without undergoing the prescribed examination, provided the applicants have graduated the secondary or higher educational course. But any school boy of average ability can easily pass the examination, even when he has to undergo it on account of his not being a graduate of an ordinary middle school. Practically, therefore, there is no difference between graduates of the schools enjoying the special privilege and those of others, in respect of being enrolled as one year volunteers. But it was to obtain this privilege that so much fuss has been made, as witnessed by the case of the Doshisha. Apart from the intrinsic benefit of this privilege, the new Regulations deal with it more leniently, for in contrast to the previous usage the privilege may in future be conferred even on institutions of religious character.

Lastly I asked the Director why the Educational authorities should adopt secular policy in the matter of education and why public or private institutions must eschew religious element altogether, should they aspire after the official recognition. That, he replied, is an outcome of serious consideration on the part of the authorities. In the first place, to give a few important points, the Mombusho thinks it possible and practicable to impart moral education to young people without relying on the help of religions. This point granted, it will follow as a matter of course that the Government is obliged to forbid imposing any extra work on students of officially recognized institutions where the curriculum has been determined after careful investigation, especially in respect to the mental and physical capacity of the students and the amount of task to be imposed upon them. It might then appear perfectly natural to leave any private school, whether enjoying official recognition or not, free in the matter of religious ceremonies or lessons provided no particularly extra work is imposed upon the students. On second consideration, however, this system would be attended with one serious shortcoming. Suppose a school on the Buddhist principle had been established in a given district of a limited extent. The existence of that institution may practically preclude the starting of say a Christian or a Shinto school, and where then should Christians or Shintoists send their sons to be educated. Better, therefore, to make an officially recognized institution religiously colorless, so that sons of any religion or sect may derive, without conscientious scruples, the benefit of education. The above is a substance of the interview the writer had with Mr. Sawayanagi on the subject of the recent Instruction, and for any misrepresentation of what he has told me I hold myself entirely responsible. A few days later, while travelling further northward, by good fortune I got accidently into the same compartment of a train with Mr. Yoichi Honda, President of the Aoyama Gakuin, and, among other things, we had a lively talk on the very same subject. Mr. Honda's opinion representing the other side of this much disputed question will be briefly reviewed in my next article. Y. T.

Probably Mr. Yokoi.

This "For. Miss'y Conv." is inserted between the Miss'y Soc. and the corporate body in charge of the school, simply because the Jap. Gov't will not recognize a foreign missionary society as the founder of a trust, but does admit of the use of its name in the description of a local committee like the one indicated below.

Rules of the Foreign Missionary Committee.

Whatever may be said of the logic, the fact remains that a trust has been formed on this basis, while with the best legal help obtainable and with the friendly offices of Mr. S. Goto, the Baptist Missy Union has absolutely failed to secure the incorporation on the simple plan, after some eight months of trying efforts.

B. This series of lines is copied, with consent of our Legation authorities, from documents preserved on file.

I The object of this committee shall be to teach the Christian religion in Japan and to impart Christian education to Japanese youth.

[Here follow rules of minor importance, not given in the Legation copy because not affecting legal status of the committee.]

All missionaries working under the direction of the Missionary Associations [here follow names of various associations of Friends] which are united in the work of the Japan Mission, and any other foreign Friends who may wish to join in the work of the Mission under the auspices of this Committee shall be eligible to membership. All members shall be admitted by decision of the Committee.

A ~~Simp~~ similar plan for the incorporation is being considered by our C. A. L. in behalf of Utsubo College. In due time it will be reported to the Bro. Coun. Another still is under discussion for the ownership of the Missionary residence, the Bible Women's School, etc. It seems best that these two shld be distinct, but both dependent on the same basal Committee.

Articles of Foundation for the Friends' Girls School.

I The object of the school is to impart Christian education to Japanese girls.

II The name of the School is the "Furendo Jo-Gakko."

III The School is located at 30 Home Machi Shiba Ku, Tokio.

IV The property of the school is the gift of the Women's Foreign Missionary Association of Friends of Philadelphia, U. S. A. The Furendo Jo-Gakko property cannot be used for any other purpose than for a school.

V The Managers shall be three persons chosen by the "Friends Foreign Missionary Committee in Japan" from among the members of the said Committee. One of the three managers shall be head of the Board of Managers.

VI When a member of the Board of Managers leaves Japan or dies or for any other cause loses membership in the ~~Board of Managers of the "Furendo~~

(over)

~~Jo Gakkō~~ "Friends' Foreign Missionary Committee in Japan", his member ship in the Board of Managers of the "Friends Jo-Gakkō" shall cease, and a successor shall be chosen by the said "Friends Foreign Missionary Committee in Japan".

Registration of Legal Person.
(From Official Gazette of January 23rd 1900)
No. 33, Bk. 1 of the Register of legal persons)

Name :- Furendo Jo-Gakko.
Office :- 30 Kowa Machi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.
Object :- To impart Xn education to Japanese girls.
Date of permission of establishment :-
Sanctioned by the authorized Gov't Office December 27 / 99
Amount of Capital Yen 20,500.
Method of obtaining funds :- The general expenses of the school are paid by donations.
Names and addresses of managers.
Joseph Cosand, Minister, American
R. M. Grundy, Teacher British
Garney Binford, Teacher American
Date of registration
January 19. / '00.

Missionary Form.
in Japan.
Date of Registration - Jan. 19, 1909

Statement of Plan for a Christian University in Japan.

June 8-1900

I. General Features.

The plan is to establish in Japan, on an independent and undenominational, but thoroughly and aggressively Christian basis, an institution of learning of the very highest order. It is intended that this institution shall not only give a literary course higher than any now aspired to by the existing Christian institutions, but shall include professional and post-graduate courses and opportunities for original research in such a manner as to entitle it to the standing of a first-class university. A theological course is not contemplated at present.

II. Relation to Existing Schools.

It is expected greatly to aid the present Christian schools by furnishing them with teachers in sympathy with Christian thought, and by supplying them with the "outlet at the top" so much needed.

III. Grade.

In the matter of grade, the chief emphasis is to be laid on the professional and post-graduate courses. It is intended to enter the field of the Higher Middle School only in so far as it may be found necessary to have a preparatory course for students from government Middle Schools or mission schools of inferior grade. It is not intended that the proposed institution shall contain any department corresponding to the Middle School.

IV. Christian Character.

The Christian character of the school is intended by its proposers to be definite and aggressive, and to contain, among others, the following elements. (a) No man to be a member of the Board of Directors who is not a member in good standing in some evangelical Protestant denomination. (b) Its professors to be selected with careful regard to their Christian character and to their personal sympathy with missionary work and other Christian work; unbelievers to be employed only when competent Christian men can not be found for the positions it is desired to fill, and under no circumstances any man to remain in connection with the university as instructor who is definitely hostile to Christian faith and worship. (c) The institution to stand for the principle that a knowledge of the primary religious truths, such as the existence and personality of God, the doctrines concerning sin, redemption and the future life, as well as of the leading historical facts of Scripture, is essential to sound education, and that any man entering one of the regular courses who does not already possess such knowledge should be required to attend religious

instruction, so that he may learn these cardinal truths before receiving his diploma. (d) It should be made clear in the constitution of the university, in its public worship, and in the entire organization of its religious activities, that it stands upon the trinitarian and evangelical basis of historical Christianity adopted by the Evangelical Alliance and the Young Men's Christian Association.

V. Organization and Control.

It is intended that a Board of Directors shall be chosen in this country who shall hold all endowment funds and shall have the ultimate decision of the policy and organization of the university. Whether there should be a local body in Japan to have immediate charge is left as one of the details calling for later consideration. It is not intended by the provision of an American Board of Directors to exclude the possibility of such a board eventually turning over the whole responsibility to an organization of Japanese Christian men, if, at some future time, such action should seem to them wise.

VI. Support.

It is not intended that any of the mission boards should appropriate money from their funds for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, or for the support of such an institution . The plan contemplat meeting all these expenses from special gifts or from the income of an endowment, to be raised by appeals to men interested in Christian education, and, so far as possible, without interfering with the regular income of the boards.

Arguments to show that such an institution is desirable may be had in outline in the February number of the "Japan Evangelist", to be obtaine from the publishers of that magazine in Tokyo, or, so long as the supply holds out, free of charge from the Rev. A.Pieters, Holland, Michigan.

Respectfully submitted,

Albertus Pieters

James L. Barton

Committee.

Albertus Pieters

James L. Barton

Boston, 1900.

Dear brother:-

On the 14th ult. there was held at the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth Ave., New York, a meeting of representatives of some of the boards having missions in Japan, to talk over the educational situation in that country, and particularly to consider a plan for establishing a new Christian institution of learning there. It was desired to have a meeting of the same nature as that of Nov. 9, 1899, but the proximity of the Ecumenical Conference and of several great denominational gatherings prevented a large attendance. Those present were the Rev. H.N.Cobb,D.D., R.C.A., who was elected chairman, Mr. W.Henry Grant, who became secretary of the meeting, the Rev. J.L.Barton,D.D., A.B.C.F.M., the Rev. A.S.Lloyd, D.D., of the Prot. Episcopal Church, the Rev. F.F.Ellinwood,D.D., Mr. R. E.Speer, and Mr. Chas. W.Hand, of the Presbyterian Board, the Rev. H.O. Dwight,L.L.D., of Constantinople, and the Revs. H.V.S.Peeke and A.Pieters missionaries of the R.C.A. to Japan.

The plan in question is the one also discussed in the Educational Convention held at Tokyo Jan. 3-5, 1900, a report of which may be found in the "Japan Evangelist" for February. This plan was presented to the meeting of the 14th ult. by the Rev. A.Pieters, and was discussed to some extent by those present. In the course of this discussion a desire became apparent to hear from the various missions in Japan more directly on the subject, before making any recommendations, and upon motion of the Rev. J.L.Barton,D.D., a committee was appointed to make a concise statement, to be sent to the various boards having work in Japan, with the request that these boards will lay the matter before their missions and obtain from them an expression of opinion as to the necessity and desirability of establishing such an institution.

The undersigned were appointed as such a committee, and beg accordingly to lay before you the enclosed statement of the plan, with the request that you will kindly inform this committee of the reply of your mission when received.

Respectfully submitted,

Albertus Pieters
James L. Barton
Committee.

the various mission Boards
conducting work in Japan
re. Joint Theol. Seminary
Boston, June 8, 1906

The Japanese Christian Student's Union of America.

The First Report of the Committee.

The Northfield Conference of 1900 opened on the Friday, 29th June. On the following Sunday, at 10.30 a.m. there was the memorial service to the late Mr. Dwight L. Moody. There were 10 delegates giving their testimony on this occasion, on the platform; One of us was among them and said ——

"It always seems to be a great actual miracle of the 19th Century that an insignificant and almost ~~ignor~~ apparently unaducated boy would develope to be a great spiritual giant to sway the great influence not only over his native country, but also all over the student community of the different nations wherever the name of Christ Jesus is exalted above all the other names. — — — — — — — — — It is therefore that I stand here to acknowledge the great spiritual indebtedness of my fellow country men to the great leaders of the Northfield Conference and preeminently to the most lamented leader, M. D. L. Moody. As a legitimate offspring of this Conference there is already in Japan a similar Conference which is going to hold its 12th Annual session this summer. As another offspring of the Northfield Conference we have last year organised what we call "The Japanese Student Christian Union of America". This union enrolls about 30 members who are scattered throughout the different Educational institutions of the Eastern U. S. Among them we are proud of having two prospective professors of the Imperial College of Sapporo. — — — — — — — — — — It is our sincere desire and Enthusiasm to exert our best possible ability to promote the cause of the Christian civilization in our home land of the Rising Sun".

On Tuesday, 2nd July, at 1.30 p.m. we held a Japanese meeting on the Round Top. Following persons were gathered: —

Rev. Dr. Soper of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Miss Case of Baikwa Jogakko, Osaka.
Mrs. Ashmore and Miss McArthur of Yokohama,
Mr. & Mrs. Fisher of Tokio Y. M. C. A.
Miss Lilian Wells of Sapporo
Mr. Robert Hume of India (Yale Univ.).
Mr. Fumakashi of Cornell Univ.
Mr. Sawai Syracuse Univ.
Mr. Nakaseko, Ph.D., of Yale Univ.

Besides those above named there were attending the Conference the following persons:
Mr. Shinjizo Ooki, of 三井物産会社, New York.
Mr. Taisaku Inomata of Tokio.
And two other students from Mt. Hermon School.

While we were in Northfield, we got an interesting letter from Prof. Hiroo Kawaye of Sapporo, at Paris that time. He says: 而シテ時ハ此野ノ閑静ニ引キカヘテ此巴里ノ雑沓 vain glory と卑しき Ambition とニ充ちたる地にありてハ一層過去を追想致度. ——— 苟も高潔なる主義ニ依て立たんとする我帝国人士が紀念すべき貴地ニ会合せらるると遥察致ハバ欣喜不堪携者有之候. ——— 神恵ニ依り諸君の inner life 上大ニ得らるる所あらんるを祈上ハ
川江秀夫

新入会員 ——— Mr. Kun Hashimoto of Kioto came to Yale this summer to study painting in the Art Dept. ——— Mr. Komakichi Takeda came from S. Francisco to Yale Divinity School. ——— Mr. Kichi Miyake, who was graduated from the Doshisha Collegiate & Scientific Schools and spent some years in the Tokio Imperial Univ., came last week to Cornell to study Botany. ——— We are happy to receive such substancial addition to our rank and file.

会員歸朝 ——— Mr. Kawaye, C.E., returns to Sappo.zo to occupy a professorial chair in Civil Eng. ——— Mr. Oshima 農学士 will also resume the chair of Agr. Chemistry at Sapporo College. ——— Mr. T. Kudō goes to Osaka to enter into business with Messrs. Arai's Co. ———

T. Kudo enters the business with Messrs. Asai & Co. of Osaka. — — — M. Matsumoto, Ph.D., 田文学博士 resigned his leadership and goes home to take a chair in Superior Normal School of Tokio — — — — Mr. T. Sakata, M.A., went home to enter the business with Mr. Mizui & Bro. of Kioto. — — Ch. Wakamatsu finished his special study of Electrical E. and goes home.

— — — — 更新入会員 — — — Mr. Zenzo Hirota, Evanston, Ill. — — — Mr. U. Fumahashi of Syracuse Univ. of N.Y. — — — Mr. Hayashi of Yamanaka & Co., Atlantic City — — — — Mr. 上山崎彦 — Evanston, Ill — — Mr. Hashiguchi, Monson Acad., Mass. — — —

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Yale Correspondence) — — — — — — The Yale branch of J. C. St. U. A. met on Sept. 30; elected Messrs Makino & Takeda as the business committee for the ensuing year. — — — — — Out of the 19 Japanese who were here last year, three (松本, 久藤, 若松) went home four new men came in this year to Yale — — — Mr. 高 from Leland St. Univ., Cal., Mr. 武田 from S. F., Mr. 米村 also from San Franc., Mr. Hashimoto from Japan. Prof. Ladd is come back from his Asiatic lecturing expedition with the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun. During the present year many Japanese visitors were here, among whom were the following: —

Prof. Rikitaro Fujisawa of the Tokio Imp. Univ. — — Mr. Sukeyoshi Ito of Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet. Miss Yasui of Sup. Normal school of Tokio, who was studying in Cambridge & Oxford, England. — — — — Miss Inokuchi of the Sup. Normal School of Tokio who is studying Gymnastics in Smith College & in Boston. — — — Rev. Mr. Osada, Pastor of Kobe Church (Tamon) and Rev. Mr. Harada of Kobe Church who went to the International Ch. End. Soc. at London.

— — — — —

— Mr. Zenichi Sawai 澤士沢井 of Cornell Univ. was elected the 主任委員 and Mr. Yoru Fumahashi 船橋右性 of Syracuse Univ. the 補助委員 for the ensuing year. We request the members to send in many interesting reports together with the annual fee of 25¢ 二十五錢

Yours, truly, 前委員

Copiamerica

Third Genl Conference of Protestant Missionaries in Japan
Received Jany 15, 1901

JAN 15 1901

THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

The Third General Conference of Protestant Missionaries in Japan, which was recently held in Tokyo was a successful and memorable gathering. The First Conference was held in 1872, and was attended by all representatives. The Second was held in 1883. This last was a fitting and timely continuation of the others.

In the first place the attendance was large and representative. There were 458 persons registered; and the total number present must have been upwards of 500. Among these were several missionaries from China who were temporarily absent from their fields on account of the disturbed condition of that country.

The papers and discussions were in general of a high order; and deep interest was manifested in nearly all the proceedings. From the beginning to the end the sessions were marked by the utmost fraternity and harmony. The impression made upon those present by such an earnest and devoted body of Christian workers was deep and stimulating.

In a report by the Rev. Otis Cary he says "While it will be impossible to speak in detail of the many excellent papers that were presented, it will not be amiss to refer especially to those of a devotional nature with which the morning sessions were opened. Practical, spiritual, and inspiring, they formed a fitting introduction to the devotional hours, whose remaining moments were filled with earnest prayers for God's blessing on the workers and the work!

The sessions continued from October 24th to the 31st, with two meetings each day, and several popular gatherings in the evenings.

Among the leading speakers were three Japanese who gave addresses of much interest on the questions of social reform which are now in progress, and in which they were especially engaged. In one of these addresses by the Hon Ando Taro, President of the National Temperance League he spoke as follows: "Change is coming upon the spirit of the times. Its not not the accepted time; and the day of salvation. Let us congratulate you on your approaching success, for you are coming close to the consummation of your grand and holy work."

Among the Resolutions adopted there was one addressed to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan conveying the most hearty appreciation of His Majesty's enlightened and beneficent reign, and assurance of most earnest prayers in his behalf.

Another Resolution was to the effect that while to an ever increasing degree the Japanese Christians must assume the responsibility of evangelizing the land yet for some time to come there will be need for more missionaries from other lands; and the mission Boards are urged not only to maintain the present force but to consider such requests as may come for reenforcement. The Conference further proclaimed its belief that all [illegible] are one with Christ by faith are one body and it calls upon [illegible] who love the Lord Jesus and his church in sincerity and [illegible] and labor for the full realization of such corporate [illegible] ter himself prayed for on that night in which he was betrayed.

But the most significant and important result was the adoption of the report of a committee appointed to draw up a plan that would promote harmonious action by the different missions and prevent unhappy competition. As a consequence of such action a committee of ten persons was appointed; whose duty it shall be to prepare a plan for the formation of a Representative Standing Committee of the Missions; such plan to be submitted to the various missions for their approval and to go into operation as soon as approved by such a number of missions as include in their membership not less than two thirds of the Protestant missionaries in Japan.

As an object lesson to the Japanese the Conference was of great value. Hitherto they had looked upon the representatives of different bodies of Christians as members of hostile and rival forces, and it was a surprise to them to see the complete unity of spirit and harmony which prevailed from beginning to end.

Then too the feeling manifested towards the Japanese people was manifestly sympathetic and appreciative; and towards the Japanese Christians was warmly fraternal.

There has been hitherto an impression in the minds of many of the native brethren that the missionaries werenot properly considerate of their views and feelings and it was an important thing to thus give in such a general and public manner a demonstration of the affection and esteem which pervades the whole body of foreign workers in Japan for the people among whom they are called to live and for whose spiritual welfare they are devoting their lives.

As a result of the changed and favorable impression upon the minds of the Japanese a request came from them to the Conference that representatives be appointed to form a joint committee for the evangelization of Japan. This request was gladly acceded to.

In a report prepared by one of the members the author sums up the results of the Conference as follows: "A hopeful spirit pervaded the Conference. It was felt that the ultra-nationalistic movement had largely spent its force, that the relations between native and foreign workers were pleasanter than formerly, that the Japanese people were becoming more concious of the religious needs of the nation, and that there was more readiness to listen to the gospel.

"The Conventions of 1872 and 1883 were followed by seasons of marked growth, and there are many reasons for hoping that the same may be true of the recent assembly. The meetings themselves were such as to arouse the zeal, faith, and courage which are such important aids to success."

To this may be fittingly added one other estimate which was given in the Japan Mail: "The conference will long be remembered for the length of its constituency-roll, the breadth of its charity, the height of its aim, the depth of its piety, the unity of its spirit, and the glory of its final accomplishment."

One event in connection wiht the conference is deserving of special mention, and that was the attendance at one of the sessions of the U.S. Minister and also the reception given to the whole body by himself and Mrs Buck. The importance and value of such a public recognition of the missionaries and their work can not be overestimated. Hitherto missionaries in Japan have usually been simply tolerated, and their teachings looked upon with indifference or contempt.

But in keeping with the action of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt at the Ecumenical Conference in New York the representative of the U.S. has now by his public action placed the cause of missions in Japan on a higher and more advantageous plane and we may confidently look forward to still greater triumphs for the gospel in the future.

THE "TAIKYO DENDO" MOVEMENT:

WHAT HAS IT ACCOMPLISHED? AND HOW CAN WE FURTHER IT?*

By Rev. Geo. E. Albrecht. D. D.

A Paper Read Before the Missionary Conference of Central Japan at Osaka, Oct, 22, 1901.

That the Japanese, who do not count their years from the birth of our Lord, should make the beginning of the twentieth century after Christ the occasion for special movements of any kind, seemed anomalous to many. But in view of the results achieved in connection with the movement inaugurated by the Protestant Church of this land, we may well look at this movement as inspired of God.

I. Among the results, for which we can give devout thanks to Almighty God, we may count the following:

1. *Christianity has again secured the attention of Japanese society.*

The last ten or twelve years were years of reaction and of opposition on the part of the people, of debility and frequently of decline on the part of the Church. Writers on religious and sociological topics had almost ceased to count the Church one of the vital forces of the land. It was considered an exotic, which, for a while, had thriven under the genial sky of popularity, but had quickly withered under the chilling blasts of indifference, of nationalism, of opposition. The '*Taikyo Dendo*' Movement has proved that the Christian Church in Japan, while benumbed, was not dead; it has forced Christianity anew upon the attention of the people. Japanese society quickly saw that here was a reawakening force; that the Church was still full of vitality; that Christianity in Japan had by no means perished, as not a few of its opponents had asserted triumphantly.

And Japanese society not only had its attention directed again to this revived force, it responded to it. It was ripe itself for just such an advance movement. Neither nationalism, nor philosophy, nor religious eclecticism had been able to satisfy the best longings of the people. They responded to the call of the Church, when it went forth with the simple message of reconciliation to God through his Son, Jesus Christ. Hundreds, who a few years ago did not think it worth while to look into Christianity, have become seekers after the truth. Nor are all these by any means, not even in a majority, from among the slums of society, but from the respectable classes, who nevertheless felt constrained to ask: "What lack I yet?"

2. *The movement has borne direct results in inducing large numbers to inquire into the truth as it is in Jesus, and in persuading many to begin the Christian life.*

In the booklet published by the "Japan Evangelical Alliance," entitled "The Works of God", the number of six thousand seekers is given as expressing in round numbers the visible result of the meetings in Tokyo, while in some of the Christian newspapers the figures were given as high as eight thousand. To put the figure at ten thousand for the whole empire would be a moderate estimate. But we ought not to make too much of these figures. There is a good deal of chaff among them. To send out reports of five and six thousand conversions is utterly misleading. On the other hand to disparage these results wholly as ephemeral is as unwise as to disparage the blossoms of the apple tree in their spring-glory, because scarcely one out of ten, or twelve, will develop into a well ripened apple.

*I would express here also my grateful appreciation of the courtesy of the friends, both Japanese and missionaries, who by their kind replies to my questions have given me most valuable aid.—G. E. A.

Most every church, in cities where this work has been carried on efficiently, has received additiyns by confession of faith. after a course of instruction in Christian doctrine. But even those who have not pressed on into the kingdom will hardly have been injured, or hardened, as no undue excitement has prevailed in these meetings. Rather it may be believed that these also have received an impetus, which, reinforced by other influences in the future, will lead them at some time to come to a decision.

3. Of greater moment than either of these two results I count *the new life and courage that have come to the Christian Church in Japan.*

Not only have lukewarm members been revived, backsliders recovered, attendance at all the services of the church increased, the Church as a whole has been filled with new courage and new confidence. For some years our churches in their various localities have been like besieged garrisons, the enemy encamped round about them, their spiritual vision dimmed, so that they could not see the chariots and the horsemen of God on the hills, thankful for every month and day during which they were enabled merely to hold their own. This "Advance Movement" has brought them out of their crumbling castle-walls, and with renewel confidence in their great Captain they have ventured upon an agressive campaign. The result has been far above what many dared to ask or think. The Christian Church in Japan begins its fall campaign in a far more vigorous condition than it began the new year, and we may well believe that this Twentieth Century Special Movement will mark the beginning of a new era for the Church in Japan.

4. One other characteristic feature is that *the whole movement has been from its inception a union movement.* Christian union has been promoted, and to no small degree actualized by this evangelistic campaign.

In Tokyo the so-called liberal churches were excluded from this movement, while both there and in some other cities some congregations of the "*Seikokwai*" declined to cooperate. Asi 'e from these exceptions, there has been everywhere hearty coöperation. Pulpits have been freely exchanged and denominational lines forgotten. Churchman and Independent, Baptist and Pedobaptist, Calvinist and Arminian, have stood shoulder to shoulder, holding up before the eyes of a perishing world the same cross, proclaiming in church and chapel and by the way side the same blessed Redeemer. For this, brethren, we may well thank God.

5. Again *this movement has recalled to the minds of Christian workers the old, but oft forgotten fact, that the "power of God unto salvation" is the "Gospel," and nothing but the Gospel.*

The call of the Evangelical Alliance was for "agressive work on purely Gospel lines." The keynote of the whole movement was, and is, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord;" and the movement has been kept true to its puspose. Apologetic and miscellaneous lectures have given way to simple Gospel-preaching. The speakers have aimed not merely at the intellect, but at the conscience and the will. Individual unfortunate exceptions, no doubt, have occurred here and there; but on the whole the preachers have been true to their commission to preach Christ and Him crucified.

Nor has any reliance been placed upon sensational methods. In fact such were conspicuously absent. There were singing bands marching through the streets; there was thorough advertizing by posters and by handbills; there was a liberal use of tracts; there were after-meetings of one kind or another; but reliance was not placed upon any or all of these methods, but

solely upon the convincing and converting power of the Spirit of God.

At the same time Christian workers have learned the value of method in Christian work. Thorough preparation for the work, means adapted for the securing of the desired results, suitable endeavors for gathering and preserving these results have characterised the work. But above the importance of method has been placed reliance upon the Spirit of God to fructify the various methods used.

6. I mention but one more result of the movement so far: *it has shown that, when men and women are spiritually alive, the money needed for the work is forthcoming.*

Japanese Christians have given with a fair degree of liberality and with joy. In not a few churches the regular contributions show an encouraging increase, while several have been brought to self-support.

II. But our eyes must not be turned merely backward, to see what has been accomplished. If past achievements serve as food for complaisant satisfaction, they become a curse. The past is to teach us lessons, either of encouragement or of humiliation. This special evangelistic movement has just begun; how can we best advance it in the future?

My answers to this question will not be equally applicable to us all. Our relations to this special work, and to the various local organizations carrying it on, differ widely. We also are entrusted with a variety of talents, and can not all trade in the same way. But as indicating some lines along which we as missionaries can advance this work, I would say:

1. *Give the work your hearty, whole-souled sympathy.* God is in it; we ought to be.

You ask perhaps with surprise: "Is there need of this suggestion? Are there those who withhold their Godspeed, their prayers and their aid from this work?" And facts compel me sorrowfully to reply: "Yes, there are." One of the most candid and friendly pastors of this vicinity has expressed to me his regret that in some places missionaries take little interest in the work. The '*Taikyo Dendo*,' the paper published in behalf of this movement, has given expression to a similar regret. A bishop of the "*Seikio-kwai*" has publicly disparaged the movement in an American religious paper, saying, that this movement "is not to be regarded as of permanent benefit." Not a few missionaries have kept wholly aloof from it.

Brethren, these things ought not to be so. No doubt there is occasion for criticism. No doubt many of the arrangements made do not meet with our approval. No doubt some of the methods used are not such as we are accustomed to. But I repeat it: God is in this work; we ought to be. No movement of any kind, in which men are engaged, has ever been above criticism. The greatest results in any cause have always been achieved when individual and class preferences have been forgotten at the call of the country, or of God. We have declared that we are one in Christ. We have prayed and are praying for a fuller realization of that oneness for which the Master Himself prayed. As members of the Tokyo Conference we have voted, pledging our coöperation in this evangelistic movement. Now, brethren, do not let all this be but empty words. Fulfill the pledge. Demonstrate the oneness. An unbroken front in this advance movement is of untold value. Every gap is a loss. Where it is caused by sincere convictions, either doctrinal or ecclesiastical, we can only regret it, deeply, painfully regret it, and suffer from it. Where it is caused by indifference, it ought to disappear from to-day on. You recall that thrilling passage in Sir Water Scott's great epic poem, when Vich-Alpine's messenger carries the fiery cross from hill to hill, and when

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
From winding glen, from upland brown,
They poured each hardy tenant down."

* * * *

"The fisherman forsook the strand,
The swarthy smith took dirk and brand;"

* * * *

"The herds without a keeper stray'd,
The plough was in mid-furrow stay'd,
The falc'ner toss'd his hawk away,
The hunter left the stag at bay;
Prompt at the signal of alarms,
Each son of Alpine rush'd to arms."

Shall God's call meet with less ready response than that of the Highland chieftain? I plead for cordial coöperation with our Japanese brethren in this work.

2. I would say secondly: *pray for the work and the workers, and especially pray for particular individuals.*

Philosophise about it as we may, the fact remains that prayer is a divinely ordered means of extending the kingdom. The promise remains, that "the supplication of the righteous man availeth much in its working". Who of us has not verified it? The truth remains that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Let us verify it anew. There is untold joy in praying some soul into the kingdom

3. *Most of us will be able to do some personal work in visiting inquirers or converts, and in receiving visits from them.*

Make full use of the personal element. Remember Verbeck, Brown, Hepburn, Williams, and their personal influence. There is need also of Bible classes and other forms of instruction. Valuable help can be rendered by aiding in singing or organ playing. If we are really eager to be used of the Lord in this work, there will be no lack of opportunity. An offer of our services to some Japanese pastor or evangelist will be appreciated, and wil open the way for useful service.

Further financial aid will also be needed. I do not think that large gifts are demanded from us. The chief responsibility must lie with the Japanese. The test of willingness to give will always be one of the best tests of seriousness in such a movement. But both as an expression of interest in the work, and as a proper method of coöperation, we ought to take some share in the financial demands of the work.

4. To those of us who are called into the councils regarding the work I would venture to make the following two suggestions:—

First, *endeavor to have more continuity, even if less variety, in preaching.* Instead of a week's services with three speakers each evening, each one with a different and at the best but loosely related topic, it would be far more effective to have but one or at the most two speakers each evening, who would present in succession the important truths of Christianity: God, Man, Sin, Redemption, the Christian Life, etc., We do not want "*enzetsu-kwai*," we want a clear presentation of Christian truth. The Spirit of God works by means of the truth.

My second suggestion is: *try and have the local churches and congregations push out into the adjacent country.*

This work ought to spread more. It ought to be carried to "the regions beyond." The hundreds and thousands of outlying villages and smaller towns ought to be reached gradually. The churches ought to go out to "seek" the lost, in order to save them. There is not yet enough of the missionary spirit in this movement.

5. To those who preach I would say: *aim at the conscience.*

I have suggested the presentation of the important truths of Christianity in a series of meetings; but I mean that

these truths should be presented "in terms of personal relation." Federal headship, original sin, governmental and other theories have no place in the preaching demanded. Sin and guilt and an almighty, divine Savior have. Those of us who have heard recently Mr. Mott's preaching were certainly impressed by this very fact. He was tremendously practical. He massed his batteries upon the conscience and the will of his hearers.

6. In connection with this I make as my sixth suggestion: *the preparation of a brief, pithy tract on the essence of our Christian religion*

Such a tract or leaflet should be small, adapted for free distribution, or for sale at a very low price. It should state in most concise terms and in a most practical way the chief truths of Christianity, without, however, running into a phraseology meaningless to a Japanese, no matter how current in the West.

There is room also for other, larger tracts. One of the greatest needs of our Christian work in this land is a union effort in creating good, religious literature. Most every missionary, who is "piously inclined," thinks he is doing the Lord a service by writing a tract; and the godowns of tract societies and publication agencies are full of them. A union committee, looking over the whole field of literature in the vernacular, and then preparing the needed books and tracts, would do a most important work.

7. My last suggestion, and perhaps my most important one is: *let us do our utmost in providing for the nurture of those who have been spiritually awakened.*

A too rapid reception of these seekers into the Church is not advisable. Nor will it in many cases be most profitable to have them join the existing Bible-classes. A class studying the Book of Job or the Epistle to the Romans is not the place for such an inquirer. Special classes, in which a wise, sympathetic teacher, who distinguishes between essentials and non-essentials, sets forth the chief truths of our Christian religion, and shows how to advance in the Christian life, will be far more profitable.

In connection with this work I believe it would be well to use a simple catechism; and if there is no suitable one, to prepare one. Christian doctrine can not be separated from Christian life; only it must be presented as the framework of a living organism, not as a skeleton on wires, or as a mummy.

There will naturally be a shrinkage before these seekers or converts can be gathered into the church. I believe we can do no more important work than to aid our Japanese bethren in seeing to it that the shrinkage be the least possible. One of the most valuable features of Mr. Mott's meetings is the provision he at once makes for those who have decided to begin the Christian life.

"To every man his work." Where the prayer goes up from the heart, "Lord, use me!," the opportunities for furthering this movement will soon outstrip our ability to respond. Therefore

"Let none hear you idly saying,
'There is nothing I can do.'
Gladly take the task He gives you,
Let His work your pleasure be;
Answer quickly when He calleth,
'Here am I, O Lord, *use* me.'"

Chicago Times

Movement. 1901

Dr. Albrecht.

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APR 29 1902

APPLICATION.

APPLICATION FOR THE ORGANISATION OF CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

We the undersigned, desiring incorporation as The Association of Congregational Missionaries in Japan, in accordance with Article 34 of the Civil Code and Ordinance 10 of the Department of Home Affairs dated April 1899, respectfully request the same and herewith submit sixteen Articles of Association.

No. 60, Shichome Yamamoto Dori, Kobe, Hyogo ken, Meiji Sanju go nen, (1902) March —

A. W. Stanford, Kobe.
J. L. Atkinson, Kobe.
George E. Albrecht, Kyoto.
D. W. Learned, Kyoto.
J. H. Pettee, Okayama.
D. C. Greene, Tokyo.

To his Excellency Baron Tadakatsu Utsumi, Minister of the Department of Home Affairs.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 1.

This Association shall be styled The Association of Congregational Missionaries in Japan.

ARTICLE 2.

All missionaries of the Congregational Churches in the U.S.A. permanently residing in Japan shall be eligible to membership in the Association.

ARTICLE 3.

Any missionaries such as are described in the foregoing article may at their request become members of this Association, subject to a vote at a general meeting of the Association.

Any member of the Association ceasing to be a missionary of the Congregational Churches in the U. S. A. permanently residing in Japan shall thereby cease to be a member of the Association.

ARTICLE 4.

The Association shall have no legal connection with any organisation in a foreign country; or with any organisation in Japan which is ecclesiastical, or whose object is to make a profit by the conduct of its business.

ARTICLE 5.

The object of the Association shall be to hold and manage land, buildings, and other property, for the extension of Christianity, the carrying on of Christian education, and the performance of works of charity and benevolence.

ARTICLE 6.

1 The property of the Association will consist for the most part of land and buildings purchased by funds contributed, either in the past or the future, by the Congregational Churches in the U. S. A.

2 The Association may receive gifts of land, buildings and other property from other donors also.

3 No gift shall be received which is accompanied with conditions whereby it can not be held or used in accordance with the object of the Association as set forth in Article 5.

ARTICLE 7.

The Association shall elect from among its own members six Directors who shall constitute a Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 8.

The term of office of a Director shall be three years. But the six Directors first elected shall be divided by lot into three classes of two each: The first class to hold office for one year; the second, for two years; and the third, for three years from the date of the incorporation of the Association.

ARTICLE 9.

When through death, resignation, ceasing to be a member of the Association, or for any other reason, a vacancy shall occur in the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors shall elect a

member of the Association to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

ARTICLE 10.

The Board of Directors shall transact the business of the Association.

ARTICLE 11.

By a vote of the Association, the Board of Directors may :—

1 Acquire property for the Association by gift or purchase ;

2 Rent or sell property and invest or expend the rent or the proceeds of the sale for the furtherance of the object of the Association as set forth in Article 5 ;

3 Transfer property to one or more other juridical persons recognised by the laws of Japan who shall hold or use the same for the furtherance of the object of the Association as set forth in Article 5 ;

4 Sell property and return the proceeds of the sale to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions as the representative of the Congregational Churches of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 12.

The Board of Directors shall call a stated meeting of the Association at least once during every year. It shall also call special meetings at the request of three or more members of the Association. Notice of all meetings shall be in writing.

ARTICLE 13.

Notice of any meeting and of its object shall be given at least five days before the time of meeting ; but, with the consent of a majority of the members of the Association, matters may be decided regarding which previous notice has not been given. Three members present at the time and place appointed shall constitute a quorum. Absent members may vote by letter or by proxy.

ARTICLE 14.

The Association may be dissolved by a vote of three-fourths of the members. In that case the property may be transferred by the Directors to one or more other juridical persons recognised by the laws of Japan, who shall hold or use the same for the furtherance of the object of the Association, as set forth in Article 5; or, the property may be sold and the proceeds of the sale returned to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as the representative of the Congregational Churches in the U.S.A.

ARTICLE 15.

The office of the Association shall be located at 53, Gochome, Yamamoto Dori, Kobe, Hyogo Ken.

ARTICLE 16.

These Articles of Association, subject to the sanction of the proper authorities as required in Article 38 of the Civil Code, may be changed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Association.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

By Christianity in Article 5 of the ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION is meant such a form of Christianity as accords with the fundamental principles accepted by the Congregational Churches of the United States of America.

The object of the Association as such is not the extension of Christianity, but the holding and management of land buildings and other property for that purpose.

1 OBJECT. The object of the Congregational Churches of the United States of America is the extension of the knowledge and benefits of Christianity throughout the world.

2 ORGANISATION. The fundamental principle in the organisation of the Congregational Churches of the United States is the independence of the local churches or congregations.

Each congregation is autonomous. Its officers are a pastor and two or more deacons, so-called, who assist the pastor in the care of the church. The former is usually elected for an indefinite term, while the latter are usually elected for one, two, three, or four years.

While each congregation is autonomous, the duty of fellowship as a means of mutual profit and of co-operation in matters of common interest is recognised by the organisation of conferences and councils, local, state, and national. The local conferences are composed of the pastors and delegates from the various congregations within the district represented by the conference. The state conferences have a similar constitution. The national conference, or council, as it is technically called, is composed of delegates, both pastors and laymen from the state and local conferences together with representatives of certain of the benevolent societies supported by the Congregational Churches of the United States.

There are also special councils called from time to time by the local churches, composed of pastors and lay delegates from the churches of the vicinage, to assist in the organisation of churches, the ordination, installation, and dismissal of pastors, or in connection with other matters which may arise and which seem to require the aid of disinterested parties, or the special recognition of the fact that all important matters which effect one church, whether for good or ill, are of interest to the neighboring churches.

None of these conferences or councils have authority over the local churches. They do, however, give expression to the consensus of opinion of the communities represented by them and in this way they do often, nay generally, exert a controlling influence over the churches,—indeed it is very seldom that the formal advice of a conference or council fails to find acceptance.

The conferences arrange also for collecting the statistics of the churches, and exercise to a greater or less extent a supervision of the missionary work within the district which they

represent. Often, but not always, these conferences furnish the credentials of pastors and evangelists.

There is no authoritative statement of the constitution of the Congregational Churches of the United States, but the prevailing usage of these churches is clearly set forth in "A Hand-book of Congregationalism" prepared by the Rev. H. M. Dexter, D.D., and published by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A.

The office of the Secretary of the National Council is at 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, usually called simply the American Board, received its charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 20th, 1812. It was at the outset, and still is technically, an undenominational Society and was formed by representatives of several different churches or denominations. Though it continues to receive valued support from Presbyterians and others, for the most part its contributions come from the Congregational Churches. It exacts, however, no pledges from its missionaries as regards denominational questions and as a matter of fact, both in Japan and elsewhere, some of its prominent missionaries have not been Congregationalists.

1 Object. The object of the American Board is the extension of the knowledge and benefits of Christianity among nations in which the teachings of Christ are not generally known.

2 Organisation. The American Board is composed of about 300 members representative of the contributors, mostly but not exclusively, members of Congregational Churches. Technically it is a self-perpetuating body, but in fact new members are usually chosen, at least in part, on the nomination of the respective state

associations of Congregational Churches, in such proportion as to secure a suitable representation from every part of the United States. It is a juridical person under the laws of the state of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The Managers of the American Board are called the Prudential Committee. This committee is composed of the President and Vice President of the Board, and ten elected members. It is authorised to perform all the duties usually assigned to the managers of societies clothed with juridical powers.

3 Place of Business. The offices of the Prudential Committee are at 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The Missionaries of the American Board in Japan are usually known as the "Japan Mission of the American Board." While this Mission has no organic connection with any Japanese Christian Church, it carries on its work in friendly relations with the so-called Kumi-ai Kyokwai of Japan, and such persons as may accept Christianity, as a result of the efforts of the members of this Mission, generally enter the Kumi-ai Kyokwai.

Property to be Transferred
to the
Association of Congregational Missionaries
in Japan.

Kobe:—

Et cetera:—

1902

Okayama's Great Day

It was Friday, Oct. 18. Mr. Mott and party arrived from Osaka about noon and lunch at the missionary residence in company with nearly all Protestant foreigners in our city, Mr. White of Tsuyama, Mr. Clark of Miyagaki, Mr. Tracy of Yamaguchi, Mr. Gustafson of Hagi (two Univ. of Calif. men teaching in Chu Gakko), Mr. Miyagawa of Osaka summoned here by wire from Nagasaki to meet Mr. Mott, and 6 Jap. teachers or evangelists. The whole dinner party numbered 24. The meeting opened promptly at 3 o'clock, a trio of cabinet organs, played by Prof. & Mrs. Gauntlett and Miss Wainwright furnishing the Music. After prayer by Mr. Miyagawa and a brief introduction by Prof. Hattori the Christian Principal of our leading Chu Gakko, Mr.

Mott began his[2] address. He spoke to an audience of men only. The church was packed to the doors (800) while 200 more stood outside the windows. It was the common testimony that Mr. Mott never spoke with greater power, as his whole work for this city was condensed into one effort.

4/5 of the audience remained to a second meeting at which ~~200~~ young men decided for Christ. The wonderful meeting was over at 5-30 o'clock & 15 minutes later the Mott party was steaming toward Kumamoto.

Our whole city is talking today of yesterday's marvellous ~~work~~ work of grace. A committee of eight has been chosen to systematize the work of following up the advantage thus gained. We deeply feel our weakness. Help us, friends, by prayer &c. as well as rejoice with us. J. H. Pettee

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The Report of The Japanese Christian Students Union in America

Vol. IV. No. 1.

Oct. 9, 1902.

Editorial

With the present issue of the report of the Japanese Christian Students Union in America, the fourth year of the Union is inaugurated. The editorship of the report has changed its hand and the report itself will henceforth appear in a somewhat new form. A few words of explanation, therefore, would be appropriate.

According to the customary rule of the Union, Election of new officers was made in the last Spring. Kihachi Hirayama of Hartford Theological Seminary was returned with the highest votes and

Kumazo Mikami of Yale University received the next highest votes. Accordingly K. Hirayama and K. Mikami accept the election and will assume the office of the chief committee and the assistant during the current year. We would like to express our appreciation of the faithful work done by the former committee, Mr. B. S. Kimura, the chief committee, and Mr. T. Makino, the assistant in behalf of our Union. We regret that the present report could not be issued earlier on account of prolonged summer stray of the present editor.

In the next place, a few words as to the publication of the report in English language entirely. Heretofore the reports of the Union were published in mixture of English and Japanese letters. Altho they did not seem very nice, they

were all right so long as they were intended to be distributed almost exclusively among the members. Sometimes ago it was suggested by several members that the report be published in English and be sent out to many American friends of Japan who are especially interested in Christian Students movement. Being in hearty agreement with the suggestion, the present editor decided at once to put it into practice. The first attempt is the present issue. Thus we desire that by the grace of God, our Union shall be strengthened by the combined efforts of both natives and American friends. May God bless our humble task for the good of ourselves and for His Cause

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To the Fellow-members of the Union:

On the threshold of the new academic year, the editor wishes to express hearty

greetings to each and all of you. We hope you had all pleasant summer vacations and have already started on your new year's work in vigor of health and with freshness of hope. To the new members who have just come to this strange land leaving their homes far off behind we older members are glad to offer our right hands of fellowship and sincerely hope that you will find our association helpful and pleasant.

Now, my dear friends, let me suggest to you a few thoughts in the interest of higher cause. We are apt to lose sight of the fundamental of things in the midst of non-essential details. It is the same trouble of dismissing spirit out of overwhelming external mechanism that I refer to. My fellow-members, let me urge you not to forget our stan-

dard under which we all gathered. Hold your banner straight, and all keep close to it. You all know what ~~is~~ our standard is — J. C. S. U. A. Yes, we are Japanese, we are Christians, we are students. So, I say, live up to your standard. Live as the worthy Japanese, so that your pure life and noble conduct may redound to the honor of our Fatherland. Live as the true Christian, so that your manliness and excellence of personality may influence others to better lives and higher characters. Live as the honorable students, so that your highmindedness, industriousness and uprightness may shine as the bright stars in the midst of your foreign associates.

Above all I wish you will keep your christian consciousness clear. Live very near to the Divine Presence which is the all-powerful Influence. Never fail to

adjust yourselves to the right relation with Christ, our personal Savior and Master. Strive by all means to know Him better and to love Him more deeply. Nay, pray that the grace of Father may grant you the blessing of the fuller knowledge of Christ in such a measure that your whole life be permeated by His Spirit.

If we individual members of the Union be more attentive to the matter of spiritual life and strive more earnestly for its growth than we had done in the past year, I do not hesitate for a moment to believe that during the coming year God will pour out His rich blessings upon our Union and through our Union upon our beloved country at large.

x x x

To our American Friends:

For what you have done and thought

and prayed for our country we can hardly give an adequate expression to our heart felt gratitude. Especially we would like to acknowledge your personal favors shown to many of us in various ways. When we are far away from our home-land and feel lonesome in this strange land, it is a source of unspeakable comfort and strength to think of you and of your deep interest in our people. Now, our worthy foreign friends, when these crudely published reports of the Union make occasional visits to your homes, think of them as humble tokens of our constant appreciation of your good will and sympathy with us.

Some business statements

1. The financial statement for 1901-1902
by Mr. B. S. Kimura
The chief committee for 1901-1902

	Income
30 ¢	Received from the former treasurer Mr. Sawai
$8.00	Membership fees for 1901-1902
$8,30	Total income
	Expenditure
$3,42	Postage + papers
.60	Stencil papers
.10	A box for express
.15	Express charge
.34	Cloth for the national flag.
$4,61	Total expenditure
$3,69	Balance
$8.30	

Sept. 26, 1902.

2. Those members who have not paid the membership fee for 1902-1903 yet are

requested to send it as soon as possible (25 ¢ in 1 or 2 ¢ stamps) to the following address:

K. Hirayama
Hosmer Hall, Hartford, Conn.

3. The change of address of the members should be notified promptly to the same above address.
4. The members are requested to introduce the names of their friends who are not yet members but are eligible to the membership to the editor of the report.
5. All members are earnestly solicited to send any news or impressions of themselves that may be interesting or helpful to others.

News from and about the members.

1. The following gentlemen have lately joined our Union:—

Wm. Chizaburo Daito of P.E. Divinity

School, Philadelphia Pa.
Graduated 1895 St. Paul's College, Tokyo; graduated 1901 Trinity Divinity School, Tokyo.
Admitted through the introduction of Mr. B. S. Kimura

Mr. Bunji Tsuyuma of Union Theol. Seminary, New York City.
Graduated 1886 Doshisha, Kyoto
Admitted through the introduction of Mr. T. Makino.

Mr. Taten Tanaka of Hartford Theol. Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
1886 Tokyo Aoyama Gakuin
1888 " Meiji Gakuin
Admitted through the introduction of Mr. K. Hirayama.

Mr. B. Tsuyuma writes as follows:
"I took the post-graduate regular course of the Union Seminary last year

and studied specially philosophy of religion, sources of Protestant theology, Christian Ethics, the Greek Testament and the English Bible. This year I am devoting myself solely to the study of Church history here in the Seminary.....

Of the Northfield Students Conference last summer which Mr. Tsuyumi had pleasure to attend, he was kind to sent us the following report:

In the Northfield Student Conference of this year there were more than 760 students representing about 130 different institutions. A great Christian influence has been given outs all through ten days.

Inspiration we have received there may be summed up in the following statements: Inspiration (1.) from the beauty of nature - the lovely views of the mountains + the river; (2) from the cheerful yell of college students (3) from memory of the late Mr.

Moody's life by seeing the plain house where he lived and his silent tomb inscribed with the text "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever" on Round-top; (4) through the spirit and the work which still live, making Northfield as a center of Christian Education + ministry; (5) through the speeches of so many servants of our Master.

At our meeting on Round-top Mr. Mott, after a ~~#~~ short yet very interesting address, expressed an earnest desire to invite the Japanese students who are in America as many as possible, both Christian and not-yet-christian to the next conference at Northfield, with a strong conviction of the spiritual need for an individual and a community.

There were nine Japanese who attended the meeting: namely, Mr. Y. Masuda (Columbia), Mr. K. Miyake (Cornell)

Mr. T. Namae (New York), Mr. A. Okori (Mt. Hermon), Mr. T. Saito (Yale), Mr. U. Sasamori (Japan), Mr. Y. Suzuki (Fitchburg, Mass.), Mr. Y. Takarayama (Yale), and Mr. B. Tsugumi (Union Sem.).

We are very sorry to hear that the eldest son of Mr. T. Murata (Yale) of our Union died last summer. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Murata for his bereavement.

1. Mr. T. Makino graduated from Yale Divinity School last summer and expects to go back to Japan shortly leaving Seattle on the first part of November.

1. According to Mr. Makino's letter, we learn that Mr. W. Maki of Yale is not back yet on account of Mrs. Maki's sickness. We pray for Mrs. Maki's speedy recovery.

1. According to Mr. Makino's letter again we are informed that Messrs. K. Ochida

and T. Demura who had been in Yale Graduate School last year went back to Japan, Mr. Ashida teaching in Kansei Gakuin, Kobe and Mr. Demura also teaching at Tohoku Gakuin, Sendai.

1. Among the returned-home members Mr. T. Takahashi has gone to Shang-hai, China where he is in the employ of the Mitsui-Bussan-Kaisha.

1. Mr. Seiichi Yamaguchi resigned professorship in the Doshisha and moved to Tokyo also in the employ of Mitsui.

K. Hirayama
the chief committee J.C.S.U.A.
Hosmer Hall, Hartford, Conn.

REC'D JAN 5 1903

The Report

The Japanese Christian Students' Union in America.

Vol. IV. No. 2.
Jan. 1, 1903.

Editorial.

Fellow-members and Friends:

In behalf of the Union, the editor sends you all the hearty greeting of the New Year. This is naturally the time of the year when the past and the future meet together at one point — the past bringing unto our review the successes and the failures, the joys and the sorrows of the old year, the future beckoning us with bright hopes and glowing promises not unmixed with some specks of misgiving or suspicion towards veiled mysteries which she may have in store for us. Each season of

the year has a certain message for us and it would be a very thoughtless thing to pass the time in a mere hilarious enjoyment of festivities without stopping to meditate on the significance of the season. So on this threshold of the New Year, let us go up as a body of Christians in reverence and godly fear before the Throne of the Most High and confess our sins, praise His Holy Name for what He has done for us and renew our minds, hearts and souls to prepare ourselves for more effective and acceptable service for Him in the year before us than in the year just gone by.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

"Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good:

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

— Tennyson

Department of Communications.

1. Since the issue of our last report we have welcomed the following four gentlemen into our fellowship: —

Mr. Noboru Kawasaki (川崎昇).
Boston Univ. School of Theology.
Graduated from the Chingei Gakkwan,
Nagasaki, Japan
Introduced by Mr. T. Takeda.

Mr. Isamo Hata (畑イサム). Yale Univ.

Mr. Yoshibumi Abe (阿部能文) Yale

Mr. Kazutomo Seki (関和知) Yale
through the introduction of Mr.
K. Mikami.

2. Mr. K. Mikami of Yale wrote us under the date of Oct. 22, 02 as follows:
"We have twenty three Japanese students at Yale this year and eight of them are Christians. ..... Messrs. Yonemura, Seki, Matsuo and Mikami take a course in social science, Mr. Murata history, Messrs. Kudo and Hata philosophy and Mr. Abe takes a course in theology."

3. Mr. T. Takeda of Boston Univ. wrote us

under the date of Oct. 25, '02 as follows:
"Messrs T. Namae and N. Kawasaki came here from New York and Los Angeles, Cal. respectively. Mr. Namae is studying sociology and theology, Mr. Kawasaki and I, philosophy and theology. We all are enrolled in the graduate school of Arts and Sciences of the Univ. Mr. Kobayashi (from California) also is studying in the school of theology." ----

4. Dr. J. L. Barton of the American Board for Foreign Missions, Boston favored us with a following letter:

Boston, Nov. 26, 1902.

Dear Mr. Hirayama:—

I was gratified to receive a copy of the report of the Japanese Christian Students' Union

in America which you kindly sent me. I read it through carefully. I think it is a masterly idea to have the Christian students of Japan thus banded together into a Union. I hope you and all the membership will do every thing in your power to bind the membership of this Union closer together, keeping the thought and attention fixed upon the fact that the body is a body of Christian students in preparation for the Christianization of your own country. I wish you every success in this work and I want you to know that if there is anything I can do to make your Union a great success I will do it most gladly.

With best wishes for your success, I remain,
Faithfully yours
James L. Barton

5. Mr. Y. Suzuki of Fitchburg, Mass. sent us an interesting letter under the date of Nov. 29, '02, part of which is as follows:

"---- Now since I crossed the Pacific Ocean and came to the small city, about fifty miles northwest of Boston, two years or a little more has passed, but yet I am studying in a high school with little boys and girls and expect that I have to study in the school one or two years more. As I had no knowledge of any classic languages when I left Japan, now I am specially learning them which are pretty hard and have to spend plenty hours for them. ---- I have not time enough for study and it is very easy to neglect the training of spirit altho I never forget that I should do that ----- "

Business Department.

1. Membership fees for 1902-1903 were received from the following members:- Messrs. Kimura, Makino (T), Saito, Tanaka, Tsuyuma, Yonemura, Murata, Matano, Kudo, Mikami, Hata (I), Abe, Seki, Takeda, Kawasaki, Namae, Suzuki and Hirayama.

2. Those members who have not yet paid the fees for 1902-1903 are requested to send 25 cts. each (in one or two cts. stamps) to K. Hirayama, Homer Hall, Hartford, Conn.

3. The editor requests that the members will promptly notify the change of addresses and that they will write to the editor about themselves or introduce their friends to the membership of the Union.

Kihachi Hirayama
Homer Hall
Hartford, Conn.

Notice.

In view of the re-election of the Chief Committee and assistant of the Union for the year 1903-1904, all members of the Union are hereby notified to vote for them and to send their postal votes before April 30, 1903, to the present Chief Committee, K. Hirayama, Horner Hall, Hartford Conn.

The following names are recommended for candidates but not exclusively

Chuzaburo Doita, Bunji Inagaki, Masaichi Kobayashi, Takayuki Kawai, Torzaburo Kuda, Sotaichi Fumikoshi, Tomoichi Takada, Tokumatsu Yamamoto.

The Report
of
The Japanese Christian Students Union in America

Vol. IV. No. 3.

March 18, 1903.

Some Easter Thoughts

Greetings of the season to you all. The long, chilly and dreary Winter is going, and the bright, gay and ~~and~~ life-throbbing Spring is near at hand. There is a certain fitness in commemorating the resurrection of our Lord in this season of the Year. Christianity is not only the religion of the crucifixion and the death but the Gospel of resurrection, of life and of hope. Christ had died but risen. The Risen Christ indeed was the central theme of the Apostolic preaching. May we not say,

them, that the death and resurrection of Christ are the two pivotal points of Christianity? If the death of Christ had shown the reign of sin, darkness and the Devil, His resurrection was proclamation of the final victory of truth, light and the Righteous God. In this assurance of faith in God and in His just Providence, let us be "stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know your labor is not vain in the Lord."
(1 Cor. 15:58)

Department of Communications.

Mr. T. Funahashi writes us under the date of Jan. 7th. as follows:

"I am in receipt of your report and would like to say that I

appreciate it very much, coming as it does to a lonely heart among strangers.

- - - - - - - - -

I am spending the most of my time this school year in the study of Romanticism and its sources."

Dr. J. L. Barton of the American Board favored us again with the following letter (Jan. 9th):

"I was gratified to receive the report of the Japanese Christian Students' Union in America dated Jan. 1st, 1903. It was my pleasure to make report of this Union to our Prudential Committee which met on the same day I received it, and I assure you that our entire committee is gratified at the earnest Christian spirit mani-

fested by the Japanese Christian students who are studying here with us. We shall unite our prayers with yours for much blessing upon you as you study, and for its continuance as you return to your beautiful country and, in various walks of life, "begin to serve your people."

Mr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, kindly writes us thus: (Jan. 9th)

"I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in putting my name on the list of those to receive the reports of the Japanese Christian Students Union. I have read the two which have come with greatest interest. - - - - - - -

with best wishes for the success of the Union and of your most interesting journal and praying that your members may be the means of winning to Christ many of the Japanese students, who have come here without a personal faith in Him, I am, very sincerely yours, ...

Mr. Rempei Minami, a graduate of the Meiji-Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan and a student of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. at present, has joined the Union through the introduction of Mr. R. E. Speer. We are glad to give here some extracts from his letter dated Jan. 25:

"---- as you requested to me, I think that it is good to know each other with our members; so

I shall write to you a few things of my life and study here. My academic course in Japan was finished at Meiji-Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo, seven years ago, and then I entered the military service as the one year volunteer of the cavalry of the 1st. Division in Tokyo. After this service, I remained still nearly one year in Tokyo, studying English. Then returning to my home in Hiroshima I was a teacher at both the public commercial school and the other places for two years. During these years, feeling deeply my responsibility for my salvation through Christ and for the sake of His King-

dom, I left my home nearly two years ago to obtain here more Christian Education. When I arrived at New York City, very fortunately I was introduced by Mr. R. E. Speer to this school, the best school I ever saw. Prof. Meigs, its principal and Mrs. Meigs and all the family are very kind friends to me. And the whole school-air is so full of kind mutual friendship that I never felt loneliness while there is no Japanese here besides me. I am determined to give my life for the sake of the Gospel and our country brethren. I hope to enter the Auburn Seminary the next fall to study theology."...

o Hon. S. Saibara, Ex-member of the Japanese Diet and Ex-president

of the Doshisha, has joined the Union through the introduction of Mr. K. Hirayama. Mr. Saibara is now studying at the Theological Seminary, Hartford, Ct. and expects to stay there until next summer.

- Messrs. T. Murata, I. Hata and Y. Aba of Yale Univ. expect to go back to Japan soon after the next Commencement.
- Mr. T. Makino, a former member of the Union, is now in Osaka, Japan as the Editor-in-Chief of the "Kirisutokyo-Sekai", a Congregational weekly. We wish him the highest success in this new work which he has started with apparent success already.

Roll of the Members.

Abe Yoshibumi,	Theology	Yale University
Daito Chuzaburo,	"	P. E. Divinity School Philadelphia, Pa.
Funahashi Takeshi,	Literature	Syracuse Univ.
Hata Isawo,	Philosophy	Yale Univ.
Hata Shokichi,	Theology	Princeton Sem.
Hirayama Kihachi,	"	Hartford Sem.
Kawasaki Noboru,	"	Boston Univ.
Kinoshita Yeitaro,	A.B., A.M.	New York City.
Kimura Shigeharu,	A. B.	Theology Episcopal Theological School Cambridge, Mass.
Kobayashi Masashi,	Ph. B.	Boston Univ.
Kudo Tozaburo,	M. A.	Yale Univ.
Miss Makino Sei,	Biology	Mass. Institute of Technology
Matsuo Otojiro,	Economics	Yale Univ.
Mikami Kumazo,	Sociology	Yale Univ.
Murata Tsutomu,	History	Yale Univ.
Minami Rempei,	High School,	Pottstown, Pa.
Miyake Kasaku,	Literature	Ohio Wesleyan University.
Namae Takayuki,	Sociology	Boston Univ.
Ohashi Shutaro,	Theology	Harvard Univ.

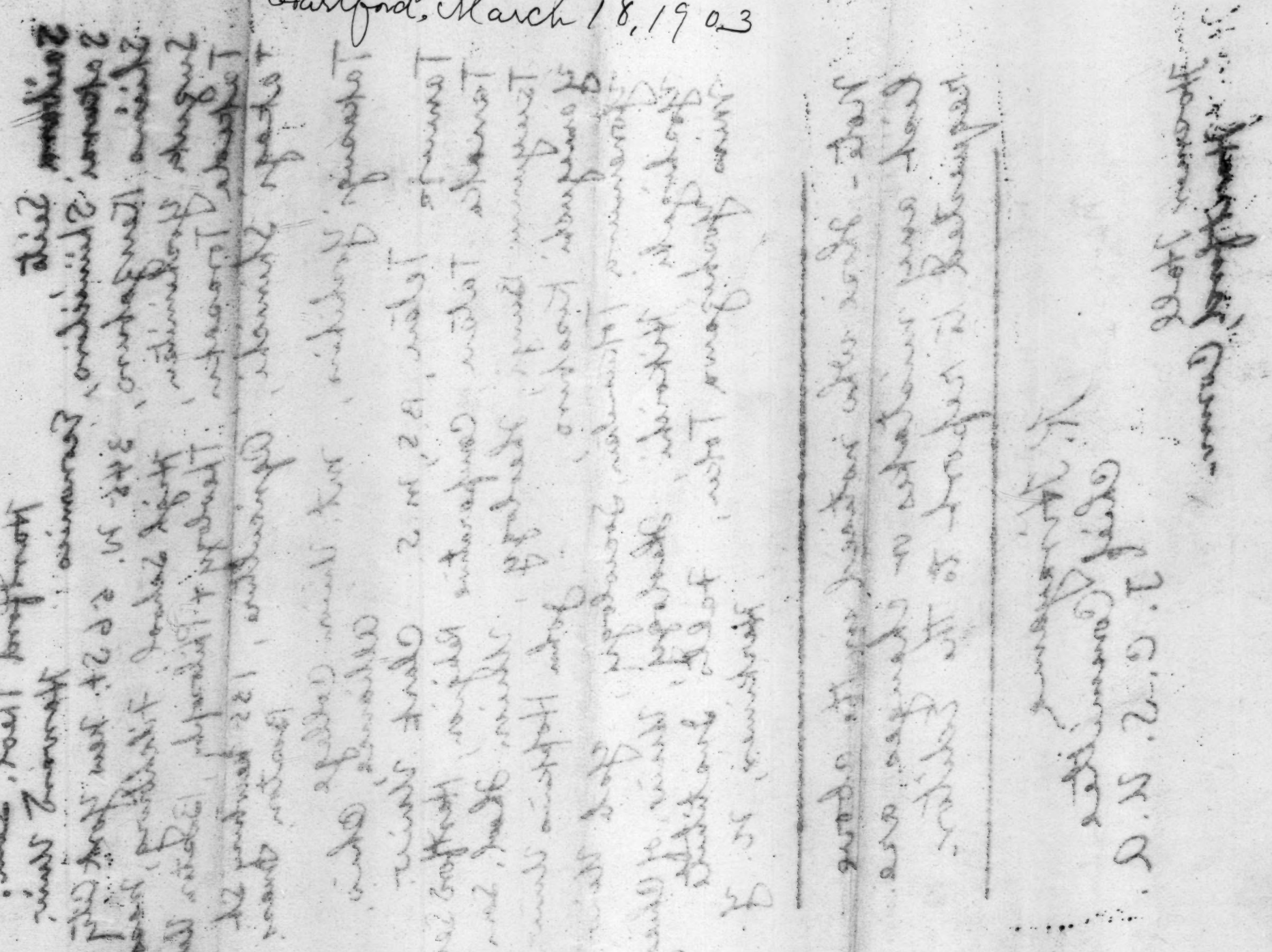
Saibara Seito, Hartford Theol. Sem.
Sakurai Shimichiro, Economics Harvard Univ.
Shiino Kenzaburo, 345 W. 56 St. New York City
Suzuki Yoshimitsu, High School, Filchburg, Mass
Takeda Torasaku, Theology + Philosophy, Boston Univ
Takagi Shinichi, Agriculture, 135 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.
Takasugi Yoshihiro, Mt. Union College Alliance, Ohio.
Tamura Tetsu, B.S., M.S. Clark Univ.
Tanaka Tatsu, Comparative Religion, Hartford Sem.
Tsuyuma Bunji, Theology, Union Theol. Sem.
Yamaguchi Kusaburo, John Hopkins Univ.
Yonemura Tokumatsu, Sociology, Yale Univ.
Yoshizaki Hikoichi, Theology, Univ. of Chicago
Miss Yoshizawa Toku, Falls Institute Herkimer, N. Y.

Note - Those who noticed in the above list any mistakes or changes are requested to report to the Editor.

K. Hirayama
Chief Committee
J. C. S. U. A.

Hosmer Hall
Hartford, Conn.

Christian Students Union
of America - No. 3,
Hartford, March 18, 1903



Rec'd JUL 20 1903
Ans'd AUG 5 1903

Evangelistic Services at the Osaka Exhibition.

~~While~~ The Japanese National Exhibition held this spring in Osaka ~~may seem but a small affair as compared with the international exhibitions of America and Europe, it~~ is noteworthy as an exponent of the great industrial progress already made in Japan. This is the fifth of a series held at intervals of about four years, each one showing a marked advance over its predecessor. This year for the first time special provision ~~has been~~ was made for foreign exhibitors; one large building being assigned for their use; while agents for certain foreign firms ~~have~~ erected buildings of their own. Over two of these the American flag was floated. Canada ~~has~~ utilized the opportunity for calling attention to its fruit, timber, and manufactures by displaying them in one of the most attractive buildings upon the grounds.

Such an exhibition is of great educational value. People coming from all parts of the country compare what has been sent from their own province with the goods from other places and thus see where improvement is needed. One of the pleasantest sights is in the large number of schools coming under the guidance of the teachers who explain the machinery and other objects to their pupils. One day my attention was called to a company of about a hundred bright-looking boys dressed in a neat uniform who did not look exactly like Japanese.

They proved to be some of the Chinese students who have been sent here for an education. Many officials and merchants from China and Corea have come to see the exhibition. This is one of the ways in which Japan is helping to transform Eastern Asia.

The exhibition has given a good opportunity for Christian work. The missions and churches of different denominations have united in sustaining evangelistic services, for which a building was hired directly opposite the main entrance to the exhibition. It was decided that all the denominations should unite in conducting meetings for the first ten days, and after that each mission or group of allied missions should be responsible for two periods of a fortnight each; all to unite again for the last ten days. By this arrangement the Congregationalists had charge of the work from March 25 to April 7, and from June 3 to June 16.

Were you to come into the large open space before the exhibition grounds you would have little trouble in finding the Mission Hall, for on its roof is a large red sign bearing white letters signifying "Come and see." Were it in the evening, a still more noticeable sign would be that formed by electric lights showing a cross and the Chinese ideographs that mean "Love to God and love to man." Another large sign gives the name of the building which elsewhere is shown in English, "Union Christian Mission Hall." At the time the accompanying photograph was taken a large cloth banner

gave notice of the National Convention of Japanese Christians to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. Other inscriptions are scriptural texts and the signs of the book-store where Bibles and other Christian books are sold.

At one time there was fear that the sign upon the roof would have to yield place to one of a different character just as it was to be put up, ~~a great cigarette the great~~ the agent of the great American-Japanese tobacco company asserted that he had rented that roof and those ~~of~~ adjoining for an advertisement of cigarettes. Our people were perplexed. They supposed that in hiring a building they hired roof and all. Attempts at arrangements with the agent and others were at first unsuccessful. Finally a letter was sent to the leading American director, who in a very courteous manner arranged for the withdrawal of the sign which, as he said, did not seem to be in harmony with the purpose for which the building was to be used. Even one in the tobacco business recognized that cigarettes and the Gospel did not make a happy combination.

The part of the building used for meetings has removable glass windows. The floor is of concrete and on a level with the street so that people can step directly inside without removing their clogs. There are settees sufficient for over a hundred people, while others can stand in the back part of the room or outside the open windows.

When the time comes to commence the day's

meetings, music is used to draw people together. Sometimes a few singers will stand before the hall with megaphones and sing a lively song to "Marching through Georgia", a tune which is very popular with the Japanese. ~~During~~ During the second period when the Congregationalists were in charge the clear notes of Mr. Allchin's cornet have proved effective, while during both periods Miss Colby has done splendid service with the organ. The people are invited to come in, and a few sit on the ends of the settees nearest the entrance; but Miss Daniels, Miss Case, and some of the Japanese helpers have become wonderfully expert in inducing people to move along to the inner seats, so that the settees are nearly full when the first speaker commences. Most of his hearers have never listened before to Christian preaching, and he is expected to occupy only fifteen or twenty minutes. Without a lengthy introduction he must at once go to the heart of some simple Gospel theme. When he is through, the leader of the meeting usually talks about the same length of time and closes by asking the people if they do not desire the salvation of which they have been hearing or whether at least they do not wish to receive further instruction. That they may be helped to do so they are asked to give their addresses. While Mr. Allchin sings a solo to keep the people from hurrying away, ushers pass among the hearers with slips of paper and pencils, and several persons write down their names. Some tracts are given out and this audience is dismissed, the people

having been promised in the beginning that they would be kept only about half an hour. Enough remain, however, to form the nucleus of a new audience. It is not necessary to sing again outside of the building, for the music inside and the work of the ushers ~~do~~ suffice. Thus one meeting succeeds another with such variations as circumstances may make advisable, there usually being from fifteen to twenty addresses each day. In the two periods under the care of the Congregationalists the audiences have numbered about 50,000 while 3,326 persons have ~~signed~~ given in their names as desiring to learn about Christianity. Had the building been larger these numbers would doubtless have been very much increased.

Similar methods and similar results have attended the work of other denominations, and a full report cannot be given until the close of the exhibition at the end of July. One trouble about reporting the number of those giving in their names is that you in America are likely to think it means more than it really does. Many who signed the papers probably had no very great desire for further light. Some for fun put down names that were not their own. Yet there were some who were really touched by the words they heard, and wished to know more about Christianity. When the ~~addresses~~ residences given were of in places where there is Christian work, information is sent to the nearest pastor or evangelist; in other cases, tracts are mailed directly to the person. If nothing else is accomplished, these meetings help on the valuable

work of informing the people about Christianity. Beyond this, we have faith to believe that some of the seed ~~will~~ fall on good ground. Already we know of ~~some~~ persons who have been helped. About daybreak on several successive mornings the janitor noticed a woman who stopped before the Mission Hall and assumed the attitude of worship. He finally accosted her and asked why she chose that place to offer her prayers. The woman said that her husband, a jinrikisha-puller, had been very much addicted to drink, for which he each night spent most of the money earned during the day. The family had been reduced to great poverty and the woman had in vain visited many temples beseeching the gods to make her husband reform. Much to her surprise he came home sober a few days before. Instead of ~~scold~~ giving her and the children the usual scolding, he gave into her care the earnings of the day with the exception of a few pennies which he had spent ~~for~~ on some little gift for the children. This was the beginning of what had continued up to the present time. At first she did not understand the reason, but he told her that what he had heard at the Mission Hall had made him resolve to be a better man. "I do not know," said the woman, "what god is worshiped in this building, which does not look very much like a temple; but I feel so thankful for the change wrought in my husband that every morning, before commencing my day's work, I come here to express my gratitude."

One of the Osaka papers said that of the many booths

and side-shows near the exhibition the Christian preaching-place seemed to be the most flourishing. It explained this by saying it was the only place where people could sit down to rest without being expected to pay for it. There may be some foundation for such an explanation, but it hardly accounts for the people that stand outside for half an hour listening to the speakers; and whatever motives lead people to enter the building, the close attention to that most of them give to the addresses show that they are at least interested, and it is to be hoped that many of them are benefited.

Wherever able to do so send us note, please help by your prayers daily remembering Ps. 27, 24–28 those who have met together in Okayama Ken

J. H. Porter Station Sec.

Okayama Oct. 3. 1903

Synopsis of Program

2 P.M. Hymn Welcome 21 Address of Welcome & Organ

Sermon (Tsunajima) & Communion

7 A.M. Prayer 22 Prayer Meeting

30 and 2 P.M. Business Business

Short Sermon. Demo

Osaka Exhibition 1903

Rec'd NOV 1903

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Shikwai and Ekishikwai

The 19th annual Meeting of the Kumiai Churches will be held at Okayama Oct. 21—24. 1903

As already announced Okayama station is prepared to entertain all Members of the Mission who are able to attend. Will those who plan to come kindly notify in advance the undersigned. All are most cordially invited.

Whether able to be present or not, please help by your prayers daily remembering Oct. 21—28 those who have not yet gotten in Okayama Ken.

least three J. H. Pettee Station Sec.

Okayama Oct. 3. 1903

Synopsis of Program

2 P.M. Wed. Oct. 21 Address of Welcome & Organ.

7 " " " Sermon (Tsunajima) & Communion.

9 A.M. Thurs. " 22 Prayer Meeting.

9-30 " and 2 P.M. Business Session

7 P.M. Oct. 22 25th Anniv. Dendo Kwatsha (J. Hona Man, Sec.) Speakers Osada Kozaki, Tsuzumu and Ebina.

9 A.M. Fri. Oct. 23 Pray. Meet. Leader Taketa

A. B. C. F. M. 94th Annual Meeting
to be held at Manchester, N.H. Oct. 13-16

I am sure we all recognize the importance to our work of this great Meeting. May I suggest that during the whole of that week we offer special prayer for the Board, Wide Work and its representatives gathered at Manchester.

I would particularly request that on Tuesday, Wed., Thursday and Friday, Oct. 13-16 all who are able to do so devote at least three or four minutes just at noon to thoughtful remembrance of the Annual Meeting and special prayer in behalf of it.

Yours cordially
J. H. Pettee
Pastor of the Mission Church
Okayama, Japan, Oct. 3, 1901

J.H.P.

Okayama Oct. 3.

9-30 A.M. Fri. Oct. 23 Ordination of Mr. Abé
Friday P.M. Social Gathering at Park.
7 P.M. Oct. 23 Theatre Meeting for students
Speakers ~~Arakaseko~~ Ebina Harada.
9 A.M. Sat. Oct. 24 Prays. Meeting.
9-30 " " " " Closing Session
2 P.M. " " " Meeting for Women
Speakers Koki & Hori.
7 P.M. Oct. 24. General Preaching Service
Speaker Mizagoshi.
10 A.M. Sund. Oct. 25 Preacher Kashiwagi
2 P.M. Testimony of Workers. Brief
addresses by Koki, Okabe, Ota, Yonegawa &c.
7 P.M. Sund. Speakers Kato, Ninomiya
Moriyama & Mukino.
Also special services, addressed
by visiting brethren all over
Okayama Ken Sat. Evng & Sunday.

Mond. Tues. Wed Oct. 26-28 at
Fukuwotari half way between Okayama
and Tsuyama will be held the
Ekishakwai (Workers' Meeting)

J. H. P.

Okayama Oct. 3.

Article from "Christian World" Rec'd JUL 19 1905 221

A SOLUTION OF THE MISSION-AND-MISSIONARY PROBLEMS.

THE question of foreign missions is indeed a great one for mission lands, but it is even greater for the churches of the West. Men whose hearts are in this work keep aloof from investigating expedients of real value, and in considering native independence the one essential they plan to effect that. Effective missionary work is spoken of by some as a means of encouraging foreign commerce (see the discussion over the Rockfeller gift), and by others as quickening the faith of church members at home(used largely by pastors). Neither of these explanations touches the real bearings of this question. Laying aside the past, how shall foreign mission of the future plan? All foreign missionary societies of today are busily engaged in perpetuating old methods, or at any rate those who have taken a progressive attitude are towards future plans are very few.

If we carefully examine all the great mission fields, we shall see that the policy pursued is a far distant one and impossible of any simple explanation, but fortunately here in our country we are confronted with the destiny that promises to solve this difficult problem. This indeed is a great good fortune not only for us, but also for the missionaries and their boards. And those who are in the least sympathetic with foreign missions should pray with joy and zeal for a just and speedy settlement. And we of the Kumi-ai Churches gratefully proclaim that the favorable time has come for the right solution of this problem.

Let us speak frankly. The only mission problem that concerns the Kumi-ai body is the financial assistance given by the missionaries to the churches and preaching places they are carrying on. Apart from this the existence of the mission has no relation to the trend of the Kumi-ai body. Isn't it a fact that in city work of course, and even in the interior just in proportion as the missionaries efface themselves and entrust the work to native workers the results are large? During the last ten years of the history of the Kumi-ai Church apart from those engaged in school work, how much have the other missionaries accomplished? Seeing that the vast sums of money they spend and the large amount of strength they exert fade away with almost no results, we cannot but appeal to the intelligence of both the Kumi-ai members and the missionaries to hasten the solution of this question.

We appeal first to the Kumi-ai Churches and their

adherents. Now is the time to arouse the real power of Japan's churches. Let there be no difficulty in our missionary's society's doubling its estimates and taking over the whole evangelistic work of the foreign missionaries. At present they are spending only about 7000 90 8000 yen in their dependent churches and preaching places, and this would not be a severe tax on a body of 12000 Christians. In view of the advancing destiny of our country, I do not doubt that there are those on our active list who would assent to this, and then we could directly consult with the American Board and urge plans for the transfer of all their evangelistic work and for the future treatment of their missionaries.

We appeal next to the missionaraies. In t he first place that you would dissolve your mission church and join the Kumiai churches in those places where you severally reside. You have come here for the purpose of converting Japan, and there is no reason for not uniting with our churches. Then without hesitation become associate members of our Missionary Society, and take part in all its evangelistic work under the direction of the Society. Of course as individual members and workers you would share with with us appropriate duties and responsibilities , and stand in the same rank that we have. Could we not then say for the first time that you were really promoting the conversion of Japan?

If we were to state our ideal it is this, that as there is neither male nor female in the church, so there should be neither native nor foreigner among church workers, but those who have ability and aggressive power should be called to work in churches as pastors and evangelists, and in schools as teachers of theology and languages. Certainly the principles of finance should be followed and we should be satisfied with salaries fitting our laborsand position. This emphatically would be to gain the respect and following of a foreign nation. But if this is mere talk and impossible of realization at once, then at least let the missionaries take steps to dissolve their mission church and become member of our churches and missionary society. Then the American Board, whenever any important question like the sending out o of new missionaries arises, would naturally consult with our missionary society.

We hear that since the war began some of the great commercial houses are deeply sonsidering the future. Those house that are doing a world business are wondering whether it is not best to abolish foreign management, and pass over the local branches to natives of the respectiv e courtries, retaining foreigners for duty simply in matters pertaining to their own country. Even for business houses this plan is no miscalculation since it would be a gain for both sides. We a are ashamed that this move did not originate in our religious world, but was first announced from the business world.

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Copy of article from "World" Japan-Times June 1905.

As for immediate and decisive steps, rather than doing nothing there are numerous things that were better done. We hope that the American Board will be the first of all foreign boards to have the honor of taking this decisive step. Foreign missions were originally undertaken in the hope that native churches would attain to independence and self-support. Now the prayers of all earnest friends in the Lord are being answered, and the time is come for the Kumi-ai Church to proclaim an independence that agrees with facts. Will not the originators of this work rejoice in experiencing the meaning of the words;-

"He that hath the bride is the bridegroomB; but the friend of the bridegroom which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegrooms voice: this my joy is therefore fulfilled."

Rec'd APR 2 1906 222

Ans'd APR 3 1906

Draft of a Constitution for the Board of Managers of Kobe College.

(I) The number of Managers shall be nine, three Japanese and six foreigners, besides the Principal of the College who shall ex-officio be a member of the Board.

(II). The Managers shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of W. B. M. I. on nomination by the Japan Mission of the American Board.

(III). At the first appointment three shall be appointed for three years, three for two years, and three for one year; thereafter they shall hold office for three years. The term of office shall be from Sept. 15.

(IV). In case of the death, resignation, or departure from Japan of any Manager, the Board shall choose a substitute to serve during the remainder of that person's term.

(V.) The duties of the Board shall be such as the following:-

the appointment and dismissal of teachers, (provided that for the appointment or dismissal of the Principal the consent of the Ex. Comm. of W. B. M. I. shall be necessary)

the determination of courses of study and of rules,
the supervision of the finances.

(VI.) The Board shall hold two regular meetings in the year at such times as may be determined in the by-laws. The first meeting shall be held ____, —, 1906. Special meetings shall be called by the President at the request of three members, giving ___ days' notice.

(VII). The officers of the Board shall be a President and Secretary, who shall be chosen at the fall meeting in each year, and shall perform the duties usually attached to these offices

(VIII). The Board shall have power to make all needed by-laws by a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting.

(IX). This constitution may be changed by a vote of not less than six managers, subject to approval by the Ex. Comm. of W. B. M. I.

[Criticisms and suggestions are invited and may be sent to the Secretary, but unless the committee has occasion to meet again, it will hardly be practicable to have a real discussion of this draft before mission meeting.]

of Transcript of Joh. Bolle.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF KOBE COLLEGE

(Subject to approval by the Executive Committee of the W.B.M.I.)

I.—The government of Kobe College is entrusted to a Board of Managers, to consist of twelve members (besides the Principal of the College who shall ex-officio be a member), and of these at least two shall be alumnae of the institution.

II.—The Managers shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior on nomination by the Japan Mission of the American Board.

III.—At the first appointment four shall be appointed for three years, four for two years, and four for one year; thereafter they shall hold office for three years. The term of office shall be from Sept. 15.

IV.—In case of the death, resignation or departure from Japan of any Manager the Board of Managers shall choose a substitute to serve during the remainder of that person's term.

V.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to maintain the College as a place for the Christian education of young women of Japan, and no change shall be made in the character of the College except with the approval of the Executive Committee of said Woman's Board.

VI.—The powers of the Board of Managers shall extend to all departments of Kobe College (Kobe Jo Gakuin) and shall be such as the following:—

the appointment and dismissal of teachers;

(provided that for the appointment or dismissal of the Principal the consent of the Executive Committee of said Woman's Board shall be necessary)

the determination of courses of study and of rules;

the supervision of the finances.

VII.—The election of the Principal and elections to fill vacancies on the Board shall be by ballot.

VIII.—The Board shall hold two regular meetings in the year at such times as may be determined in the by-laws. The first meeting shall be held in January, 1907, at the call of the Principal of the College. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Board at the request of three members, giving seven days' notice.

IX.—The officers of the Board shall be a President and Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot at the fall meeting in each year. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Board, and, together with the Principal, to certify by signature or seal the diplomas given by the College; of the Secretary to keep the minutes and to preserve the documents of the Board, and to send an annual report to the Woman's Board of the Interior together with the annual report which the Principal shall send through him.

X.—The Treasurer of the Japan Mission of the American Board shall ex-officio be the Treasurer of the College. He shall invest the permanent funds of the College and apply their income as determined by the Board of Managers.

The Board shall choose an Assistant Treasurer who shall have charge of the current income and expenditures under the direction of the Board.

The Board shall provide for the audit of the accounts of both the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer.

XI.—The Board shall have power to make all needed by-laws by a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting.

XII.—This constitution may be changed by a vote of not less than nine members of the Board, subject to approval by the Executive Committee of said Woman's Board.

90-05

Glimpses of Japan Seen by Western Eyes

(BY F. A. LOMBARD.)

At Ninooka, under the western slope of the Hakone hills, facing the Gotemba plain from which, 10 miles away, rises the symmetrical height of Mount Fuji, a friend had built a summer home and invited me to share it with him during the first season. Its name, "Naiya," signifies "within the plain," and is most appropriate, for the only village in the neighborhood is hidden in a valley among the hills, while the home, to command a view of the mountain, is situated on the edge of the open plain, surrounded on every side by cultivated fields. The farmhouses of the region are somewhat peculiar for Japan, being scattered over the plain, each with its own cultivated land and sheltered by trees which completely hide it from any but the nearest view. Narrow, winding lanes thread the plain in all directions, often shaded by stately trees and hedged by dense rows of althea, during the month of August in full glory of bloom.

It was a peaceful spot in which to rest, and one that felt the constant presence of the wonderful mountain whose influence, like that of all grand objects, grows from day to day.

Within the field, on either hand outrolled,
Where daily toil man's daily need supplies,
A p'ace of summer rest in quiet lies;
And eyes, uplifted from the plain, behold
The sacred height of Fuji's summit old,
Or radiant in the jewelled light that flies
With ardent love from heaven's beaming eyes,
Or, veiled in mist and cloud, austerely cold.
Within the field of life's defiling moil
Build we our place of rest, O soul of mine—
Whence, lifting labor-langued eyes above
The plain of petty, needful, daily toil,
We oft may see the mountain heights divine,
In storm unmoved, at all times bright with love.

Having climbed the mountain several years ago, I did not care to repeat the ascent, especially as mists and clouds often rendered the result doubtful. I was quite content to enjoy the beauties from below, nor did I lack opportunity. As seen from "Naiya," the sun in midsummer sets directly over the summit; but, during the month of my stay, sank beyond the southern slope. The lights and shadows were often of great beauty, and upon one evening in particular surpassed any of the kind which I had previously seen. An afternoon of crystal clearness closed with a sunset cloudless save for low night-bands lying athwart the north. Deep purple robed the mountain's lower slopes and shaded into lighter hues toward the willing to hasten my getting up by such a few minutes. So on the 21st of August, at about half-past three, I stole softly from the house. The mountain stood out—a cameo in black marble against a cloudless sky. Only a few degrees above the horizon, Gemini, headed for the rising sun, gleamed the comet, wearing a diamond star in its tail. The pink foreflush of morning was already evident. Sentinel clouds in the north, at first motionless, began hurrying to the mountain to announce the coming dawn.

Silently Aurora kissed the dewy lips of earth. The foreflush gave way to calmer light, in which the stars grew dim; and two, like white-robed pilgrim-climbers, hid behind the mountain's crest. The comet lingered—its silvery trail now so faint as to be scarcely seen and its head like some dim, sleepy-eyed star. A golden glow suffused the north; the birds awoke and then twittering notes, the first sounds of the morning, swelled into chorus of praise. The crest of the mountain became one mass of red, for day had dawned.

REGION OF THE GREAT FLOOD.

From time to time Japan suffers violence from the forces of nature—tidal wave, earthquake and flood. The month of August brought two storms, separated by only a few days of good weather. The second swept the country for four days, and wrought more injury to land and life than had been experienced from such a cause for nearly a century. Despite the devastation the harvests are said to be above the average, but the papers have been very reticent concerning the destruction, naturally wishing to make the injury appear slight for the sake of national credit.

It had been my purpose to go from Gotemba to Karnizawa for a brief visit, and as my experience in that endeavor took me through one of the regions most severely injured, some portrayal may be of interest. It was a Tuesday morning, two days after the great rain, that, with a friend many years my senior, I attempted to board the eastbound train at Gotemba. We knew that a walk of five miles over broken track lay before us, but supposed the injury to be local. The cars were so crowded that only third-class tickets could be secured. With those we sought seats, and found none—pinched standing room only in a car which we discovered to contain, at its further end beyond a packed mass of Japanese, a college chum and present associate of mine, making his way back to his family in Karnizawa. A ride of half an hour brought us to the village of Oyama, beyond which bad breaks in the road necessitated our walking a distance of about five miles.

There was great confusion at the little station as we arranged for a carrier to take our suit-cases to the other end of the break. At last we got started, walking the track, now in the open, now through unlighted tunnels, and now being obliged to climb some hill to get around a bad break where the river, flowing 60 feet below, had eaten away the roadbed and bank, leaving chasms of from 100 to 600 feet in length into which the track had fallen, a shapeless wreck. There were four of such places, and it seemed as though a month at least would be required to make possible the placing of trains over what is one of the most important lines in Japan.

After some delay at Yamakita, we reboarded train for Yokohama, not being able to get further toward Tokyo. It was mid-afternoon when we reached Yokohama, and a driving rain had set in. In kusuma (men-drawn carriages) hasten to the wharf as the only on board, and we did so with the aid of an open freight lighter in the driving rain which soaked to the skin. In 20 minutes or so we were alongside the little steamer, already so packed that we made our entrance to the first cabin head first through a window. As we left the harbor and steamed around the point up Tokyo bay, the force of the storm was felt, and the assistance of one of our party was welcomed in caring for those who, like the innocent of Mark Twain, had the "Oh Mys."

It was 8 in the morning when, in the same manner by a freight lighter, we were landed in Tokyo. The rain had increased, but in it we went to the electric car, and after three transfers reached the station at the other side of the city, from where we hoped to take train in the early morning. We were assured that the road was still good, and that the train would run, so thought of supper, as we had eaten nothing since morning. The station restaurant was closed, but I remembered to have seen what looked like one a few doors below. Leaving our baggage at a Japanese inn, we retraced our steps in search of a supper more European than the inn could provide. The place was found—a beer hall! However, we entered. Ten o'clock—and in reply to our order for steak, the maid replied in Japanese, "We have no fresh beer tonight"—thinking we would countermand the order. No; we wish no beer, but we did wish the steak. Several amusing experiences enlivened that meal—such perhaps as might be matched in some five-cent eating houses in an American city. Our inn afforded a comfortable night's rest, and the morning dawned clear. With high hopes we prepared to continue our journey, but at the station were told that the night's rain had so increased the flood that it was impossible to reach Karnizawa. Our senior member, being thus unable to keep his engagement to lecture on the following evening, gave up the trip and returned to Kyoto.

My classmate and I resolved to push on and see the flood. A few miles out of the city the track was completely submerged, and far as the eye could see on either hand the land was engulfed. Houses were buried in water to the roof, and on all the little hills and dikes households were gathered with bedding and live stock. Three days at least must pass before the road would be open, and during that time hundreds of acres of rice and other crops would be utterly destroyed. Having set out for Karnizawa, we were not to be prevented, and as we saw no immediate encouragement there we turned back by way of Tokyo and Yokohama to Gotemba in order to try another way. Thursday noon found us in that village of rest in the plain, and chapter one was ended.

Friday morning, reducing our baggage to the lightest necessities and getting into clean clothing, we made a new start. My friend was in no condition to be identified should any mishap overtake him. The shoes he wore were his own—all else was borrowed! We took a horse-tram which on little iron tracks crawled over and up and about the base of Fuji. Until 5 o'clock in the afternoon we rode, stopping only to change horses or get from one car to another. The cars were covered boxes without springs, supposed to carry eight or ten people, but in reality having room for only about four, except as they dovetailed. The scenery was very fine, and compensated for the roughness of travel. The last stage of the ride was enlivened by our conductors' efforts to drive a balky horse. After each stop they induced him to start by pushing the car against his

ran through the mountains and no carriage road penetrated in that direction. We might walk the track. The line measured to Yenzan, from which the trains were running, was 17 miles, and the flood had made it very difficult, but we could get through. At the inn we tried to arrange for a man to carry our light bag. Five yen was his price! Strong language brought a reduction to three—which is about six days' wages.

We were to start the following morning at 5 and reach Yenzan at noon. As one instance of a Japanese laborer's promptness, be it noted that we did start at 5. We took to the track, but the track soon disappeared. Before us was the mile-wide reach of what had been the bed of a raging flood. The water had subsided, but where was the railroad, and where the nearer end of that village on the other side? We crossed the sand and rock, discovering where we might again follow the line. So for 17 miles we traveled. Here a modern iron bridge filled full of trees and stones had been carried bodily from its foundations and deposited hundreds of yards below. There the bridge was left standing; but the river bed had been filled to the line of the track with mighty boulders and the stream turned aside and now flowing in two wide channels, one on either side of the original bed, while great areas of the adjoining farmland had been borne down by the flood.

Again we walked through a tunnel three miles long, lighted only by the tiny oil cup which our carrier bore. Our shoes and socks we removed and suspended from our necks, while in straw sandals we trudged through the gloom and, for the last few rods, through root-mud six inches deep and slippery as melting ice. This tunnel opened upon a river bridged by a fine iron structure. Nothing remained. On the opposite bank 40 houses of a small village were buried in a landslide, and with them 25 people. We walked over streets from 6 to 16 feet deep with the debris. We saw houses not entirely buried, but filled to the roof with the rock and soil of the hills. Carriers were hastening from village to village for supplies and opening up communication. The government was sending troops and the railroad was pouring forth laborers, that the devastation might be repaired and the roads opened. The people surrounded by such desolation were courageous, and the work of agriculture and weaving went on in the uninjured homes.

As we neared the end of our march we came to the edge of a chasm 40 feet deep and nearly 200 wide, over which the railway formed a bridge by its rails still spiked to the ties. Beyond the chasm was a bridge standing, its nearer pier leaning at a considerable angle. A single width of plank had been nailed along the center of the ties, and over that swinging suspension bridge we walked, conscious that a misstep or a breaking rail would send us into the roaring stream below. From Yenzan, the end of our walk, could be seen mountain streams swollen to great rivers and engulfing the surrounding plain for miles. Taking the afternoon train, the rest of the journey was made through the region known as the Alps of Japan, without difficulty or incident of note. Sunday noon brought us to our destination somewhat tired, but glad that, since such sights were to be seen, we had seen them. Karuizawa itself had suffered from the flood. Some summer homes had been flooded and others seriously threatened, ... no loss of life had dimmed the resort of 800 fore...

THE ANTI-JA...

So much in the...

self, we prefer to lay the blame upon labor agitators. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that like conditions might call forth similar expression of feeling in other parts of the country as Lxwell. Many have apparently been seized with a panic of fear lest this people, so wondrously forging to the front, may have hostile designs; and more, consciously or unconsciously, dread the nearer meeting with a race that has shown itself in so many ways our equal and which will accept no other term of further association.

To think of war between Japan and America is more than ridiculous, it is wicked. The war spirit has run high in Japan, and the nation may have seemed elated, as what nation under like circumstances would not, but a safer sense controls. Consider our own pride over recent petty victories—"Lest we forget, lest we forget." Numerous reasons forbid Japan from entering upon any strife in the near future, and as many should still the war spirit in America a significant order has been issued by the national department of education to all schools in the empire. The singing of war songs shall be stopped in all public schools, that the spirit of peace rather than of war may now be inculcated. A people as patriotic as the Japanese in war can be equally patriotic in peace.

From the days of Perry, Japan has respected America, and felt a growing friendship for her. Today, despite political ties, the union of spirit between Japan and America is stronger than that between Japan and England. And yet, perhaps because of this fact, the seeds of age-long misunderstanding and suspicion may be sown. One great lesson the Anglo-Saxon race, whether in England, Canada or the United States, must learn—the lesson that its members do not constitute the people to the exclusion of all others. That lesson may be learned in ways of peace; it may be by bitter experience. The world may yet see such a revolt in South Africa, not against government oppression so much as against social contempt, as will chill men's blood. China may one day teach the world that a man's a man for a' a yellow skin. Governments have made mistakes in dealing with governments; commercialism has debauched the port cities of the East, but social contempt, the scorn of a "chosen race," has left the deepest sting.

Within a year an Englishman told the following typical story at his own expense, thinking it a good joke and failing to see any reflection upon his attitude of mind to the Oriental. He was one day walking the streets of a port city in China when he saw before him a dignified figure in Chinese dress, moving with what appeared to him an over-proud air. Hastening forward, he seized the unsuspecting stranger by the queue and proceeded to give a lesson in humility by kicking him into the gutter. To his surprise the man got up and with one blow knocked him down and returned the lesson with a sound thrashing. The supposed Chinese was no Chinese, but an English missionary dressed, as they often are, in the dress of the land. The assailant took the whipping in good part. It was quite the natural and proper thing under the circumstances. Oh, yes. But what about a real Chinese in the same situation?

There are men of blue blood who have lived for 30 years in Japan, who know that, while there are trash here as in every land, they may, if they will, associate with their peers. Such men realize that nothing short of mutual recognition can satisfy the demands of increasing intimacy, and, further, that nothing short of the Gospel of Jesus, not in theory but in life which is brotherhood, can bring about that recognition between men of alien race. The great problem of the century will be the race problem. In many forms it already is appearing. The world is growing small. We can no longer neglect the so-called heathen or love him at a distance. He is your neighbor and mine, and may be less of a heathen than we are; for lo, we are not the people, neither shall wisdom die with us.

Doshisha College, Kyoto, Japan,
Sept. 23, 1907.

COREA UNDER JAPANESE INFLUENCE.

Reported by A.W.S.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S IMPRESSIONS.

We append the substance of an address ~~prepared~~ delivered at Kyoto by the Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D., of the American Mission Board, Kioto, who has just returned from a five week's tour of Corea :—

There are more broad tracts of level land than in Japan, capable of rich production under proper cultivation. The country is able to sustain at least double its present population. Many of the mountains are bare, reminding one of the barren, desolate country around Aden. Numerous burial mounds, suggesting American haycocks, stud the territory through which one passes. The skies are clear and the air is fine—more invigorating by far than that of Japan, so that one could work there to more advantage. The people live in low, thatch-roofed, mud-walled houses, vastly inferior to Japanese dwellings. Evidence of poverty everywhere abounds. Houses are wretchedly ventilated, and streets are often filled with filth. The nation dresses in white and, like the Jews, wears its hats in churches and assemblies. Bribery and corruption are universal. There is less sexual immorality than in Japan and there are no houses of ill-fame in any of the cities. Examination of accused and suspected is by torture, while prisons are poor but well patronized.

JAPAN IN COREA.

Japanese are thronging there; they number, perhaps, at present, 100,000. They are doing great things for Corea—building railways, telegraphs, waterworks, enforcing sanitary measures, establishing postal services and banks, regulating taxation, putting down brigandage and inaugurating law and order. A missionary said that in his fifteen years' residence he had never dared to eat meat sold at Corean shops, until the Japanese began their careful inspection of it. We hear much about the abuses of the Japanese Administration, but these are merely temporary and incidental to the necessary means to secure eventual justice. Prince Ito is unquestionably to be regarded as entirely sincere in his efforts to deal justiy with the situation, but at this transitional stage there are various factors working ill to Corsans—factors which the Administration cannot control These give support to much anti-Japanese criticism, but, granting this, there are many instances where Coreans and their foreign friends have condemned the Japanese when there was no *real* but only seeming occasion for it. Such was the case of the land appropriated for the Seoul-Fusan railway. Until recently nothing was paid for it, and the Corean owners had given up all expectation of receiving anything. The Japanese intended to pay, but official wheels moved so slowly that only now has payment been made. It is said that it has been paid directly to the owners and that they are well satisfied. Again, large tracts near the stations and elsewhere were seized for military purposes,

a Union College with some 300 students. The Methodist Academy at Seoul has the same number; the Presbyterian Academy there has about 80. The Presbyterians have a theological school at Pingyang with 75 students. There is also a Womans' Bible School in the same city; also a school for the blind, besides two hospitals, in one of which (Presbyterian) over 10,000 patients were treated last year. It is estimated that over 15,000 students are attending the Christian schools, besides many men and women who are under Christian instruction during brief periods at irregular intervals.

RELIGION.

Corean scholars are Confucianists, Buddhism is virtually dead. Only a few, small, decaying temples are seen. Fear of spirits, dead and evil, is about the only religious idea which sways the masses. Thirty years ago Corea was a closed land, where to set foot was death. Northern Corea was a region of bandits, who terrorized the people. To-day may still be seen many of the walled refuges in the mountains, to which the peasants fled on approach of the marauders. Fifteen years ago there was not a single Christian in Northern Corea. To-day there are about 30,000 church members and seekers, who have built churches by the hundred—about 1,000 churches and preaching places, so that a majority of the entire population of Northern Corea are within three miles of a church. This phenominal success is due to the responsibility which the Corean Christians feel. Every one feels it incumbent on him to teach and to lead others to Christ. In examinations for church membership, one test applied is whether the candidate has tried to bring others to Christ. Church members give freely and constantly their money and their time for evangelistic work; they often go to surrounding towns to tell the Gospel story. There are about 500 evangelists, elders and Bible women, who, last year, held classes to teach the Bible at no less than 250 places in Northern Corea, with an attendance of over 12,000. Last winter more than 1,000 men from many places assembled at Pingyang to receive instruction in the Bible, and in mission work. At another time 500 women went there for the same purpose.

The Central Presbyterian Church at Pingyang has colonized three times, forming the South, North and East Churches, which have built large edifices. The parent church seats 1,500 but is so inadequate that the women meet in the morning and the men in the afternoon, and even so it is crowded; there is also a large mid-week prayer meeting. The church members are divided into groups in charge of elders, while each group is sub-divided into bands of about ten under a leader. The city is apportioned to these groups—about eight houses to a band, and some Christian is appointed to visit each house regularly under direction of the band leader, to read and explain the Bible and to pray. The theological school is in session only three months, while the students engage in evangelistic work during the other nine. All of Northern Corea is being rapidly evangelized

They are doing great things for Corea—building railways, telegraphs, waterworks, enforcing sanitary measures, establishing postal services and banks, regulating taxation, putting down brigandage and inaugurating law and order. A missionary said that in his fifteen years' residence he had never dared to eat meat sold at Corean shops, until the Japanese began their careful inspection of it. We hear much about the abuses of the Japanese Administration, but these are merely temporary and incidental to the necessary means to secure eventual justice. Prince Ito is unquestionably to be regarded as entirely sincere in his efforts to deal justly with the situation, but at this transitional stage there are various factors working ill to Corsans—factors which the Administration cannot control These give support to much anti-Japanese criticism, but, granting this, there are many instances where Coreans and their foreign friends have condemned the Japanese when there was no *real* but only seeming occasion for it. Such was the case of the land appropriated for the Seoul-Fusan railway. Until recently nothing was paid for it, and the Corean owners had given up all expectation of receiving anything. The Japanese intended to pay, but official wheels moved so slowly that only now has payment been made. It is said that it has been paid directly to the owners and that they are well satisfied. Again, large tracts near the stations and elsewhere were seized for military purposes, and bitter complaint has been made about this. In many cases, however, this land was amply paid for, but the money was turned over to Corean officials who never passed it on to the owners.

Then, again, the existence of large bands of robbers, who were joined by many disaffected soldiers at the time of the disbandment of the Corean Army, renders the situation far worse. These wander about marauding, pillaging and plundering; if they demand food, shelter or aid of any sort and do not receive it, they loot and burn the villages; if the latter furnish assistance to them to escape, the Japanese think it is because of sympathy with the insurgents, and along comes a Japanese force to punish the village, even to destruction. The villagers are thus between the devil and the deep sea. At one village where the insurgents had forced contributions of supplies, the Japanese soldiers subsequently came to punish the inhabitants; among other deeds, they entered a Christian Church, led several of the members outside, shot them, and burned the Church. However much the Japanese are blame-worthy, however, this whole class of cases of cruel injustice is primarily due to the Corean insurgents; as soon as peace and order are re-established, these wrongs will disappear. But the Coreans are terribly depressed by the situation. Yun Chi Ho, the brilliant Christian Corean, who made such a remarkable impression at the International Students Federation Convention at Tokio, last Spring, says that if the angel Gabriel came down from heaven in a kimono, the Coreans would not trust him.

EDUCATION.

Up to fourteen years ago, at the annual examination in Seoul, about 10,000 candidates would gather in the open air, seated on the ground under an umbrella, to prepare their theses. Vendors of written theses swarmed about, and most of the candidates would buy one. The rolls were thrown into a great semi-circle, and, on the next day, the successful competitor would be announced by the King, the amount of money paid in usually determining the award. Corean men generally can read the simple native characters, but comparatively few can read Chinese, while women usually cannot read at all. There is a general desire for education, and schools are being established, but good teachers are scarce. The Japanese are putting up school houses for Coreans and teaching Japanese. Christian education is well under way; there are nearly 500 graded primary schools with a course of from four to six years. In 1906 there were in these schools 9,717 students, including 2,000 girls. Corean Christians provide the buildings, pay the teachers and all running expenses. The aim is to have a primary school connected with each of the 2,000 Churches in Corea. There are eleven intermediate schools for boys and nine for girls, all of which have a preparatory course of one year and a regular course of three years. Last year these schools had 1,266 students, including 500 girls. The numbers in all the Christian schools are rapidly increasing. At Pingyang the Presbyterians and Methodists have

one test applied is whether the candidate has tried to bring others to Christ. Church members give freely and constantly their money and their time for evangelistic work; they often go to surrounding towns to tell the Gospel story. There are about 500 evangelists, elders and Bible women, who, last year, held classes to teach the Bible at no less than 250 places in Northern Corea, with an attendance of over 12,000. Last winter more than 1,000 men from many places assembled at Pingyang to receive instruction in the Bible, and in mission work. At another time 500 women went there for the same purpose.

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The 500 evangelists and other workers are all supported by Corean money. All who go to the special Bible conferences, and all primary, academic, collegiate and theological students support themselves. Students pay enough to cover the teachers' salaries in the primary and academic schools. Christians also give nobly. After all in one place had contributed generously toward some worthy object, there was still large deficiency. An elder sold his winter's stock of rice which he had laid in for his family, substituted an equal number of bags of millet, and realized $25, which he gave as his second contribution. In 1906 the Christians of Northern Corea gave over $50,000 (gold) for Christian work.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

Twenty one cases of cholera have been reported in Kobe and Hiogo since the 1st instant. Four of them have terminated fatally. Thirteen cases of small-pox were reported during the same period. Two of them ended fatally. The total number of cholera cases since the commencement of the outbreak is 461. One hundred and twenty-five of the patients recovered, three hundred and twenty two died, and fourteen are under treatment.

A CONCER

Corea under Japanese influence

F. D Davis

Kyoto-Japan- Oct. 1907

第三種郵便物認可

THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL JAPAN.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON CHRISTIAN GIRL SCHOOLS.

The usual autumnal meeting of the Missionary Association of Central Japan convened at Osaka yesterday afternoon to hear brief papers on Christian Girls' Schools. The schools represented were Kobe College (American Board, Kobe), Wilhelmina (Presbyterian, Osaka), Poole (C. M. S., Osaka), Heian (Am. Epis., Kioto), Barkwa (Am. Bd., Osaka), Hinomoto (Bap. Himeji), while the Doshisha (Am. Bd., Kioto) and the Shoin (S.P.G., Kobe) were not reported. The topics discussed were determined by the following questions, which had been sent to each school:—

1. How are Christian girls' schools regarded by the Government?

2 How do non-Christian people regard them as compared with Government schools of the same grade?

3. What is the range of their influence compared with what it was five or ten years ago?

4 What is the attitude of the Church at large toward them?

5. How do the pastors of the churches regard them?

6. What is the attitude of the individual Christians toward them? All things being equal, to which, Government or Christian schools, do they send their daughters? i.e., do Christian schools have to depend on the overflow of Government schools for any part of their patronage?

7. Does the patronage they receive justify their continuation from a financial point of view, compared with other missionary activities?

8 From a moral point of view, is the expense justified?

9. What is the result of the Christian influence upon the pupils themselves?

10. What is the result upon the community in which they are located?

11. What percentage of those entering are non-Christians?

12. What percentage of these become Christians during their stay in school?

13. What percentage of those entering are Christians or are from Christian homes?

14. What is the extent of the Christian influence going out from the school aside from that exercised upon the individual pupils?

15. What is the extent of the evangelic effort of the school?

The papers presented made it evident that the usual average of non-Christian girls entering is 90%, while the number of these who become Christians varies greatly according to the length of time they remain, the percentage rising rapidly in the last years of the course, so that in one school the average is about 90% in case of girls who graduate after a five years' course. In many schools it is not infrequent to have an entire class of graduates Christians. Unquestionably the schools are great evangelizing agencies. All were agreed that the missions are abundantly justified in continuing the school from every point of view. Some Osaka Japanese pastors, who are in thorough sympathy with Christian girls' schools, say "they have less influence to-day than five or ten years ago," but what these pastors really mean is "relatively less," not absolutely less. Christian girls' schools to-day undoubtedly occupy far less of the angle of public vision than formerly, but the loss is, to a great extent, one of indirect influence upon society; in lines of direct influence—in direct, intensive power—they are stronger than ever. They never had more pupils, they never trained them better, they never reached higher averages in character and scholarship; they never had brighter possibilities, and yet they have not developed nor realized their possibilities during the past ten years anything like as fully as the Government girls' schools have done; the reasons are admirably stated below by a Japanese educator, whose paper was read before the Association. It answers most of the questions in a very illuminating and authoritative way.

A Japanese Principal's Views:—

The Government seems to regard Christian Schools merely as auxiliary institutions, subordinate and supplementary. Until about ten or fifteen years ago, Christian girls' schools were regarded as more advanced and complete than the Government schools of the same grade, and consequently were looked upon as exemplary institutions; but since then the Government schools have made very rapid progress, leaving the Christian schools far behind. Now they spend more money every year, have better qualified teachers and more suitable buildings and grounds, together with better equipment that they had before or the Christian schools have at present. Formerly the people did not like Christian schools, because they did not like Christianity, but now, though they are not opposed to Christianity, yet still they do not prefer the Christian school, because they think the schools have less intrinsic worth as compared with the Government schools. Non-Christians, in general, are well aware that the Christian schools are superior to other schools in regard to moral teaching, but they do not wish to send their daughters to the Christian schools for a moral education at the expense of other advantages which are, in their judgment, more important than the moral education and which cannot usually be obtained at the Christian schools. The diploma of a Koto Jogakko secures for its possessor two important privileges: (1) to become a candidate for the Government's license to teach, and (2) to become a candidate for admission into a higher school of the Government. These privileges are regarded as very precious for girls who seek for a means of self-support. Christian girls' schools can become Koto-jogakko if they follow the curriculum prescribed by the Government. I do not see the reason why they should not, when they have means to do it. They may be afraid that they cannot teach Christianity as freely as they do under the present situation. Yes, they can not force Christianity as some Christian schools seem to do, but they can teach

(Continued on page 5.)

(Continued from page 4.)

it as much as they wish. The Government does not care whether Christianity is taught in the schools or not, if it is outside the school curriculum, but it is very particular that all the regulations relating to the Koto-jogakko be strictly observed. The most urgent need for the Christian schools is an improvement of buildings and equipment and the conforming to the Government's curriculum, which is by no means superior to other curriculums, but which secures the two important privileges before mentioned. If this is done, that is, if the condition stated in Question No. 6, "all things being equal" is fulfilled, then the Christian schools will have the satisfaction of standing in front of, or on equal footing with, the Government schools, and of not depending on their overflow. The influence of Christian graduates on their superiors may be great, but often is not very apparent, but their influence on inferiors, especially on children, is considerable. To bring up Christian children in a family is invaluable, and this alone is sufficient to justify our effort to improve Christian schools so as to keep up with the progress of the time.

had not brought his uniform with him, and begged the engineer officer to lend him one, which the latter did. A naval tailor made the necessary changes to fit it to his rank. Every day he came on board to "inspect" the vessels under his command, and made use of the boats underneath. He spent money freely, which he easily obtained from Havre money-lenders, who made no difficulties about making large advances to the son of Admiral de Caverville, the well-known Senator, and formerly Chief of the Staff of the French Navy. For two months he came and went, moving his torpedo-boats about with the greatest aplomb. At the end of two months he went off, first delighting the crew by removing all the punishments which had been given by the warrant officer.

On arrival at Cherbourg he tried to renew the experience, but that port is a naval arsenal, and he soon excited suspicion and was finally arrested.

of Steamers.

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KAN, for LABUAN, TAWAO and
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TION FOR PASSENGERS

a thin layer of sugar solution is exposed for several hours to the lunar rays, it is found, by the extremely sensitive methods of investigation at the disposal of physico-chemical laboratories, that a partial inversion of the sugar has taken place; as this phenomenon is clearly 'exothermic' it is certain that a small quantity of heat has been given off."

But Mr. Maire, though, as seen above, he acknowledges the "seductiveness" of this chemical theory, warns us that we must not accept it too easily. Despite the laboratory experiments cited, he thinks that the existence of the peculiar action on which the theory is based has not yet been proven, and that ordinary frost is the agent that produces the effects attributed to the moon's rays.

"We should say that the theory is also very simple, and more generally held, that attributes spring frosts to radiation toward space. There is really lowering of temperature, since a thin layer of water freezes when it is exposed on a clear night to nocturnal radiation, which is a purely physical phenomenon, in which 'chemical rays' can play no part. . . . .

"If the lunar rays did really possess chemical influence, they would always have it, at least when the sky was clear; and summer or autumn crops would be exposed to the same influences as those of spring. This is another argument in favour of the late frost. . .

"In fact, the chemical theory of the moon's action is an ingenious one rather in appearance than in reality; we have simply set it forth, leaving to our readers the task of discovering its weak points."

A FRENCH KOEPENICK CASE.

BOGUS NAVAL OFFICER TAKES COMMAND OF TORPEDO BOATS.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Graphic, in a communication of Sept. 4, says that the French Navy has just had its counterpart of the famous adventure of the "Captain of Koepenick." For some weeks past two French torpedo-boats—Nos. 228 and 229—had been under repair at Havre. They were under the charge of a warrant officer, M. Prejeant. One day a well-dressed young man, about twenty-three years of age, made his appearance. He stated that he was a naval sub-lieutenant and son of Admiral de Caverville, and that he had been sent by the Admiral commanding at Cherbourg to take command of the torpedo-boats.

On his coming on board the flag was duly hoisted and the usual honour paid. The warrant officer and the engineer officer on board with some difficulty invited him to dinner, which he at once accepted. M. de Caverville stated that

SCIENCE

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE PLANTS?

AN INTERESTING THEORY.

The activity of those who wish to find scientific support for popular ideas [illegible] the moon's influence on meteorological and other conditions is most interesting. One of their latest efforts is an attempt to justify the belief, common in some regions, that the rays of the moon in spring have a blighting influence on young buds and shoots. The results of the late spring frosts are generally credited to lunar power by critics who hold this belief. Francis Maire, who contributes an article on the subject in Cosmos (Paris), notes that it occupied the attention of scientific men as long ago as the reign of Louis XVIII., who himself brought it to the attention of the astronomer Laplace. Consultation with his friend Arago, and enquiry of the gardeners at the Jardin des Plantes brought out the fact that French farmers were generally agreed that in April and May the moon was able to blight plants. Buds and shoots were observed to wither as if frost-bitten, at a temperature above freezing, but always under a clear, moonlit sky. [illegible] the writer:

"At first, one would be inclined to conclude that the lunar rays are endowed with special frost-producing properties, which would surely be paradoxical. But Laplace, and after him numerous scientists who have studied the phenomenon with great care, . . affirm that Phœbe is guiltless of the misdeeds commonly attributed to her and that they should find place only amid unjustifiable legends.

"Despite these assertions and the authority of their authors, farmers have generally retained their own opinions and belief in the power of the moon is still strong in rural localities.

"Modern chemistry has been regarded as supporting this belief, as may be seen by the following explanation based, as it is claimed, on the most recent scientific data:

"The withering of the buds and young shoots is not due to frost, but is the consequence of elementary chemical action. The light of the moon contains chemical rays that produce a peculiar disintegration of the young tissues. . . . An internal reaction takes place, accompanied by the production of sufficient heat to scorch the vegetable parenchyma and imitate results often due to frost. . . .

"This theory is seductive in its simplicity. . . . [and] is in accord with certain established facts. When a season of good wi[illegible]

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A Plan

for the

Speedy Evangelization of Japan

[PRINTED NOT PUBLISHED]

Wm Imbrie Brown Tokyo Herald

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

INCREASE OF EVANGELISTIC FORCES.

It seems desirable to preface this report by a statement of the circumstances under which this Committee was appointed, the nature of the work assigned to it, and its membership.

In May 1907, the Japan Mission received from Dr. Patton a letter containing nine questions in regard to the forces needed by the Japan Mission and the Kumi-ai Churches in order to do their share of the work of "evangelizing" Japan in the coming thirty years.

This letter was discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Mission held in Arima May 23-28, 1907, resulting in the following resolutions:—

"That a Committee of five be appointed to meet with a committee representing the Kumi-ai Churches to thoroughly consider the situation and plan together for an immediate increase in the evangelistic forces so as to more adequately meet present and future needs. And

"2. That Sec. Patton's letter be referred to said Committee of Five."

The work thus assigned to this joint Committee was the consideration of the entire question of the reënforcements needed by the Kumi-ai Churches and the Mission in order to the speedy evangelization of Japan. It was not deemed feasible or desirable to answer Dr. Patton's questions in a literal or mechanical fashion. It was, however, thought that the Committee might well take a broad, statesmanlike view of the present situation, and

outline a comprehensive plan for the work proposed, a plan adapted to the actual needs of and conditions prevailing in Japan. It was also felt by the Mission that no plan which it alone might formulate would be likely to be of much value.

Any really effective plan must be one in which our Japanese brethren could coöperate cordially, and hence must be one in the elaboration of which they should have taken their full share.

The following proposition is accordingly largely the suggestion of our Japanese brethren in which, however, the foreign members of the Committee concur.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Mission were Messrs. Davis (chairman), Rowland, Greene, Olds, and Gulick (Sec.), while the members appointed by the Standing Committee of the Kumi-ai Churches were Messrs. Miyagawa (chairman), Harada, Makino, Yuasa (Jiro), and Tsunajima. This joint Committee held one session each in June, July, and September.

Special topics were assigned to various sub-committees for study. Their various deliberations are combined in the following document which was given final form at the last meeting of the joint Committee in September.

The first duty of the Committee was to define clearly for itself just what constitutes "evangelization." Sec'y Patton's letter distinguishes between the "technical" and the "popular" senses and asks that replies keep the distinction in mind. The technical sense of "evangelization" he states as "the bringing of the Gospel Message to every person in such manner as to constitute an intelligible presentation of the claims of Christ," whereas in the popular sense it means the "planting and building up of Christian Churches and Christian civilization." The question then arises as to what constitutes an "intelligible presentation of the claims of Christ."

It is safe to say that the first thirty to forty minute presentation of the Gospel to an Oriental who has had no previous information whatever concerning Christianity is as truly unintelligible as if it were presented in a foreign tongue, and this is particularly true if that first proclamation be made by the average missionary whose

command of the language is narrowly limited and whose pronunciation is radically defective.

Without stopping to explain the fundamental differences between Oriental and Christian conceptions of religion, God, man, the world, sin, and salvation, we may state at once that no entirely oral or printed presentation of the Gospel can possibly be wholly intelligible to an Oriental, for Christianity is a life, an ethical as well as a religious experience, a character-forming spiritual power. Christian conceptions depend upon and arise from Christian experience. The only way in which a non-Christian can gain his first really intelligible conceptions of Christianity is by being brought in some way into contact with a living Christian and by observing his mode of life, his spirit, his character, and then by hearing how he secured his new life. Thus much at least of Christian experience is essential to the attainment of some fairly correct, yet even then but glimmering, ideas of Christian truth. The oral presentation of the Gospel wholly apart from experience is so much of an abstraction as not to be truly intelligible.

The "evangelization" of Japan, therefore, can be accomplished only by the production of a large number of truly Christian Japanese men and women, whose lives have been transformed thro the power of the Gospel of Christ and whose daily conduct in business, in politics, in education, and above all in the home, is such as to afford a concrete exemplification of Christian ideals and Christian character.

The number of such Christians must be large enough to be able to touch, in some pretty close way, all the units of the nation. But this means that there must be a large Christian community, organized into churches, and expressing their Christian life in all forms of Christian endeavor,—educational, religious, and philanthropic. Only so will Japan secure Christ's idea of God as Father, man as brother, religion as serving love, and salvation as purified and ennobled manhood and womanhood.

What proportion of Christians must there be, then, in order to impart to the rest of the people some "intelligible conception of the

claims of Christ"? Who can tell exactly? So much depends on the Christians. Yet, to give our discussion a certain amount of definiteness, we have assumed that not until there is one pastor or preacher to every five thousand of the population, and one church member to every one hundred non-Christians has the condition been fulfilled for an "intelligible presentation of the Gospel."

The plan for the evangelization of Japan presented in this paper conceives of evangelization in the above sense, and not in the sense of the mere verbal proclamation of the Word. In this latter sense Japan might be "evangelized" in five years, at an expense of between two and three million dollars. But that evangelization would not be "intelligible." All the adult members of the nation would have heard or read, at least once, the words of the Christian proclamation, but they would not have understood the meaning of those words nor become conscious of any claim of Christ upon them. Such rapid verbal evangelization would be worse than useless, for it would put Christianity in a false light and disgust the thoughtful part of the people.

The "evangelization" of Japan in the sense adopted in this paper, however, we regard as not impossible nor unwise. Before presenting in detail the specifications of our plan, it seems important to present at some length the general situation and also the fundamental principles which should be implicit in any comprehensive scheme of evangelization.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

The general religious situation in Japan is one of open-mindedness. Opposition to Christianity as such has largely passed away. Christian preaching may be carried on freely anywhere thro'out the land. While Christianity is welcomed by a small section of the people, it is not too much to say that the vast

majority of the people are utterly indifferent to it, as indeed to all religions. Just at present Christianity seems to be somewhat popular. But it is not at all impossible that in ten years or even five, there may arise a strong anti-Christian wave of feeling. The fortunes of Christianity in the Orient are still closely connected with inter-national politics and inter-racial prejudices.

A categorical answer to the question whether the "evangelization" of Japan during the present generation is feasible, is, for many reasons impossible. Much depends on inter-national relations. Much also depends on the wisdom and efficiency of the missionaries, and their ability to work in harmony with Japanese brethren, entrusting to them increasing powers in executive and administrative lines. If all the conditions conspire to the result and God pours out His Spirit on Christian workers, there is good reason to believe that Japan may be speedily "evangelized."

SOME FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

The evangelization of Japan is to be accomplished largely through Japanese rather than through foreign agencies and workers. It is of course true that in the early stages of evangelization of any land, the work must be done wholly by foreigners. But it is also true that that stage is a relatively short one, and that the brunt of the real work must be done by the Christian men and women of that land. The sphere of the foreign missionary must be increasingly limited, if the work developes along wholesome lines. We believe that Japan has passed beyond the first stage of its Christian history. The evangelization of Japan in the coming generation is to be effected chiefly by Japanese workers. But we go even further.

However it may be in other lands, we believe that the flooding of Japan with foreign missionaries—one, say, to every 25,000, as has been proposed—would be a serious disaster to the cause of

Christ. It would emphasize the *foreign* character of Christianity; it would prevent, or at least seriously delay, that adaptation in the statement of Christian truth and in the forms of organization and practice calculated to render Christianity suited to Japanese modes of thought, an adaptation essential to its becoming an indigenous religion. Such a large increase of foreign workers would inevitably bring to Japan many missionaries who could not adjust themselves to the situation, whose presence would accordingly cause embarrasment and loss. But we also believe that the Christians of foreign lands may render invaluable aid in the work, and that a limited increase of foreign workers would be of great value in this enormous undertaking. It is the purpose of this paper to outline a plan whereby this can be done at a minimum of expense and a maximum of efficiency. But before describing the plan a few further statements should be made.

It is not to be forgotten that Japan has been a mission field for over thirty-five years, and that there are at present three hundred and fifteen male and two hundred and ninety-seven lady missionaries now on the field. This gives roughly speaking an average of one foreign missionary to each eighty thousand of the population. Japan would seem to have already her share of missionaries. What is needed is that the forces now on the field be used at their greatest efficiency.

It is also to be remembered that the Japanese language is one of the most difficult on the face of the globe. No foreigner can expect to do much effective service in the vernacular in less than five years. It goes without saying that the usefulness of any missionary who can read no paper, magazine, or book in Japanese, must be narrowly limited.

Another fact to be born in mind is that the past thirty years of work has resulted in a present Protestant church membership of about sixty thousand, having about one thousand pastors and preachers and three hundred and fifty-four Bible women. Many of these Japanese Christians are men of superior education and great ability, peers of the foreign missionaries. What is now

needed is to strengthen the hands and the work of the Japanese workers in every possible way.

The secret of the speedy evangelization of Japan lies, we are persuaded, not in pouring large numbers of foreign workers into the country, but in using the foreign and Japanese forces now in the field in such ways as to raise up large numbers of well-trained Japanese workers. This is by no means impossible.

In doing this the cost per man would be much less for educating a Japanese than for sending to this land and supporting a foreigner.

Of the Protestant Christians of Japan about twelve thousand are connected with the Kumi-ai churches. At this proportion, the Kumi-ai churches and the Japan Mission of the American Board may be considered responsible for the evangelization of about one-fifth of the population of Japan—*i.e.* about nine million souls.

To do this vast work in a business-like—a statesman-like way, we propose the following comprehensive plan. It naturally falls into a number of sections.

I. THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

We regard the raising up of large numbers of efficient Japanese workers as the key to the problem. Our plan accordingly centers in the Theological School, which should be large and manned with strong men. To this end there would be needed, so far as we can now estimate, a Theological building having dormitory accommodations for not less than one hundred and fifty students. To man this institution there would be needed at least ten Japanese and five foreign professors. To raise the work to its highest efficiency, there would also be needed six scholarships for foreign study, whereby picked men could be given opportunity for special study, thus raising the level of preparation for the highest posts in Christian work to that provided by Government and Buddhist schools.

Such a theological institution would demand the following annual budget:

Salaries of ten Japanese Professors	$10,000.00
„ five foreign „	12,500.00
Six foreign fellowships	3,600.00
Library	1,000.00
	$27,100.00

In order to produce the above annual income there should be an endowment of not less than $500,000.00. The cost of a theological building would be about $150,000.00.

II. BIBLE WOMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

Second in importance only to the trained pastor is the trained Bible woman. Every aggressive and efficient church needs at least one such. If serious plans are on foot for a large increase in the Japanese ministry, equally serious and comprehensive plans must be made for the education of Bible women. It is probably not too much to say that including buildings ($100,000) and endowment ($250,000) $350,000 should be provided for this department.

III. HIGHER CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

In planning for the speedy evangelization of Japan it is not enough to provide a thoroughly equipped theological school. Probably of equal importance is a comprehensive plan of Higher Christian Education. This, for two reasons. First, for the raising up of a strong, competent, intelligent Christian community which will support both financially and morally the growing Christian work. Christian men of the highest education must be sent forth into all departments of the nation's life,—into business, education, government, law, etc. Second, for the raising up of men fitted for special training as pastors and evangelists. Experience has shown that students in government schools even tho they may become Christian, under especially favorable circumstances, do not compare

as theological material, with students which have received their higher education in Christian schools. This is to be expected. It must make a *great* difference to any young man from fourteen to eighteen years of age whether he is constantly breathing a Christian or an atheistic atmosphere.

In order, therefore, to raise up a large and thoroughly Christianized supporting constituency, as well as suitable material for the theological school, a comprehensive plan for Higher Christian Education is an integral element of our plan for the speedy evangelization of Japan.

A.—We would establish as rapidly as funds can be procured and Christian teachers trained, ten "Middle Schools," of government grade. These institutions should be provided with teachers educated as a rule in Dōshisha and hence able to carry over to the new institutions the "Dōshisha Spirit."

It is estimated that each "Middle School" would need $50,000 for land and buildings and an endowment of $100,000, whose income, with the tuition fees, would meet current expenses.

That there is room for these Middle Schools is evident from the fact that although Japan has (1905-6) two hundred and seventy-one Middle Schools with accommodation for 165,000 students, 23,500 more boys applied for admission than could be received,—refused entirely for lack of room.

B.—But the plan for higher Christian education includes also the strengthening and development of the Dōshisha. It should be raised to the rank of a University. This would enable students to take their complete education under Christian auspices. Moreover, a strong Christian University would exert a powerful influence on the Government Universities and Higher Middle Schools. This University would be the culmination of the plan for a comprehensive system of Christian education, of which the center and capstone would be the Theological School.

It is estimated that buildings costing $200,000 and an endowment of not less than $1,000,000 would be needed to raise Dōshisha to the needed efficiency.

C.—Higher Christian Education, however, to be truly successful, should be provided not only for young men but also for young women. Only so, can Christian homes develope widely throughout the country. The true evangelization of a country waits for its women. Our plan accordingly must include a system of Girls High Schools. That there is call for the higher education for girls is evident from the fact that during the past ten years scores of towns and cities have established Girls High Schools. There are to-day in Japan (1905-6) just one hundred Girls High Schools, accommodating thirty-two thousand pupils.

As in the case of the Middle Schools for boys, so here, it is estimated that for ten Girls High Schools $50,000 each will be needed for lands and buildings and an endowment of $100,000, each for current expenses.

D.—In addition it seems desirable to strengthen the two institutions now existing for the higher education of girls,—Kobe College and the Dōshisha Girls' School.

For this purpose $50,000 would be needed for land and buildings and $200,000 for endowment, for each.

IV. KINDERGARTENS.

Considerable experience has shown that among the means most effective in getting hold of non-Christians has been the Christian Kindergarten.

Plans accordingly for the speedy evangelization of Japan should include a goodly number of these institutions. The usual expense of one Kindergarten, in addition to tuition fees, is about $800.00 *per annum*. Land and buildings would probably average $1,200.00-$1,300.00. While the number of Kindergartens that might be established to advantage in the course of the next thirty years is very large, we regard fifty as a number that might well be planned for in the course of the next ten years. But in order that the Kindergartens may be supplied with properly trained teachers, a Kindergartner's Training School is also imperative.

The estimate for these Kindergartens and for the Training School would then be as follows :—

Land and Buildings for 50 Kindergartens...	$ 60,000.00
Annual Running Expenses of above	40,000.00
Land and Buildings for Training School ...	30,000.00
Endowment for Kindergartens	800,000.00
Endowment for Training School	100,000.00

V. AUXILLIARY EVANGELISTIC AGENCIES.

In addition to the regular forms of evangelistic work in churches and preaching places many other forms of work must be widely used if the speedy evangelization of Japan is to be secured. The following may be specified.

1. Short and simple theological courses of study for deacons, lay preachers, and S. S. workers.

These could well be conducted in connection with the theological school, but would of course entail additional expense. Such courses of study would be of inestimable value in providing efficient lay workers for the churches, increasing enormously the efficiency of the pastors.

2. Summer Schools.

The benefits derived from Summer Schools are too well known to need detailed description. Several each year in different parts of the country would be of great help.

3. District Bible Study Schools.

Schools for Bible study, lasting two to three weeks each should be held periodically in different parts of the country.

4. Sunday School Workers' Training Classes.

The need for these is pressing and manifest. The speedy evangelistization of Japan can hardly be hoped for except some such plan is soon put into effective operation.

5. Special Evangelistic Campaigns.

This too is a form of work that has hitherto proved of great value and must be vigorously pushed. Local workers need from time to time to be heartily supported by a group of strong preachers from other centers.

As experience develops, other forms of auxilliary evangelistic work will surely be devised, which should be adopted. It is manifest that to carry on all these forms of work, considerable expenses would be inevitable. It is proposed that an annual grant be made for these purposes. The principle regulating the expenditure of these funds should be such as to stimulate local giving according to the ability of each locality, the amount given by the central committee being only a supplimentary grant in aid.

It is suggested that the amount to be provided for the central Committee for these various purposes begin with $5,000, to be increased annually by $1,000.

Or still better, if we assume that the average needed for the thirty years is $20,000 annually, then an endowment of $300,000 would suffice, the expectation being that during the final years the principal would also be consumed.

VI. CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

The importance of Christian literature in the evangelization of a country, no intelligent student of missions doubts. It goes without saying that in the early stages of evangelization sales of Christian books cannot provide an adequate income. Competent writers should be employed to produce the varieties of books needed. Without entering into details, it is felt that the Committee on

Christian Literature should have an endowment of $50,000 at least, or an assured income of $2,500.

VII. CHURCH BUILDING AND LOTS.

Among the pressing problems facing each new church organization is that of providing itself with a suitable church building. It usually taxes the full ability of a newly organized church to pay its running expenses and provide the pastor's salary. The result is that the church is forced either to hire a cheap Japanese residence for a place of worship, or to buy land in some relatively out of the way place, and to erect an inferior building. While this is the best that can be done under the circumstances, it is poor policy. The churches are pushed into side streets and into unfavorable locations.

To remedy this evil a double plan is proposed.

(1). In regard to the *building lots* :—

(*a*). That $50,000 be secured at once for the immediate purchase in the large cities of lots in central locations suited to become Christian centers. The prices of city lots are increasing rapidly all over the Empire and in a few years more, desirable lots will be unpurchasable except at enormous prices.

(*b*). That an endowment of $150,000 be provided for continued use along this same live.

(*c*). The legal ownership of these lots shall be with the Property Committee of the Kumi-ai Churches until such time as each church shall have purchased the lot from the Committee at the original price plus a small rate of interest.

(2). In regard to the *church buildings* :—

That $100,000 be provided which shall be loaned to such churches as need it in such sums as it may seem wise, up to one half of the total cost of the building, the church to refund the same

in the form of monthly rental. The legal ownership of the buildings should be with the Property Committee until the church shall have fully paid the amount loaned, plus a small rate of interest.

VIII. JAPANESE WORKERS.

Among the questions put by Dr. Patton was one in regard to the number and variety of native workers needed. This is of course wholly a matter for estimation. Placing our evangelistic responsibility at nine million souls and regarding at least one regularly trained pastor or evangelist for each five thousand as essential to "evangelization," we should need not less than eighteen hundred men. Should each pastor have in his church fifty members, that would give us a total church membership of ninety thousand or one Christian to every one hundred of the population for which we are responsible. Surely, at that proportion, the work of evangelization could not be considered as completed. But we should not fail to note that, at the present rate of increase, in thirty years Japan will have added twenty to twenty-five million to her population. The above estimate is accordingly too small rather than too large. For our purposes however it will answer.

But in addition to the fully trained pastors estimated above, there would be needed as assistants and co-laborers, not less than that same number of lay-preachers, an equal number of Bible-women, and three or four times that number of S. S. teachers, all of which workers should have received some degree of specific education.

In view of the figures given above the great importance of the methods outlined in § V. on Auxiliary Evangelistic Work becomes manifest.

In regard to the support of this vast throng of workers, we desire to make the following statements.

1. It is the earnest intention of the leaders of the Kumi-ai churches to make the growing work as thoroughly self-supporting as

possible. Each group of Christians now organized is already trained to carry its load of the financial burden. It is hoped that all churches of seventy-five or more members shall be able to be entirely self-supporting. Churches of smaller membership, tho partially dependent, are trained to raise to the maximum of their ability.

2. The Kumi-ai churches already have a Missionary Society, which assesses all churches whether self-supporting or not, in proportion to their membership. In this way the whole body of Christians unites to begin and uphold work in new places.

3. It is hoped thus that the Kumi-ai churches will be able to support a large proportion of the regularly trained pastors and evangelists.

4. It is expected that lay-preachers will be self-supporting men. Men in this group who show themselves particularly promising would naturally be promoted to regular work and support from the church.

5. S. S. workers would also be self-supporting men and women.

6. Experience shows that Bible Women are the last group of workers to be supported by the churches. Many a struggling church, barely able to meet its pastor's salary and other current expenses, still needs and desires a Bible Woman. Her salary has accordingly to be provided from some outside source.

7. It is of course impossible to estimate at this point with any degree of accuracy the number of evangelistic workers and Bible Women for whom support will need to be sought from foreign sources. It is safe to say, however, that after a number of years, should the various workers increase to several hundred, a considerable sum annually could be well used in helping new places and feeble churches. It seems impossible at the present stage of development to make any probable estimate.

IX. ADDITIONAL FOREIGN WORKERS.

While the brunt of the evangelization must be done by Japanese workers, who must be raised up by the hundred, a limited number of foreign workers will be needed for highly important services. We may mention here four classes of such workers.

1. Specialists.

Men of eminence and marked ability are desired for several months of each year to assist in the Summer Schools, District Bible Study Classes, S. S. Workers' Training Classes, and also for courses of advanced lectures in the Theological School. One such each year would be of great value. The expense for such a worker would be in the neighborhood of $1,500 in addition to his personal remuneration (say $1,500).

2. Teaching Missionaries.

(*a*).—In connection with the plan for a system of ten Christian Middle Schools and ten High Schools for Girls, there will be need of teachers of English. Two, or better, three families for each school could render invaluable service, not only as teachers, but also as Christian workers, by means of Bible classes, instruction in Music, and by the influence of their Christian homes. Should such workers plan to devote their lives to work in Japan, it is desirable that they make earnest efforts, for at least the first three years of their residence, to gain efficient use of the language.

Should three families be provided for each Middle School, and three ladies for each Girls' School a total of thirty families and thirty ladies would be called for, whose annual support would require about $90,000. Inasmuch as these teachers are connected with schools whose efficiency will be largely dependent on the foreign teachers, it seems desirable that their regular support be provided in the form of an endowment.

3. English Teachers.

The opening for English teachers in Government Middle Schools is very large. Most of these schools teach English, but are unable to employ foreigners for lack of means. If the speedy evangelization of Japan is to be seriously contemplated, this wide open door should be entered. For this work, as a rule, young men of marked ability as English teachers and pronounced Christian character should be sent out for terms of three years. Most schools would be able to pay a moderate sum toward their salaries, but not the whole.

These young men would be able to lend powerful assistance to the little struggling and despised groups of Christians in the various government schools. From among these, they could seek to persuade particularly promising individuals to give themselves to a life of Christian work. Every foreigner doubling and trebling himself in this way would render invaluable service. It is not expected that these English teachers should make special effort to study the language, inasmuch as their stay in Japan is to be limited.

The following plan is suggested :—

1. Ten men to be sent out annually for the first three years on three year contracts. Beginning with the fourth year twenty men to be sent out yearly. This would put into the field ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty men, successively, and keep a maximum of sixty men in the field.

2. Traveling expenses (round trip) to amount to $400.00 and a guaranteed salary of $900.00. Of this they would probably be able to receive an average of one half from the school, leaving a balance of $450.00 annually to be provided from U. S. A. Living expenses would require about $600.00 *per annum.*

3. One man would be needed to give his entire time to the general supervision of this work, arranging with the schools, looking after the new comers, and helping all to do their best work. For this man, including office expenses and traveling, an allowance should be provided of $2,500.00.

Upon this plan the annual expenses would run as follows :—

	Men.	Travel.	Salary.	Sec.	Total.
1st year.....	10	$4,000.00	$ 4,500.00	$2,500.00	$11,000.00
2nd ,, ...	20	4,000.00	9,000.00	2,500.00	15,500.00
3rd ,, ...	30	4,000.00	13,500.00	2,500.00	20,000.00
4th ,, ...	40	8,000.00	18,000.00	2,500.00	28,500.00
5th ,, ...	50	8,000.00	22,500.00	2,500.00	33,000.00
6th ,, ...	60	8,000.00	27,000.00	2,500.00	37,500.00

Thereafter, to keep the maximum number of sixty men on the field, it would be necessary to send out twenty men yearly, and provide an annual budget of $37,500.00.

It is suggested that this feature of the plan be carried out from the beginning by the Y.M.C.A. which has already done efficient work along this line, and knows well the problems connected with it. In our final financial summary, accordingly, this item is omitted.

4. Regular Missionaries.

A number of additional foreign missionaries seems called for to carry on the work of the stations now in hand, and especially to enter new fields.

In seeking for an estimate as to how many such new workers are desirable, a list of questions was sent to each of the twelve stations of our Mission. Replies showed that, with two exceptions, each station regards its field as needing two to four new families and three to six single ladies.

Assuming that the total number needed is forty families and sixty ladies, the estimated expenses are $80,000 and $60,000 respectively.

X. CHRISTIAN WORK FOR JAPANESE ABROAD.

Japanese are spreading rapidly to various parts of the Asiatic continent. These are freed from the social bondage of their homes and are exceptionally open to Christian influences. They also exert a powerful influence on their home land. Plans for the speedy

evangelization of Japan demand careful consideration of the needs and opportunities of these fields.

The expense attending this work need not be very large. A church building fund, a moderate annual allowance in aid of weak churches, and a fund for touring of Japanese pastors and missionaries would be quite sufficient.

Church Building and Parsonage Fund	$20,000.
Annual Allowance for Weak Churches	7,500.
Annual Allowance for Touring	2,500.

There is good reason for believing that these churches would rapidly attain self-support.

XI. CHRISTIAN WORK FOR EUROPEANS IN JAPAN.

One of the great obstacles of Christian work in Japan is the non-Christian life of a vast number of the foreigners in Japan. Plans for the speedy Evangelization of Japan should include effective work for these sections of the community. In view of the scope of Dr. Patton's questions we make no estimate on this subject, but laymen who are earnest in bringing the Orient to Christ should include this work in their plans.

XII. CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCES.

Christian Benevolent Institutions, such as Orphanages, Rescue Homes, Reform Homes, Homes for Aged, Homes for Superanunated Ministers, Charity Hospitals, Christian Dormitories, etc., etc., constitute an important auxiliary to Christian work in any land.

It is impossible to state in advance just what the needs along these lines may be. But it is safe to say that an endowment fund of $1,000,000.00, the income alone of which would be used for these purposes, could be employed with great advantage to the Christian cause. Conditions might be imposed with this gift, as, for instance, that all grants in aid from this fund should be matched with equal gifts from Japanese givers.

XIII. ADMINISTRATION.

For the administration of this entire plan, it is proposed that a Central Committee be constituted, consisting of fifteen members, seven of whom shall be appointed by the foreign givers of the funds and eight by the Annual Meeting of the Kumi-ai Churches, the President of the Committee to be a Japanese.

In order to secure continuity, the members of this Com. might be elected for over-lapping periods. This central Com. should appoint sub-committees to take charge of the various departments of the work. Each sub-committee should make an annual report to the central committee, and this in turn should publish in English, as well as in Japanese, its annual report, a copy of which should be sent to each foreign giver desiring to receive it.

In the administration of all its funds, the aim of the General Administrative Committee and also of its sub-committees should be to stimulate local giving to the extent of local ability and thus avoid the pauperizing tendency of large gifts.

In order to safeguard the administration of such large benevolent sums, it might well be provided that all votes in relation to financial matters, both in the General Committee and also in the sub-committees, must pass by at least a two-thirds majority, to be operative.

XIV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

This brings to an end our sketch in barest outlines of a plan calculated to accomplish the work proposed by Dr. Patton's letter. It may seem visionary—chimerical—to suggest anything calling for such large sums as have been here mentioned. And yet if it is seriously proposed by Christians at home to face in a business-like way the evangelization of Japan in the coming thirty years, nothing less than this will answer. And it is not at all improbable that as the plan should work out it would be found to be too small rather than too great, and to ask for too little rather than for too much.

We may call attention to the fact that such a plan as this can not be put into operation in a month or a year. All the schools here suggested could not be established at once, even were the money immediately provided. We must raise up our school teachers as well as our preachers, our Kindergarteners, and our Dōshisha professors, as well as our large host of Sunday School teachers, our lay preachers, and our Bible women. This will take time. Several years will also be needed to secure the additional foreign forces called for. It is well recognized by all the members of our committee that the practicability of our plan depends on the Christian character and capability of the men we shall be able to enlist with us in this great undertaking. We well realize that we must proceed slowly. We must establish our schools only as we secure competent men and earnest Christians to lead them—otherwise the institutions will become mere centers of learning rather than powerful instruments for the propagation of Christian character.

This means, however, that the large sums asked for above would not be needed at once. Years would elapse before the whole sum called for would be required. And yet if the plan is really to be entered upon, those in Japan on whom the responsibility will rest would need to be assured in some way that the funds needed for such large plans would be forthcoming at the right time. It would be financial as well as evangelistic folly to project the various schools suggested in this paper, expending large sums on land and buildings during a few years, only to give them up at a later time because of inability to carry them on through lack of funds. Before entering on any extensive educational plan, therefore, it would seem wise to wait until the endowments required were either in hand or else guaranteed by responsible parties.

Similarly with regard to the annual budget for evangelistic expenses. It would be wrong to persuade young men and women to give their lives to work in this land unless responsible committees guarantee to provide the funds needful.

For convenience we now present a summary of the financial statements made above.

Object.	Building.	Endowment.	Annual Budget.
Dōshisha Theological School	$ 150,000	$ 500,000	
Dōshisha University	200,000	1,000,000	
Ten Middle Schools	500,000	1,000,000	
Fifty Kindergartens	60,000	800,000	
Bible Women's Training School	100,000	250,000	
Kobe College (for Girls)	50,000	200,000	
Dōshisha Girls' School	50,000	200,000	
Ten Girls' High Schools	500,000	1,000,000	
Kindergarten Training School	30,000	100,000	
Sixty American Teachers for the ten Middle and ten Girls' High Schools		1,800,000	
Church Lot Loan Fund	50,000	150,000	
Church Building Loan Fund		100,000	
Benevolent Fund		1,000,000	
Christian Literature Publication Fund		50,000	
Auxilliary Forms of Evangelistic Education	300,000		
For work in Asiatic Ports	20,000		$ 10,000
Foreign Specialist (one annually)			3,000
Regular Missionaries (40)			80,000
Lady Missionaries (60)			60,000
	$1,710,000	$8,450,000	$153,000

In bringing this presentation of our plan to a close we wish to say two things emphatically.

1. This plan would not have entered even our dreams but for the questions sent us by Sec. Patton. The conception of the method of rapid national evangelization which seems to lie in the back ground of those questions appears to us radically faulty. If American givers are willing to push the Christian work here in Japan, some such plan as is outlined above seems to us the only feasible one.

2. The Kingdom of God cometh not by might nor by power, nor yet by mere financial munificence nor even by multitudes of foreign or native workers—but only and wholly by the Spirit of the Living God. We feel compelled to add, therefore, that even if the above mentioned sums should be provided, we do not *guarantee* the speedy "evangelization" of Japan, nor yet of the nine million souls, for whom we may count ourselves responsible. We cannot

guarantee that even the hundreds of needed Japanese workers could be secured and sent into the field. We do say, however, that so far as human agencies enter into the execution of God's plans, the methods we have described are calculated, as experience has shown, to secure the results desired, and such sums as have been suggested will certainly be needed to do the work in a large and statesmanlike way.

Rec'd JAN 9 1908

Evangelistic Campaign in Kyoto.

The Kumiai churches have just completed an unexpectedly successful evangelistic campaign in this ancient capital.

During the past two years they have conducted from time to time "concentrated" evangelistic work in many interior cities with striking success, but hitherto it has not been attempted in a large central city.

According to their method of "concentration", they brought in ten of the most gifted speakers and efficient workers. Their first three meetings (on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 15th and 16th) were held in the Public Hall - belonging to the city and only recently accessible for religious ~~meetings~~ purposes. These meetings attracted all classes of citizens numbering over one thousand at each session.

From Monday to Saturday gatherings were held, some in the churches and dozens in private homes. Decisions were urged with surprising results. Scores who have been for many months or even years more or less interested in Christianity, came

out clear and strong. At the closing service on Sunday the twenty-fourth, one hundred and seventy-six joined the two churches on confession of their faith and twenty by letter.

The strength of the Kumiai churches may be inferred from the fact that over seven hundred yen were expended in this ten days' campaign, all of which, saving the personal contributions of a few missionaries, was contributed by Japanese christians. This "concentrated" evangelistic movement is wholly planned, financed and executed by our Japanese brethren, the missionaries having no responsibility in it. This campaign is a good illustration of the spiritual power, financial ability and executive efficiency of this growing group of self-reliant churches, which now numbers forty-seven self-supporting ~~and~~ with forty dependent churches, and pastored by fifty-four ordained men and twenty evangelists (trained workers).

There were many interesting as well as significant incidents. The decision of a judge and his wife to join the church, preceded

Fall of the Imperial University when the Reverend Mr. China delivered a powerful address to between five and six hundred students and professors.

by a sleepless night filled with prayer and thought, is especially referred to by the workers.

Perhaps the most significant thing ~~in this campaign~~ was the success in getting the older christians to take part in practical and personal work with enquirers.

The campaign was laid out in a military fashion, commands were issued by the leaders and implicitly obeyed by the workers. Every worker was assigned the care of some seeker. It is generally stated that the success ~~of the whole~~ was due to this "prearrangement" details and the united work of the whole body of Christians.

Evangelistic Campaign
in Kyoto - Nov. 1907.

IV

WB

Rec'd DEC 1 1909

Report of the Y. W. C. A. Hostel, Kyoto.
(Joshi Seinen Kwai no Katei jiku)
from September 1908 to July 1909

The Christian Hostel for Japanese Young women attending Schools in Kyoto is at present only the nucleus of Y. W. C. A work for Young women in the City. The House-Mother is Mrs. Eiko Yokoyama an earnest Christian Woman rarely well fitted to have charge of such a home. The Hostel is a rented house on Muromachi Ichijo Agaru Nishikawa, the second street west of the Imperial Park in a favorable part of the City. The rent has been 15 yen a month. The house has room for only eleven girls. The average number the past year was 7 or 8. From September 1907 to July 1909 the number of Young women in the Hostel for a longer or shorter time was 25. Too high praise cannot be given to this truly Christian Home for Young women. Those who are in it even for a short time catch its fine Christian Spirit and return home surely influenced for good even tho' they may not be allowed to become professing Christians, and thro' them their families become impressed in favor of Christianity. It is undenominational or interdenominational, the Young women attending the Church of their choice where they may have friends or relatives attending. The Officers and Board of managers are chosen from the Christian women of the Churches. They are all earnest and able women. The President is Mrs. Ogihara a Doshisha Girls School Graduate and teacher of English in the First Girls High School. The other Officers are Mrs. Harada wife of Pres. Harada of the Doshisha Mrs. Kichiro Iwasa whose husband has charge of the City public library; Mrs. Wada wife of Prof. Wada of the Doshisha. The Board of Managers consists of 10 women - Mrs. Hirase Joichiro and Mrs. Yuta Tominomori matron of the Doshisha Girls School are ad-

visory Committee to the House Mother.
These are all strong earnest Christian women chosen from the Sustaining members.
The Sustaining membership is not large nor financially strong. The present number is 39 including six Missionary ladies and several non Christian ladies, Mrs. Omori the Governor's wife, and Mrs. Araki wife of Prof. Tokusaburo Araki of the Imperial University being of the number.
The membership fee is on the share plan one share being 25 sen a month. The majority so far have taken but one share each so that the contributions monthly are only Yen 18.50. which is not enough to cover expenses.
Every one of the Sustaining members has large home cares and responsibilities while some have to help earn the family living. They feel the importance of this kind of work for young women but do not know well how to and have not the time to push it. Still a beginning has been made and it will take time for it to become known, and as it becomes known it will surely make a reputation for itself. The girls who have been and are in the wholesome atmosphere of the home are its best advertisers for they are happy while there and proclaim it, and their parents feel perfectly safe about them. One reason it has not filled up is because it is avowedly Christian in its principles. So that many who have inquired about it have not applied for admittance for their daughters.
Now is its time of struggle and hardship when if ever it most needs friends and helpers to advertise it, and to finance its remaining expenses. and to help it to a permanent Hostel for it cannot be economically and successfully established till it has a building of its own. Will not all who read this brief statement join in this work by lending a helping hand. It will encourage the Japanese members to work for it; it will help to

induce parents to send their girls to it. It is a fine field for Evangelistic Seed-sowing — justified by its short history. Could it be told in this short space. Anyone who can become a sustaining member and interest others especially Japanese friends to do the same, or can give to its building fund. Anyone who can teach the Bible, English, music, foreign-cookery — anyone of these subjects once a week will be doing a good work.

The following is the financial statement from Sept 1 1908 to July 1, 1909 —

Monthly Expenditures

	Jen
Rent	15.00
Street tax	.85
Ward "	.28
House Mother	5.00
Collecting dues	.50
Oil and Organ	3.00
	27.63

Monthly Receipts

	Jen
Room rent	12.00
Monthly dues	18.50
	30.50
Expenditures	27.63
Balance	2.87

This balance and more is used up for incidentals. The deficit has been made up by friends so there is no debt as yet. The house mothers allowance is beggarly. She ought to have at least 15 Yen a month.

Sept 15, 1909. Florence H. Learned

P. S. Oct. 4th — Since the above was written the Hostel has filled up to its utmost capacity and several young women have been turned away because of lack of room. Were there room for 30 girls it would not take long to fill it from the present out look. The rent too has been raised to Jen 17.00 a month. Board is Jen 6.60 a month. Room rent Jen 1.50. This increase of young women is a stimulus to work for a permanent home for them. F. H. L.

Report of Hotel - Sept 1908

Sept 1908

Receipts

Rent	15.00
Washing Dues	.85
"	.85
"	3.00
"	.50
Dues	3.00
	23.65

Expenses

Rent	15.00
Washing dues	18.50
	30.50
Balance	23.65
	23.65

Report of Hotel for Sept 1908 to Sept 1, 1909

Receipts

Rent	15.00
Washing dues	18.50
	33.50
Balance	23.65
	57.15

Expenses

Rent	15.00
Washing dues	18.50
	33.50
Balance	23.65

This balance and more is used up for necessities. The Union is in debt as yet. The house rent at least 15 per month.

Sept 15, 1909. Minnie H. Hanna

P.S. Oct. 4th Since the above has written the Hotel has filled up to its capacity. Only small amount of money received. Have been turned away because of lack of room. We have been able for 30 girls at present but look for it from the